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THE BIBLIOGRAPHER.

A Journal of Book-Lore.



*All ye who, in these later days,
Love books of days gone by,
Come mount these stairs, shut out the
world,
And from its troubles fly.*

VOL. IV.

JUNE—NOVEMBER 1883.

LONDON: ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW.

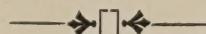
NEW YORK: J. W. BOUTON.

1883.



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P R E F A C E.



"To divert at any time a troublesome fancy, run to thy Books: they presently fix thee to them, and drive the other out of thy thoughts. They always receive thee with the same kindness."—FULLER.

MONTH follows month so rapidly that when another opportunity comes for the Editor to say a few words of welcome to his readers he finds that four-and-twenty have passed since first he addressed them. Now that four volumes of the BIBLIOGRAPHER have appeared, Editor and subscribers may well congratulate themselves upon an achieved success, and they can look forward with an assured hope that a long row of volumes are still to follow.

The field of Bibliography extends over so vast a surface that it is no light labour to till it with success, and we can only hope to bring certain portions into cultivation. Most books have a history well worth the telling, and authors have long ago found that the vicissitudes of books form a subject of never-failing interest. But to tell all this would require a library itself; and we can only select. We trust that our selections have met and always will meet with the approval of our readers.

Of the past we may confidently say that every one dealing with Bibliography and Literary History must come to these pages; and with the ever present wish that they shall never come in vain it will always be the endeavour of the Editor to make this journal a storehouse of information respecting everything that concerns the history of books.

The Editor feels, however, very strongly how much the success

of the BIBLIOGRAPHER is owing to the valuable help of the honoured contributors. It is not necessary to mention names, for these appear upon every page; but it is not the least pleasure which the Editor feels, in having an occasional opportunity of writing a letter to his readers, that he thus finds a means of expressing his warm thanks to these contributors.

H. B. W.





THE BIBLIOGRAPHER.

EDITIONS.

By EDWARD SOLLY, F.R.S.

WHEN the Art of Printing was invented all the works which issued from the press were first editions ; though, as there was then no law of copyright, any printer could at his pleasure reprint any book he met with, and which he deemed saleable, his impression being to him also a first edition,—but of course none of these books were called the first edition. A book must be reprinted, it must really be set up by the printers a second time, before the first issue can fairly be called the first edition. In this respect it is like a king who is the first of his name : he is not styled “the first” till after his death, and it is only when a successor of the same name ascends the throne that he comes to be spoken of as “the first”; King Charles the Martyr was never designated “King Charles the First” during his lifetime, though curiously enough he is sometimes designated as “King Charles the Second Monarch of Great Britain,” a style which is quite correct if there is a comma after the name Charles, but which becomes misleading if instead of that the comma is placed after the word Second. In the case of books—that is, all books which are printed more than once—it is often a matter of considerable interest to ascertain the date and particulars of the first issue. Amongst the early printed books the first edition often

consisted only of a small number of copies ; their number has been diminished by fire and the many other causes of destruction to which books are liable, and hence they have become rare and consequently of increased value. But besides this there are many other circumstances which may give a special value to a first edition: statements that may be quite true, but not prudent, are struck out in later editions, and many alterations which are in some respects not improvements introduced. Hence, he who studies the work of a great writer does always well, if he can, to compare the author’s first edition with his latest. It is also evident that, in all questions depending on dates, it is most important to know the real date of the first edition. A point in history, which from the title-page seems to be printed in 1610, may be not only valueless, but misleading, if we are ignorant of the fact that that is only the date of a second or third issue, and that the book was really written and printed for the first time in 1590. In the majority of books printed before 1700 very little care was bestowed either by authors or publishers in stating the number of the edition upon the title-page, so that very often what is really a second or third passes as a first edition. As books became more common, and as the publication of each new edition was in truth an advertisement of a work, showing how well it was appreciated by the reading public, this was remedied ; and if the words “third edition” on the title-page stamped the work as good, so “tenth

edition" was to some extent evidence that it was very good. In some instances this has led to the manufacture of editions—the printing of only a comparatively small number at first, in order that the book may be soon "out of print" and a second edition necessary.

There is a special trouble to those who are curious in editions, in the many spurious copies printed even during the lives of authors,—not those which writers like Pope have had printed on purpose, in order that they might be subsequently declared spurious, but distinct piracies by unscrupulous printers or publishers. Some of these things may be well illustrated by a reference to the collected issues of Prior's *Poems*, which first appeared in 1709. Here is a list of the first dozen issues:—

- 1709.—London, 8vo, Tonson, pp. 328.
- 1709.—London, 8vo, Tonson, *second edition*, pp. 328.
- 1711.—London, 12mo, Tonson, pp. 248.
- 1713.—London, 12mo, Tonson, pp. 248.
- 1717.—London, 12mo, Tonson, pp. 248.
- 1718.—London, folio, Tonson and Barber, pp. 506.
- 1720.—London, 12mo, T. Johnson, *new edition* [Hague], pp. 456.
- 1721.—London, 12mo, Tonson and Barber, 2 vols., pp. 267 and 238.
- 1725.—London, 12mo, Tonson and Barber, 2 vols., pp. 231 and 259.
- 1728.—Dublin, 12mo, Grierson, 2 vols., pp. 224 and 192.
- 1733.—London, 12mo, Knaplock and others, *fifth edition*, 2 vols., pp. 231 and 259.
- 1734.—London, 12mo, Birt and Feales, *fifth edition*, 2 vols., pp. 231 and 259.
- 1741.—London, 12mo, Lintot and Tonson, *sixth edition*, pp. 402.

There are twelve distinct editions, yet we seem only to have reached the sixth in 1741; those published in 1733 and 4 are the same edition, but with different names as publishers. Prior died in 1721, and shortly after his death Osborne brought out a short memoir of Prior with "a new collection of Poems on several occasions by Mr. Prior and others." There were several editions of this supplementary volume, into which other poems such as Hildebrand Jacob's "Curious Maid" were introduced, and it was not till many years

subsequently that at all a complete edition of Prior's *Poems* was published.

The number of the so-called spurious editions of books—not merely pirated copies, but those which have been distinctly repudiated by the authors—is great; and they often lead to considerable confusion. There are few more interesting volumes printed in the reign of Charles II. than Andrew Marvell's *Rehearsal Transpros'd*, a book of which it has been said with much truth that it will be read with pleasure long after the book to which it was a reply has become wholly forgotten. The title of this book was *The | Rehearsal | Transpros'd, | or | Animadversions | upon a late book Intituled | "A Preface | shewing | what | grounds there are | of fears and Jealousies | of Popery."* | London, | Printed in the year 1672, | Sm. 8vo, 16 pages to the sheet: pp. 1—326, and list of errata at end.

The same year there appeared what was called a second edition; it had precisely the same title-page as the first, but at foot was "The Second Edition, corrected, London, printed by A. B. for the | Assigns of John Calvin and Theodore | Beza at the sign of the King's Indul- | gence, on the south side of the Lake | Lemane, 1672," 12mo, 24 pages to the sheet, pp. 1—181. In this the misprints of the first edition were corrected, and there was no list of errata.

Immediately afterwards there appeared a third issue, the title-page of which was in all respects the same as that last mentioned, with this one exception: the last line ended after Lake Lemane "and Sould by N. Ponder in Chancery Lane, 1672." Sm. 8vo, 16 pages to the sheet, pp. 1—326. On the back of the title-page there is the following note:

"An Advertisement from the Bookseller. This book having wrought itself thorow many difficulties, it hath newly incountred with that of a counterfeit impression in 12^{mo}, under the title and pretence of the 2^d edition corrected. Whereas in truth that impression is so far from having been corrected, that it doth grosly and frequently corrupt both the sence and words of the copy. N. P."

From this it would seem that there are two second editions in existence, the first spurious in 12mo, the second genuine in sm. 8vo; but here is the curious circumstance

which does not seem ever to have been explained: the spurious copy is said to be printed "for the assigns of John Calvin," etc., yet this quaint imprint is copied and adopted word for word into the author's real second edition! There is so little difference in size between old small 8vo and 12mo, that size alone will not show whether a copy of Marvell's *Rehearsal*, Parts I. and II., consists of the two genuine editions, or of one genuine and the other spurious. The name of N. Ponder on the title-page as publisher or vendor, and the sixteen pages to the sheet, indicate what is called the genuine edition of the first part.

But besides the uncertainties which surround the publication of many important works, the questions of which are the earliest and which are the best editions, and the number of surreptitious or pirated editions, there is yet another and a very serious evil to which attention may well be directed, and that is what by some have been styled "Title editions." I will illustrate this by a reference to the poems of William Broome, who though his name is seldom mentioned now, and his poetical works are perhaps hardly ever looked at, yet was mixed up with others in a way which will ever give him a place in the history of English literature. The man with respect to whom it was said, in reference to Pope's translation of the *Odyssey*,—

"Pope came off clean with Homer; but they say Broome went before, and kindly swept the way,"

and whom Pope subsequently, having employed him and not too liberally paid him for his labours, thought fit to introduce into the *Dunciad*, though he subsequently struck his name out, must always have a place, if only a subordinate one, amongst our minor poets.

Johnson, who gives a brief memoir of Broome, mentions the work which he did for Pope, the rather meagre payment which Broome received, his complaints, and the coldness which consequently sprang up between the two, adding, "I have been told that they were afterwards reconciled; but I am afraid their peace was without friendship. He afterwards published a Miscellany of Poems." I am desirous of drawing attention to this Miscellany, which, however, was

not published after the name of Broome had been inserted by Pope in the *Dunciad*, as Johnson observes, but certainly previously, as it was printed in 1727. Lintot, under date 22nd Feb. 1726-7, has an entry of £35 paid to Mr. Broome for his Miscellany Poems [Nichols' *Literary Anecdotes* viii. 294]. The title of the book is:—

*Poems on several occasions, by William Broome, chaplain to the Right Honourable Charles Lord Cornwallis, Baron of Eye, Warden, Chief Justice, and Justice in Eyre, of all His Majesty's Parks, etc., on the south side of Trent [motto—*Nos otia vita Solamur Cantu. Stat.*] London Printed for Bernard Lintot, at the Cross Keys between the Temple gates, in Fleet Street, MDCCXXVII.—8vo.*

Dedication six pages, Contents three pages, Advertisement one page; pp. 1—248.

The work contains in all forty pieces, amongst which is a short but highly complimentary poem "to a gentleman who corrected some of my verses." Broome published a second edition of this Miscellany in 1739, with the following title:—

Poems on several occasions, by William Broome, LL.D., chaplain to the Right Honourable Charles Lord Cornwallis, Baron of Eye, in Suffolk [motto as before]. The second edition with large alterations and additions. London, printed for Henry Lintot, MDCCXXXIX, 8vo.

Dedication six pages, Preface thirteen pages, Advertisement one page; pp. 1—280, including four pages of contents at the end.

This second edition contains ten poems not in the previous one; and amongst other alterations the complimentary lines to a gentleman appear as "To Mr. A. Pope, who corrected my verses."

Broome died in 1745, and another issue of his poems was brought out a few years subsequently. The title-page is precisely the same in all respects as that of the second edition of 1739, with this single exception: in place of "printed for Henry Lintot" there appears "printed for Henry Lintot and sold by J. Wren at the Bible and Crown, near great Turnstile Holborn MDCL." It is always rather startling to find two second editions of a book with an interval of eleven years between the dates of their issue, and

one is led to compare them somewhat carefully. In the present case, a comparatively slight examination enables any one to find out that the title-page of 1750 is a barefaced imposition ; the book is in fact the old first edition of 1727, a number of impressions of which having become almost waste-paper after the author's second and really corrected edition of 1739, were after the death of Broome and Bernard Lintot bought by some unscrupulous publisher, who printed a new title-page and deceived unwary book buyers into the belief that they were buying the "latest and best edition" when, in fact, it was the earliest and worst. But this is not all : the first genuine edition was printed for Bernard Lintot in 1727, and was one of the last books which he published ; it was very soon after this that Pope gave him a place of (dis)honour in the *Dunciad*, and he then retired from business, in which he was succeeded by his son Henry Lintot. Bernard died in 1736, and three years later Henry Lintot published the second edition of Broome's *Poems*. Broome died in 1745, and after his death Henry Lintot sold the remaining copies of both editions of the poems to J. Wren, who had a new title-page printed with the date of 1750, which he used for the remainder of both editions. The consequence of this is that four different issues of Broome's *Poems* are to be met with : the first with its proper date of 1727, the same with a new date of 1750 ; the second with the true date of 1739, and the same with a fresh date of 1750. That these fraudulent issues of Broome's *Poems* have deceived even the learned, is shown by the fact that when Dr. Johnson was writing his *Lives of the Poets*, and a new edition of Broome's *Poems* was deemed desirable, the Editor appends a note "with additions and alterations made by the author in 1743 [? 1739], but not copied in the edition of 1750."

It is much to be regretted that these false title-pages are not only printed by those who have purchased old copies of a book which has not sold so well as the publisher expected, but sometimes also by the original owner. It would be easy to give a long list of very objectionable actions of this sort, but for the present two illustrations will suffice. In 1723 an enterprising publisher undertook to

bring out a handsome illustrated history of Westminster Abbey. Mr. Dart was to survey the cathedral and write the book, and Mr. Cole was to engrave the illustrations. The book was brought out by subscription ; it was largely patronised, and upon the whole was a valuable and useful publication. It was brought out without date in 1724, but the engraved title-page sets forth that the survey was made in 1723. The list of subscribers contains 294 names, and is very interesting, as the armorial bearings of all of them are engraved on seven folio pages. It may be taken for granted that these 294 copies were delivered to the subscribers, and that probably a few more were sold, but it is certain that a considerable number were left on the publisher's hands, and that twenty years later an attempt was made to get rid of them. For this purpose the engraved title-pages were altered, and the names of the publishers changed ; J. Cole, J. Smith, J. Batley, T. Taylor, and A. Johnstone were erased, and only T. and J. Bowles left. The date of 1723 was erased, the words "taken in the year 1723" being replaced by "King Henry the 7th Chappel," and a new date 1742 was engraved at foot. The rest of the book was wholly unchanged ; even the old dedication to George Augustus Prince of Wales being left, which, though very proper in 1724, was rather absurd in 1742, when George Augustus had been King George II. for eighteen years. In this case there was no attempt to pass the book off as a second edition, but only a false date was given to a number of copies, and its value as a book of reference destroyed. Only a few weeks ago an eminent theological authority writing in *Notes and Queries* on Westminster Abbey [6th S., vol. vii., p. 203] mentions the condition of the choir "when Dart published his history of the Abbey in 1742." A very harsh name might fairly be applied to a publisher who thus stupidly falsifies the date of his author's work.

My last illustration shall be a more purely bibliographical one, bearing only on the rarity of editions. Amongst the best issues of the *Letters of Junius*, the edition with notes by Robert Heron, in 2 vols. 8vo, published by Harrison Cluse & Co. in 1801, is generally quoted with the additional re-

mark, "There was a second edition of this published in 1804, which is very scarce." Now, this so-called second edition is only a "title edition," and may therefore well be scarce; it is the remainder of the one original edition of 1801, with a new title-page. As regards the book, the expression on the title-page "a new edition" is false, though it is fair to say that an appendix is added to each volume.

Whilst writing I observe a letter from Miss Wolfe in the BIBLIOGRAPHER for May, page 179, asking what is the true date of Boyer's *Life of Queen Anne*. She observes that Lowndes says it was printed in 1735, but her copy bears date 1722. This is another case of "title edition": Boyer's book was printed and published in 1722; he died in 1729, and six years after his death new title-pages were printed for the remaining copies of the books with the date 1735. There are therefore copies with both dates, but 1722 is the original one.

into every secular question, they might still remain in the countries of their foundation, with all the distinction of a lengthy past. But they preferred the unequal conflict against the advancing opinions of men, and braved princes, statesmen, and writers with a hot though fatal zeal. Voltaire prayed Richelieu against these "gardes du corps," as they were called, of the Roman Court, "Tâchez, Monseigneur, d'ôter tout crédit aux Jésuits." Even the powerful Mme de Pompadour compassed their destruction. Rousseau was one of the few exceptions among the unorthodox writers who refused to take up his pen against them. Lalande the astronomer paid a tribute to their memory in saying that, far from mathematicians being wanted among them, as an eminent Jansenist had said, the number of Jesuit astronomers astonished him.

Their *Monita Secreta*, a work which has given rise to such grave accusations against them, and which was found in MS. in the possession of Père Brothier, the last librarian of the Jesuits at Paris before the Revolution, directs them to use the greatest care in imparting instruction.* Learned men they were, and learned they are still; keeping up their traditions in the various lands of their exile, and nourishing hopes, perhaps, of a prosperity which is hardly destined to return.

At Marseilles, where the revolutionary fever raged strongest, the religious houses suffered greatly; but fortunately their book-collections were rescued from the dilapidations in which, no doubt, many were lost, by the Académie de Marseille, one of whose members, C. F. Achard, obtained from the administration permission to form a public library out of the collections of the religious institutions.

A commission was named on the "16 brumaire an III" (6 Nov. 1794) for the purpose of arranging the literary property, and the Convent of the Bernardines was selected for its sittings. From the following short descriptions of each of the more important houses from which this library was derived, it will be seen that their establishment at Marseilles was of some antiquity—in two cases not long after the date of the

* "Interim pro viribus nostri studeant edere specimen singulare virtutis et doctrinæ exercendo studiosos in studiis, aliisque plausibilibus ludis scholasticis, magnantibus ac magistratibus et populo spectantibus."

THE MARSEILLES LIBRARY.



HE history of this library is intimately connected with the expulsion of the Jesuit orders under the first French Republic.

The numerous religious houses at Marseilles had collected, during a period of two hundred years, many thousand volumes, which were eventually destined to become the property of the town. A solid institution such as the Society of Jesus, formed no matter for what object, is generally productive of some special posthumous good, not always foreseen at the time of its existence. Thus, the followers of Loyola, long the possessors and unfortunately the monopolizers of learning, never failed to make use of the advantages they were able to command, and, in forming their libraries, worked in a way they certainly never anticipated for the ultimate good of the town in which they lived.

Had they restricted themselves, beyond their religious duties, to being the librarians and the schoolmasters of their times, instead of vainly endeavouring to force their influence

creation of the order, which may be taken as 1540.

The *Minimes* established themselves at Marseilles in 1578, and, after being moved about by the ecclesiastical authorities, they were given a church, which, according to the *Almanach Historique de Marseille* of 1770, "avait 600 ans d'ancienneté." Their monastery was afterwards dedicated to S. Raphael, and the monks added to it an observatory.

The *Capucines* were instituted at Marseilles in 1579 by Catherine de Medicis in person, who pronounced the first prayer with great solemnities, the benediction being performed by the Cardinal de Bourbon, prince of the blood, clad in the pontifical vestments of Pope Urban V., in the presence of the Bourbon family and of many illustrious persons.

The *Bernardine* sisters dated from 1637, and first occupied a house known as that in which René d'Anjou, Comte de Provence, made his will, until 1746, when they built the fine convent in which the books were brought together by the directorial commission.

The order of *Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes*, founded in 1706, was, as its name implies, specially scholastic in character, and commenced from its origin the instruction of the poor of the parish.

From these and several more institutions of the kind, the groundwork of the present library was formed; and, like most town libraries, it underwent many changes of position before, in late years, it reached the fine building which it now occupies, with the Museum and the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

Omitting unimportant details, such is the account of the library and of its founders. No printed description, either as a preface to the catalogue or as a separate work, exists in it; but in this respect it is no exception to the rule which seems to prevail that (especially on the Continent) the histories of libraries, however intimately connected with the fortunes of the town in which they are formed, are of so little importance that they are not worthy the attention even of their own librarians.

For the information here contained, therefore, the writer is much indebted to the kindness of the librarian and sub-librarian, MM. Camoin and Brun, who furnished him,

when visiting the library, with every assistance and with the means of obtaining the required data.

As may be imagined, the character of its foundation reflects itself greatly on the character of the contents of the library: hence the Manuscript collection is considerably rich in Lives of Saints, Breviaries, Biographies and Diaries.

There is a fine copy of the *Speculum Humanae Salvationis*, with marginal notes of a former owner; a volume containing the arms of the consuls and municipal officers of Marseilles from 1462 to 1760; *The Works of Sydrac*, no date; a volume on the antiquities of Avignon (a portion of which has been reprinted by a local antiquarian society), by Esprit Claude François Calvert; and nine 4to volumes of the Lives of the Archbishops and monks of the ancient Cathedral of Aix from 1069 to 1728, by Joseph de Haitze, a gentleman of Aix, which is *unique and hitherto unedited*. In addition to these there are a number of Latin monkish works, legendary and biographical, together with many copies of the classics. Bibles of any interest do not appear. The collection at present numbers 1500, and is seldom added to.

In the printed books the most interesting are the local works in Provençal and the early printed breviaries. Unfortunately, many volumes are without title-page, which suggests that their mutilation was the work of the Communists at the time of the attacks which were made on the monasteries. The works of Thomas Aquinas are deficient in this respect, though the colophon contains the place of publication—"Venetiis per Franciscum Dailbrun." As a breviary may be cited *Breviarium in Consuetudinem Ecclesiae Cathedralis Grassensis, noviter impressis*, MDXXIX.

As a work in the Provençal may be noticed, *Lous Passantens de Louys de la Bellandiero—gentilhomme Prouvessau. Mes en sa Luzour par Pierre Paul Escuyer de Marseille. À Marseille, 1595.*

The library building is finely situated on a steep hill overlooking the town and port, and the books are placed in fine oak cases through a series of long galleries. It now contains 100,000 volumes, and the number of yearly accessions is 3,000.

F. POINGDESTRE CARREL.

EXTINCT LOCAL MAGAZINES.

NO. III.—MID-ENGLAND.

MID-ENGLAND, a *Monthly Magazine of Literature, Science, Art, and Archaeology*, was another of those unfortunate ventures, of which, I venture to predict, the pages of the BIBLIOGRAPHER will eventually contain a tolerably long list. The first number was issued in December 1879, and the publication was continued monthly until November 1880, when it ended with the twelfth number.

The magazine was published at Birmingham by Messrs. Houghton and Hammond, and was in octavo form, each number consisting of 32 pp. ; the copy before me having been bound, the wrappers are gone, but I believe the price was sixpence. Each number contained a Woodbury-type photograph of some local celebrity, and there are also occasional woodcuts. No title-page, index, table of contents, introduction, or preface was issued.

The editor's name was withheld, but the list of contributors includes the names of several well-known Midland antiquaries, such as Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt, Mr. Sam. Timmins, and Dr. J. A. Langford, the author of *A Century of Birmingham Life*, etc. ; and I am somewhat at a loss to account for the premature decease of the magazine, unless the reason is to be found in the injudicious attempt to cater for several classes of readers by combining in the same publication light literature, politics, and archaeology. The title is a little misleading, as no article on Science or Art is to be found in the 384 pp. which make up the volume.

I propose, under the heads of Biography, History, Topography, and Miscellanea, to set out briefly the more interesting portion of the contents of *Mid-England*, which contains much matter well worthy of the attention of all who take an interest in the history or topography of the Midland Counties, especially in the neighbourhood of Birmingham.

I. BIOGRAPHY.

The Right Hon. John Bright, M.P. By Wm. Bates, B.A., pp. 11—12.

Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., pp. 48-9.

George Dawson, M.A., pp. 82-3.

Robert William Dale, M.A., pp. 109-10.

Edward Capern, Poet and Lecturer. By Robt. K. Dent: pp. 138-43. [“A brief sketch of one of Nature's true nobility, whom Birmingham may proudly claim among her adopted children, of whom, indeed, she numbers not a few of her worthiest.”]

Jesse Collings, M.P., pp. 183-4.

John Skirrow Wright, M.P., pp. 203-5.

Henry Wiggin, M.P., pp. 248-50.

The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., pp. 275-6.

Alderman Richard Chamberlain, J.P., Mayor of Birmingham, pp. 317-18.

Sam. Timmins, Esq., J.P., pp. 341-3.

Sir Josiah Mason, pp. 383-4.

Each of these memoirs is accompanied by a Woodbury-type portrait and facsimile autograph. Other biographical articles are:—

An Evening with Thackeray. By Selina Gaye: pp. 56-7.

Reminiscences of Thackeray. By Selina Gaye: pp. 112-14.

John Freeth: the Birmingham “Ballad-Maker.” By J. A. Langford, LL.D.: pp. 58—62.

A series of papers by the Rev. Arthur Mursell, under the heading “Lore of Leicestershire” :—

1. *John de Wycliffe, Rector of Lutterworth*, pp. 84—90. [Illustrated.]
2. *Hugh Latimer*, pp. 156-60.
3. *Lady Jane Grey*, pp. 277-9.
4. *Wolsey*, pp. 343-7.
5. *Robert Hall*, pp. 366-8.

A Forgotten Local Worthy: James Woodhouse, the “Shoemaker Poet.” By Dr. Langford: pp. 105-8.

Thomas Hood the Younger: a Life Memory. By Edward Capern: pp. 170-80. [With portrait.]

Mid-England in the World's Library. By Howard S. Pearson.

I. *Florence of Worcester*, pp. 18-21.

II. *Joseph Priestley, LL.D.*, pp. 210-17. [With portrait.]

II. HISTORY.

Birmingham Parliamentary Elections. By Dr. J. A. Langford: pp. 185-9.

An old Rosette and a Roll of Parchment,

pp. 218-21. [An account of the first Parliamentary Election in Birmingham.]

The Plague of Eyam. By Wm. Andrews, F.R.H.S. : pp. 311-14.

The Rhine Tolls. By W. Andrews, F.R.H.S. : pp. 347-50.

III. TOPOGRAPHY.

Shakespeare at Home. By Sam. Timmins, F.S.A. : pp. 6-10. [Illustrated.]

Rambles by Midland Rivers: No. 1, The River Tame. By W. G. Fretton, F.S.A. : pp. 26-30, 41-6. [Illustrated.]

Guy's Cliff: an Old and a New Romance. By J. Tom Burgess, F.S.A. : pp. 233-8.

"In the Midlands." By Miss H. Tupper: pp. 302-5.

IV. MISCELLANEA

is of course the largest class, and includes several valuable articles. The principal are:—

The Insignia and Plate of the Corporate Towns of Mid-England. By Llewellyn Jewitt, F.S.A. [Illustrated.]

I. General, pp. 13-17.

II. Coventry, pp. 73-8.

III. Stratford-on-Avon and Tamworth, pp. 144-8.

About "Punch" and some of its Contributors. By R. K. Dent: pp. 51-5. [Illustrated.]

Birmingham Periodical Literature Half-a-Century Ago. By Howard S. Pearson: pp. 79-82, 115-20. [This is a most interesting paper, and would be highly appreciated by many of your readers. I may be allowed in this place to quote a few of the opening sentences. "A complete history of provincial periodical literature—a work the accomplishment of which is happily far from probable—would form, perhaps, the most monotonously melancholy of all human records. The Atlantic must be crossed before we could parallel the magniloquence of its prefatory promises; and the annals even of the world's myriad schemes and dreams of Social Reform might fairly be challenged to equal it as a chronicle of consistency and uniformity in failure. With the growth of general intelligence, and with the increasing modern dislike to centralisation, this aspect of affairs may be expected to change, and is, indeed, rapidly changing;

but, in the not very remote past with which we are at present occupied, persistency of attempt alternates with certainty of failure, with an almost ludicrous regularity. Local periodical literature may, indeed, be described, in the language of the florist, as a 'half-hardy annual,' profuse in its up-springing, but requiring constant care and attention; apt to be nipped in its blossoming, and tolerably sure of entire extinction within a few months from the first sowing of the seed. The principal cause of this melancholy fatality is by no means recondite, or far to seek. Each succeeding attempt was almost invariably a purely amateur undertaking, addressed to a perfectly indifferent public. Solicitous only that the contributions with which he filled his pages should cost nothing, the editor was generally oblivious of the fact that their value might also be expressed in precisely the same terms. That section of the public to which he could appeal was small in numbers, hard to please, and easy to offend. Hope never failed to cheer the commencement of his labours, but discontent as surely grew with their duration; and a very few months generally sufficed to ensure the separation of editor and public in mutual disgust, and to leave the field clear for another attempt, to begin with the same promise and to share the same fate. The interesting list which Mr. Dent has appended to his *Old and New Birmingham* will afford ample proof that this picture is not overdrawn; abounding, as it does, in such brief, but pregnant comments, as 'only extended to one volume,' 'said to be still-born,' 'about twelve numbers,' 'announced, but never issued,' and the like."]

Memorials of the Bakers' Guild, Coventry. By W. G. Fretton, F.S.A. : pp. 121-6.

Wedding Rings, pp. 252-5.

The North-east Passage. By Selina Gaye : pp. 279-84.

The remainder of the volume consists of two serial tales—*Sydney Fairfax*, by Julia Goddard, and *Old Grimwea's Flower*, by George Quelch—Occasional Poems, Reviews, and "Waifs and Strays."

The last article in the book, a Memoir of Sir Josiah Mason, the founder of the noble Science College at Birmingham, commences with a hint that *Mid-England* had run its

course:—"With the present number the series of *Mid-England* portraits comes to a close; and it appears to us singularly fitting that, after enumerating representatives of almost every other class, we should in this our last issue be enabled to add to our gallery a philanthropist of the noblest order, and who is proud, in the midst of those honours which have fallen upon him in his declining years, still to regard himself as a man of the people."

The place of *Mid-England* has recently been more than filled by the production of the *Midland Antiquary*, under the editorial care of Mr. W. Fowler Carter, B.A. Let us hope that Mr. Pearson's words, quoted above, may not apply to this, the latest addition to the long list of antiquarian periodicals, and that the name of Mr. Carter's magazine may never find its way into this column of the BIBLIOGRAPHER.

S. A. NEWMAN.



BIBLIOGRAPHICAL EPITAPHS.



FIN No. 3 of the BIBLIOGRAPHER we gave a few specimens of the epitaphs which have been written to the memory of departed booksellers and printers; and thinking that these curiosities of literature cannot fail to be read with interest, we venture to reproduce a few additional inscriptions, for which members of these trades seem to have had a great predilection. The following are a few of the most curious, both genuine and satirical.

In 1567, ANTHONY KYTSON, a bookseller in St. Paul's Churchyard, erected a monument in St. Faith's Church to the memory of his wife, on which was inscribed—

Here lyeth the bodie taken from lyfe,
Of Margaret, Anthony Kytson's wyf;
Whose vertues every where were such
As his great want bewayleth much.
Ten fair babes she brought to blys,
And of th' eleventh now departed she ys.
She ys gone before, he ys yet behinde,
And hoopes in heaven his wyfe to fynde;
Whose lecke on earthe, for his degree,
He never lookes alive to see.

In 1580 died WILLIAM LAMBE, a cloth-worker, who had given an annuity to the Stationers' Company to be distributed amongst twelve poor persons in the parish of St. Faith. Each person was to receive a penny in money and a penny in bread, and the balance was to go to the Company, who were out of it to pay for an annual sermon in St. Faith's Church, where he was buried. The following curious and oft-quoted epitaph commemorated the worthy citizen:—

As I was, so are ye;
As I am, you shall be;
That I had, that I gave;
That I gave, that I have;
Thus I end all my cost:
That I left, that I lost.

William Lambe, so sometime was my name,
Whiles alive dyd run my mortal race,
Serving a prince of most immortall fame,
Henry the Eight, who of his princely grace,
In his chapell allowed me a place.
By whose favour, from gentleman to esquire
I was preferred, with worship for my hire.
With wives three I joyned wedlock band,
Which, (all alive,) true lovers were to me.
Joane, Alice, and Joane; for so they came to hand,
What needeth praise, regarding their degree,
In wifely truth none stedfast more could be,
Who though in earth Death's force did once dissever,
Heaven yet, I trust, shall joyn us altogether.
O Lambe of God, which sinne didst take away;
And as a lambe was offered up for sinne,
Where I (poor Lambe) went from thy flock astray,
Yet thou, Good Lord, vouchsafe thy Lambe to
winne
Home to thy folde, and hold thy Lambe therein;
That at the day when Lambes and Goates shall sever,
Of thy choice lambes, Lambe may be one for ever.

Below this, appeared two lines intended for his pensioners:

I pray you all that receive bread and pence
To say the Lord's Prayer before ye go hence.

In the same church was buried JOHN CAWOOD in 1572, and the following epitaph or genealogical table was inscribed to his memory:—

"John Cawood, citizen and stationer of London, printer to the most renowned queen's majesty, Elizabeth, married three wives, and had issue by Joane his first wife onely, as followeth, three sons and four daughters; John, his eldest son, being bachelor of law, and fellow in New College, in Oxenford, died 1570; Mary, married to George Bisshoppe, stationer; Isabell, married to Thomas Woodcock, stationer; Gabriel, his second son, bestowed this dutiful remembrance to his deare parents, 1591, then churchwarden; Susanna, married to Robert Bullok; Barbara, married

to Mark Norton ; Edmund, third son, died 1 of April, he being of age then 58."

The following witty lines were written by a spectator at the execution of HUGH PETERS, who was hung for sedition on the 16th October 1660.

See here the last and best edition
Of *Hugh*, the author of sedition :
So full of errors, 'twas not fit
To read till *Dunt* corrected it ;
But now 'tis perfect ; nay, far more
'Tis better *bound* than 'twas before.
And now I hope it is no sin
To say, Rebellion took the swing ;
For he that says, says much amiss,
That *Hugh* an *independent* is.

Dunt was the hangman at the time.

On the 16th February, 1706, died EDWARD JONES, a well-known printer, whom Dunton thus described : " His soul is enriched with many virtues ; but the most orient of all are his large charity, his remarkable justice in trade, and great kindness to his aged mother. He has got a good estate by authority ; and is deservedly famous for printing the *True News*, and for publishing the *London Gazette*." Immediately after his death the following epitaph was printed in the *Mercury Hawkers in Mourning* :—

Here lies a printer, famous in his time,
Whose life by lingering sickness did decline ;
He liv'd in credit, and in peace he died,
And often had the chance of fortune tried ;
Whose smiles by various methods did promote
Him to the favour of the senate's vote :
And so became, by national consent,
The only printer of the parliament.
Thus by degrees, so prosp'rous was his fate,
He left his heirs a very good estate.

JOHN PARTRIDGE, who died in 1715, and whose only publications were almanacks and astrological treatises, has gained a ludicrous immortality from the satirical epitaph of Dean Swift :—

Here, five feet deep, lies on his back
A cobbler, star-monger, and quack ;
Who to the stars in pure goodwill,
Does to his best look upward still.
Weep all you customers that use
His pills, his almanacks, or shoes ;
And you that did your fortunes seek
Step to his grave but once a week :
This earth which bears his body's print
You'll find has so much virtue in't,
That, I durst pawn my ears, 'twill tell
Whate'er concerns you full as well
In physic, stolen goods, or love,
As he himself could, when above.

The following characteristic lines were written as an epitaph on THOMAS EVANS, a well-known bookseller in the Strand, who was distinguished by the geniality of his disposition, and the richness of his wit and humour. In his will he said " it would be ridiculous to make a coxcomb of a *grave man*," indicating that his funeral was to be as plain as possible.

Cropt by th'untimely hand of death, here lies,
If life's a jest, one who was truly wise ;
If cares were jests, its jests were all his care,
Till life and jest dispers'd in empty air ;
Then take this sigh, thou poor departed shade,
For all the pleasantries thy life display'd :
Alas ! 'tis all that's now in friendship's power ;
The sad exchange for many a cheerful hour.

In the parish church of St. Mary, Bury St. Edmunds, lie the remains of PETER GEDGE, the printer and proprietor of the *Bury and Norwich Post*, who died in 1818. On a marble tablet is inscribed—

Near this place are deposited the remains of Peter Gedge, printer, who established the first newspaper that has ever been published in this town. Like a worn out type, he is returned to the founder, in the hope of being recast in a better and more perfect mould.

The subject of the following was JOSEPH DAMER, a celebrated bookseller in Dorchester, which he represented in parliament. Having amassed an immense fortune, he retired to Ireland, where he gained the reputation of being the greatest miser in that country. He died in 1736.

Beneath this verdant hillock lies
Damer the wealthy and the wise ;
His heirs, that he might safely rest,
Have put his carcase in a chest ;
The very chest in which, they say,
His other self, his money, lay.
And if his heirs continue kind
To that dear self he left behind,
I dare believe that four in five
Will think his better half alive.

The type founders also had their epitaphs, as will be seen from the following lines intended for SYLVESTER ANDREWS, of Oxford.

Underneath this stone lies honest Syl,
Who died, though much against his will,
Yet in his fame he will survive,—
Learning shall keep his name alive ;
For he the parent was of letters
He founded, to confound his betters ;
Though what those letters should contain,
Did never once disturb his brain ;

Since, therefore, reader, he is gone,
Pray let him not be trod upon.

Another specimen of the technical epitaph is that to the memory of JOHN HULME, a journeyman printer, whose body rests in St. Nicholas's Churchyard, Coventry. It runs :

"Here lies the mortal remains of John Hulme, printer, who like an old worn out type, battered by frequent use, reposes in the grave, but not without a hope that at some future time he might be recast in the mould of righteousness, and safely locked up in the blissful chase of immortality; he was distributed from the board of life on the 9th day of September, 1827, regretted by his employers, and respected by his fellow artists."

We will conclude with the inscription to the memory of JOSEPH JOHNSON, a well-known and respected bookseller, who was buried in Fulham Church :—

Here lies the remains of

JOSEPH JOHNSON, late of St. Paul's, London, whodeparted this life on the 20th day of December 1809,

Aged 72 years.

A man equally distinguished by probity, industry, and disinterestedness in his intercourse with the public, and every domestic and social virtue in private life; beneficent without ostentation, ever ready to produce merit, and to relieve distress; unassuming in prosperity, not appalled by misfortune; inexorable to his own, indulgent to the wants of others; resigned and cheerful under the torture of a malady which he saw gradually destroy his life.

C. H. W.



LIBRARY OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,
BLAIRS.

HE estate of Blairs, where the College is situated, is in the parish of Maryculter, Kincardineshire, six miles distant from Aberdeen, and extends over a thousand acres. It was gifted for the establishment of a college for the education of Roman Catholic clergy, by John Menzies, Esq., of Pitfoddels, the last of that ancient family, by deed of mortification in April 1827. The parish of Maryculter is one of the estates granted by William the Lion to the Knights Templars in 1187. Upon the suppression of the Templars by the Pope, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, King Robert the Bruce granted the estate of Maryculter to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. They

held the property until a few years before the Reformation, when they took advantage of the act of James V. of Scotland, 1528, by which the religious orders were empowered to *feu* out their lands to substantial men for their improvement. In July 1535 Gilbert Menzies of Findon acquired the estate of Blairs from the Grand Master of the order of St. John, which continued to belong to the family of Menzies until gifted as above stated. This Gilbert Menzies and his wife Mary Chalmers were the parents of the first laird of Pitfoddels of the name of Menzies, who acquired that estate by marriage with Miss Reid of Pitfoddels in 1522.

The library mainly consists of three considerable collections.

1. The Library of the Scots College in Paris, which was sent to Scotland in 1824. Many of the books have the book-plate of that institution. It bears the figure of St. Andrew on the cross, with the inscription "Colleg. Scotos, in Acad. Paris." The books appear to have been located at Aquhorshies in the first instance, after being brought to this country, as I find several inscribed "Ex libris Scholæ Aquortisiensis, 1824." So far as I can ascertain, they were deposited in Blairs in 1829.

2. The Library of the Scots College in Rome, which was sent to this country in the beginning of the century.

3. The Library of Mr. Menzies, the former owner of the property, who died in October 1843.

The number of books I would roughly estimate at 15,000; but it is very difficult to form any idea of the size of the library, from the fact that the presses are all closely screened, and Mr. Menzies' books are piled in huge stacks on the floor, quite inaccessible at present.

During a visit to the College I was permitted to examine a few of the books; and I submit my notes principally in hopes that others may be led to give longer time to what I think is a priceless and wholly unexplored field.

I had hopes of finding some of the lost books from Raban's press, but my inquiries were fruitless. As a sample of what they have of Scottish literature, I would instance Archbishop Hamilton's Catechism,

St. Andrews, 1552, 4to, which has been lately reprinted. It is a beautiful copy in old scarlet morocco, fresh as when it left the binder's hands, a lovely specimen of workmanship in every way. It has the autograph of James Hamilton. Although not of Scottish typography, I would here mention a very fine copy of Hector Boece's *Historia Scotorum*, Paris, 1526, folio, which formerly belonged to Archbishop Beaton of Glasgow, whose arms are impressed in gold on the boards. This prelate ended his days in the Scots College in Paris, and left his books to enrich its library.

Of classics I had only time to examine a few: amongst them the *editio princeps* of Aristophanes, *Venetis*, apud Aldum, M. IID. (1498), folio, and the beautiful first Aldine edition of Lucian, 1503. The collection of Bibles and Biblical commentaries is large. I may mention the great Polyglot of Le Jay, Paris, 1628-45, folio, and a very interesting copy of the large folio Bible printed by John Hayes, Cambridge, 1674. This last was a gift by James II. to the Earl of Middleton, and contains his family register in holograph. It is in the original binding, beautifully preserved, black morocco, with the arms of James as Duke of York in gold on the side. It contains this inscription recording the last time it changed hands: "Ex dono Nobilissimi et Illustrissimi D.D. Joannis Comitis de Middleton, An. Dom. 1730." It came from the Scots College in Paris. Another Jacobite relic may fitly be mentioned at this point: *Missale Romanum*, Lut., Paris, 1684, sm. 8vo. This was formerly the property of Maria D'Este, queen of James II., and was given by her to Lewis Innes, rector of the Scots College in Paris, who was confessor to the queen in exile. It has the following note in Father Inne's handwriting on the flyleaf: "This missal was used for several years by the Queen my Royal Mistress of evir blessed memory.—L. Innes. P." It also has the autograph of another of this noted family: "Ia. Innes his book."

I must pass on to the manuscripts, which deserve far more attention and careful study than I was able in a short afternoon to bestow upon them. The earliest that I examined was an illuminated Book of Hours. It is entitled *Heures d'Anne de Bretagne*, and is a small

quarto of sixty-nine leaves of vellum, written in Gothic characters, and contains many very fine miniature paintings. It is bound in old scarlet morocco, in excellent preservation, with the arms of the Duchy of Brittany in gold on the boards. It was this Anne of Brittany who was wife to two kings of France, Charles VIII. and Louis XII. On the verso of the first leaf the arms of France and Brittany are emblazoned under one crown, with the ciphers L and A surmounted by crowns. This fixes the date to the period when she was wife of Louis XII. It is said to have been written and illuminated by her chaplain. This manuscript was presented by the queen to the Scots College in Paris as a memorial of her mother's nationality, who was daughter of James I. of Scotland. She was sought in marriage by the Duke of Brittany, the ambassadors to the Scottish Court having reported her surprising beauty and modesty, and in particular that she was little given to speaking. It may be of interest to note that a MS. Book of Hours belonging to this Isabel Stuart is in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, and is described in Searle's Catalogue, pp. 35-7. The next MS. I shall notice is a Psalter which belonged to Mary Beaton, niece of the Archbishop of Glasgow, and one of the attendants of the Queen of Scots. It is on vellum, and consists of 122 leaves, beautifully written and illuminated. It is in the original black morocco, and is a gem both as regards execution and the exquisite quality of the vellum of which it is composed. It has the Beaton arms blazoned on the first leaf. But what gives it special interest is that the lady's royal mistress has written her name, "Mariam Stuart," on the first page. There is also a MS. of Gilbert Blakhal's *Briefe Narration of the services done to three noble Ladys*, which has been printed by the Spalding Club. The last that I shall mention is a small quarto manuscript on paper entitled "The 4th, 6th, and 8th Books of Virgil's *Aeneids*. Translated into English Heroick Verse by the Lord Maitland." This is believed to be holograph, and is chiefly remarkable for the elaborate and eloquent dedication of eleven pages to Maria D'Este, Queen of Great Britain. It concludes thus: "I have the vanity to think that I have done no worse than my two countrymen, Douglas and

Ogilby; and if your majesty shall accept this favourably, and believe that it is possible for a Scotch man to write tolerable English, I have my end, and you will confer great honor upon, may it please your majesty, your most humble, most obedient, and most faithful servant, MAITLAND. At St. Germains, ye 1st of January 1691." It is beautifully bound in scarlet morocco, and is believed to have been a gift to the queen from the author.

In conclusion, I should state that the library is in a thoroughly ventilated and well lighted hall, and is kept very carefully by the officials of the College. There is not the slightest sign of damp or decay in the old bindings; and although one cannot but regret the condition of Mr. Menzies' bequest, yet I believe the books are perfectly safe, so dry is the soil on which the house is built.

I particularly desire to express my deep obligation to the Rev. Father Fleming, Procurator of the College, for his kindness and courtesy during my visit, and for readily granting every information in his power regarding the Library. J. P. EDMOND.



THE OUTLINE OF A SCHEME FOR A DICTIONARY OF PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

By CORNELIUS WALFORD, F.I.A., F.S.S., F.R.
HIST. SOC., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

V.—SCOPE OF WORK.

 HAVE already said or implied that while the work is primarily intended to embrace the periodical publications of the United Kingdom, it will, as a matter of fact, take something of a wider range. How far this range shall extend, and what is to be aimed at in such extension, may be conveniently discussed on this occasion.

The first and almost natural question is—ought it not to extend to the entire British Empire? But the British Empire includes *India*, and there exists a native press which is quite beyond our scope. The only practicable extension is to the British Colonies.

Regarding the *Colonial* publications, there is this obvious difficulty, that many of them cannot now, and never will, be seen by the staff engaged upon the work. There are, however, available lists of these, more or less complete. We already have indeed references to some twelve hundred of the Australian, New South Wales, and Tasmanian journals. There remains Canada, British Columbia, and the Maritime Provinces: and the West Indies, and indeed all the colonies which go to make up the British Empire, to be dealt with; also the continent of America during the colonial period.

I have been asked, why include the colonies? The answer surely is, that the colonial press is largely edited by Britons: by men who have received their early training in connexion with the press at home. The press is the daily recurring connecting link between the mother country and her colonies. It is part of the fourth estate, which happily now takes its place in the government of the empire. It cannot, therefore, in justice be shut out from our survey. The enterprise of the colonial press, especially of that of Australia, is truly surprising.

Primarily, then, the work is to embrace the British Empire; but I hope also to include in it at least an outline of the development of the press, and of periodical publications in most of the European countries, and if possible, of the other nations of the world. The details in each case will be given either under the alphabetical title of the country, or by means of cross-references therefrom. In a chronological enumeration, I shall aim to show the relative progress of the nations in newspaper enterprise. I shall hope also to review the iniquitous laws which fetter the press in some of the Continental countries. Perhaps, indeed, they are not more despicable than those which have disgraced our own country in early times; or than those which prevail in Ireland now, under a so-called Liberal Government! Whatever the laws may be, I shall endeavour to present a true summary of them. In the matter of libel the laws of Germany set a good rational and enlightened example.

A great advantage of an international character now prevailing is the facility given by the Post Offices—especially of those

countries embraced in the Postal Union. This applies not only to facilities in the transmission of the printed sheet, but they cheapen and facilitate the transmission of correspondence and of exchange journals. In the matter of acquiring news, indeed, the telegraph, and more recently the telephone, have rendered to newspaper proprietors far greater facilities than would ever be obtained by the transmission of news in any other manner. The leading English journals have for years had special telegraphic wires from European centres, as Paris, Berlin, Vienna. But now, at the moment of writing, comes the news that the proprietor of the *New York Herald* is contemplating laying two special cables across the Atlantic. The telephone is lending its aid in a very practical manner in parliamentary reporting, and in other useful ways nearer home.

There are one or two other phases of modern journalism which may be reviewed here, and which are lending silent but effective aid to my project. One is the reprinting of first numbers. There are quite a number of them. I will mention a few. "Reprint of No. 1 of the *Edinburgh Courant*. Published by authority from Wednesday, 14, to Monday, 19 February, 1705," consisting simply of two pages, one sheet small folio, 1850. But accompanying that reprint (of which, by the way, there were only fifty copies) was a most learned and valuable essay on the weekly newspaper press. More recently (1875) an early number of *The Ipswich Journal or Weekly Mercury*, from Saturday, April 4, to Saturday, April 11, 1730, accompanied by a history of the journal, furnishing many details. A fac-simile of the first number of the *Reading Mercury and Berks County Paper*, dated July 8th, 1723, copied from the original in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, was given to the readers of that journal by way of supplement on 8th July, 1882. And as a New Year's gift, at the commencement of 1883, the proprietors of Aris's *Birmingham Gazette* presented the readers of that journal with a reprint of its first number, dated Nov. 16, 1741. I do not know how many other journals have done the same thing; no greater good service can be rendered me than the sending in copies of such issues, and all special histories of individual news-

papers: such, for instance, as that by the *Derby Mercury* issued March 29, 1882, headed "Our Third Jubilee Year." Here was gathered together a most interesting summary of facts regarding the history of that journal. This, read in conjunction with Mr. Alfred Wallis's "Sketch of the Early History of the Printing Press in Derbyshire," reprinted from the *Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society*, Vol. III., 1881, has enabled me to obtain a pretty complete enumeration of the newspaper press in that ancient borough.

I do not desire to attach undue importance to the long-lived journals or magazines. I have already said so. The humblest and most short-lived have an equal value for historical purposes; but where a paper or magazine has had a long career I am most anxious to record the events of that career —they cannot fail to be instructive; they hardly ever fail to be interesting. A paper that has fought its way through the injustice of the press laws of the last century and their vicious administration during some part of the present, deserves to be made much of.

It has sometimes occurred to me, in my musings upon the past, that a periodical publication in its origin and course bears some analogy to the incidents attending human life. It is born into the world with a watchful anxiety, and, perchance, with great expectations. It is tenderly nurtured with almost maternal solicitude. It encounters the ordinary infantile vicissitudes from which the mortality is prodigious! If it escape these, it enters upon the period of youth, with buoyant spirits and dashing hopes. It makes friendships which too often lead it into disaster. It undertakes responsibilities in the interest of others, and has to smart for its indiscretions. When it enters upon the manhood period it runs the risk of being tempted into fusions of interest (matrimonial alliances!) which may mar its prospects for ever. It may become the parent of an ungrateful progeny. Offshoots too frequently endanger the parent enterprise. If it survive to old age it has to meet and combat forces altogether new to it. Lucky be it then if it comes triumphantly through all these!

I may here, too, record my conviction,

based upon some observation, that the "Darwinian" theory so called (and always to be spoken of with respect in view of the great man who had the courage to proclaim it)—the survival of the fittest, does not apply at least in its entirety to periodical publications. Many, very many, of the best conceived, and the most ably and honourably conducted, have prematurely perished, while others far inferior in point of merit and execution have survived and, for a time at least, flourished. The conduct of a periodical is a business; requiring, therefore, business capacity, far-sightedness, and sound judgment. Those who enter upon such must count the cost, or they will be swamped. Besides, high aims are not sufficient. Able men have usually to write down to those whom they desire to lift up. Men of genius too often overlook such details; and hence wrecks are met with on all sides.

It would be a matter of much interest if any approximate estimate could be formed of the money sacrifice involved in the periodical publications which have proved abortive. There are traditions of a former John Murray, of publishing renown, having sunk some £20,000 or £30,000 in an endeavour to establish a daily newspaper. I have myself known in recent years of fully half such a sum being sunk in an abortive attempt of a like character. But in the vast majority of cases the sum actually sacrificed has been small, and probably will not exceed an average of £100. But that, taking 30,000 as the approximate number of enterprises, reaches *three millions sterling!* I daresay that is an under estimate. The health and happiness sacrificed cannot be comprehended in a financial estimate. But there is the other side of the picture. I venture to think that the good-will of the going concerns in existence to-day would, at a fair valuation, exceed the above figures. We hear of one comparatively modern venture being sold for £65,000, and repurchased within a few weeks for £70,000!

Another point I ought to have mentioned earlier; but it follows naturally here. I have thought it due to that large and influential body of men, the *publishers*—men who by reason of their prominent position as the

outward embodiment of the forces within, stand, as it were, to be personally shot at by everybody who has been rightly or wrongly lashed by the editorial pen—I have thought it only just that they shall be included in my record. They are mostly men who can stand fire; they are always men who can be true to an important trust. The direct services they render to the press is very great, and quite indispensable. When the law seizes upon them to satisfy the malignity of some scoundrel who has been exposed, their offence is always—it can be no more or less—that they performed the duty for which they were engaged. When they are imprisoned in respect of libel or defamation—as they too often are—it may be said they are punished for offences *they are known not to have committed in a moral, if per chance they have in a legal or technical, sense*. Hence my sympathies are largely with them. The social position of a publisher is frequently a high one; and should be so.*

(To be continued.)



DRAKE LIBRARY SALE.



N the four days March 12, 13, 14, and 15, Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge sold by auction a valuable library described as having been "commenced by an eminent admiral in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and continued by his descendants." Although not so stated, it was known that the admiral was Sir Francis Drake, and that the collection had been brought from the old family residence of the Drakes, Nutwell Court, Lympstone, Devon. Several thousand volumes were

* I have carefully noted libel suits, and still more criminal prosecutions for libel. My observations and experiences point to this result. A man of good character who chances to be attacked by the press—a comparatively rare occurrence—can afford to pass it over lightly. His friends understand that there is generally some vindictive personal influence behind it. But if a rascal be exposed by the press, the consequences are so serious to him that he must bring into play the vengeance of the law at all hazards; and for the benefit of such the law is most deftly framed. The new Press Act is affording some relief.

included in the 1660 lots which formed the four days' sale, and many of these books and old tracts appear to have been collected by the great Admiral, especially the very scarce tracts of the early seventeenth century relating to the English voyages to America, which brought enormous prices in the first day's sale.

The interest was not kept up in the three following days, as may be seen from the totals of the amounts realized, which were as follows:—First day £1849 7s. 6d.; second day £406 6s. 6d.; third day £339 10s. 6d.; and fourth day £681 13s.—making in all £3276 17s. 6d.

First day.—Lot 164, A Plaine Description of the Bermudas, now called Summer Ilands, with copie of articles of R. More, Gouvernour-Deputie, Lond. 1613: Jadi's copy sold for five guineas, but this brought £25 10s. (Quaritch). 166, B. de las Casas, Spanish Colonie, or Briefe Chronicle of the Actes and Gestes of the Spaniardes in the West Indies, Englished by M. M. S., black letter, London, 1583, £34 (Ellis and White). 173, "Declaration of the State of the Colonie and Affaires in Virginia, with the names of the Adventurers and the Summes adventured in that action, with orders and constitutions, Lond. 1620, a very rare tract of 39 pp., £46 (Ellis and White). 174, De la Warre (Lord), Relation to the Counsel of Virginia, Lond. 1611: Dr. Bliss's copy sold for £5, £26 11s. (Quaritch). 180, Good Speed to Virginia, by R. G., black letter, Lond. 1609, £30 (Ellis and White). 181, R. Hamor's True Discourse of the presente state of Virginia, Lond. 1615, £69 (Ellis and White). 182, Harcourt's Relation of a Voyage to Guiana, with the pattent for the plantation of the country, 1613, £20 (Quaritch). 183, J. Hariot, Briefe and True Report of the new found land of Virginia, 1588, (only two copies are known, one in the Grenville Library, the other in the Bodleian), £300 (Quaritch). 184, Lopez de Gomara, Historia di Mexico, tradotta per A. de Cravaliz, Roma 1555-6, £21 10s. (Quaritch). 187, Nodal, Viage al Descubrimiento del Estrecho nueblo de S. Vicente y reconocimiento del de Magellan, Madrid 1621, £16 10s. (Quaritch), a copy of this rare book sold in Hibbert's sale (1829) for £9 9s. 189, Paesi novamente retrovati et Novo Mondo da Alberico Vesputio Florentino intitulato, Milano, J. A. Scinzenzeler, 1519: an exceedingly rare collection of voyages, apparently edited by Montalbocco Fracan, although Count Baldelli ascribes the compilation to Alessandro Zorzi. It contains, with others, the earliest edition of the voyage of Luigi da Mosto in 1454, £39 (Ellis and White). The first edition of this collection, printed in 1507, was sold in the Beckford sale for £270. 191, R. Rich, Newes from Virginia (in verse) R. Allde, 1610, £90. 193, J. Rosier, True Relation of the most prosperous voyage made this present yere 1605, by Captaine George Waymouth in the discovery of the land of Virginia, black letter, G. Bishop, 1605: Inglis's copy which sold for nine guineas is now in

the Grenville library, £301 (Quaritch). 195, Schmidel (H.), Navigatio in Americam, Noribergæ, 1599, with map and plates, £18. 196, Smith's Virginia, 1608, with a description of the country, Oxford 1612, wanting the map and cut, £11 (Quaritch). 198, The new Life of Virginia, Lond. 1612, with woodcuts of seal of James I., £18 5s. (Quaritch). 199, True Declaration of the Estate of the Colonie of Virginia, with a confutation of scandalous reports, etc., Lond. 1610, £80 (Quaritch). 201, Viaggio fatto da gli Spagnivoli a torno a'l Mondo, Venetia 1536, and Libro ultimo del summario delle Indie occidentale, 1534, 1 vol., vellum. The first is a description of Magellan's expedition, and the other of the discovery of Peru: £22 (Quaritch). 202, A. Whitaker, Good Newes from Virginia, F. Kingston, 1613, £90 (Quaritch). 240, Belon, Portraits d'Oiseaux, Animaux, Serpens, Herbes, Arbres, Hommes, et Femmes d'Arabie et Egypte, Paris 1557, with the cuts by G. Tory, £15 15s. (Quaritch); Carate, Hist., etc., del Peru, Sevilla, 1577, £15 5s. (Quaritch); Heber's copy sold in 1834 for £2 19s. 331, Dudleio, Duca di Nortumbria e Conte di Warwick (Ruberto) Arcano del Mare, 2 vols., large paper, charts and plans, but wants the text, Florence, 1661, £16 15s. (Quaritch). 338, Lopes de Gomara, Hist. de las Indias y de la Conquista de Mexico, 2 vols, in 1, black letter, Caragoça, 1553, £45 (Quaritch); Heber's copy sold for £10 10s. 340, Oviedo y Valdes Hist. Nat. de las Indias, 2 vols. black letter, Salamanca, 1547-57, from the library of A. Petavius, with his monogram in gold on back, £40 (H. Stevens). 344, Purchas, his Pilgrims, 5 vols., 1625-6, wanting frontispiece, and sold not subject to collation, £66, Quaritch. 347, Sir Hans Sloane's Voyage to Madera, Barbados, etc., 1707-25, £10 (Walford). 365, Biblia Graeca, Venetia, Aldus, 1518, the first published edition of the Old and New Testament, ruled red, in red morocco, bound by Jerome le Jeune, with his ticket, £56 (Quaritch).

Second day.—Lot 439, Galerie de Musée de France, 120 nos. in 10 vols. 8vo, 1814, half red mor., £13. 622, Columella, Douze libres des Choses rustiques, par C. Cotereau, Paris 1551, Grolier's copy, £12 15s. 629, Cook's Voyages and Life, by Kippis, 11 vols. 4to, £8 5s. 731, Harding's Chronicle, 1543, £12 15s. 743, Cowper's Anatomy, 1798, fine copy in old red mor., £6. 766, Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, 3 vols., 1682-61-73, £16. 785, Fuchsii Historia Stirpium, 1542, blue mor. by Derome, £12 15s. 788, Fuller's Church History, 1655, fine copy, £48. 794, Gillray's Works, 2 vols., 1830, £10 15s. 818, Holinshed's Chronicles, 4 vols. in 2, fine copy in calf, £15 10s. 823, Hortus Indicus Malabaricus, 12 vols., Amst. 1678-1703, £12 5s.

Third day.—Lot 996, Ireland, volume of rare Tracts, (R. Caron, Loyalty Asserted, 1662, etc.) £20 5s. 997, Ireland: Forty-four scarce Tracts relating to Irish affairs, 1642-48, £15 10s. 1000, Ireland: volume of rare tracts, 1641, etc., £15 10s.

Fourth day.—Lot 1426, Prynne's Parliamentary Writs, 4 parts in 2 vols., fine copy in old calf, £562-64, (Trotter Brockett's copy sold for £31 10s.), £2 2s. 1447, Rusticæ Rei Scriptores Venetis Aldus, 1514, mor., covered with Grolier tooling, attributed to

Nicholas Eve, £62. 1521, Torrington Fight, 1645, and other rare Civil War Tracts, £14 5s. 1582; Saint-Non, *Voyage Pittoresque de Naples*, 5 vols. mor. by Derome, l. j., 1781-86, £14. 1584, Salviani *Aquatilium Animalium Historia*, large paper (sold with all faults), £11 15s. 1598, Shakespeare, 1st folio, 1623, (wants title,) £150. 1599, Second folio, 1632, £60. 1631, Thevenot, *Voyages*, large paper, 4 parts in 2 vols., Paris 1696, £41. 1637, Turner's *Herbal*, 1568, *Booke of the Bathes*, 1568, Horne's *Apothecary*, 1568, in 1 vol., £13.



THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SKATING.

BY FRED. W. FOSTER.

PART III.

WORKS RELATING TO SKATING (continued).

Cramer (Carl Friedrich), *Klopstock*. (In fragmenten aus briefen von Tellow an Elisa). Hamburg, gedruckt bey G. T. Schniebes, 1777. Hamburgh, in der Heroldschen Buchhandlung, 1778. 8vo, 2 vols. (M). Vol. ii., pp. 271-99.

Hochfürstliche Fuldische Verordnung in Betreff der niederen Schulen in der Residenzstadt Fuld; Art. viii. J. P. Frank. (Zindel.)

Patents for Inventions. Abridgments of specifications relating to toys, games, and exercises. A.D. 1672-1866. . . . London: printed by George Eyre and William Spottiswoode . . . published at the office of the Commissioners of Patents for Inventions, 25, Southampton Buildings, Holborn. 1871. 8vo, pp. 16+204. Price 1s. Thirty-eight skating inventions are noted in this work. The first English skating invention was by J. H. Savigny (4 Dec., 1784), for making and fixing "skaits." Nearly four hundred specifications relating to skating have since been enrolled, and most of them separately printed and published at the Patent Office.

Frank (Johann Peter), J. P. F., System einer vollständigen medicinischen Polizey. Wien: J. T. Edeln, 1786-90. 8vo, 4 vols. (M). Vol. ii., pp. 645, 668-72. Das Schlittschuhlaufen.

Gothaischer Hof-Kalender zum Vergnügen und Nutzen eingerichtet auf das Jahr 1788. Gotha, bei C. W. Ettinger. Pp. 87-8. Skating in Holland. (Zindel, pp. 78 and 166-9.)

(Neue) Literatur und Völkerkunde, herausg. von Johann Wilhelm von Archenholz. Leipzig, 1782, etc. 8vo. See 1789-90. (Zindel, p. 78; Kaiser, iii. 571 a.)

Grabner (Jacob), Ueber die vereinigten Niederlande. Gotha: C. W. Ettinger, 1792. 8vo, pp. 22+490, and errata leaf, 3 plates. (M). Pp. 353-7, and plate 4. Eislauf.

Guts Muths (Johann Christian Friedrich), *Gymnastik für die Jugend*. Schnepfenthal, 1793. 8vo. (Kaiser, ii., 466).

Veith (Gerhard Ulrich Anton, öffentlicher Lehrer der Mathematik zu Dessau), Versuch einer Encyklopädie der Leibesübungen. Halle, 1794, plate. (Zindel, pp. 22 and 78.)

Versuch einer Encyclopaedie der Leibesübungen von Gerhard Ulrich Anton Veith öffentlicher Lehrer der Mathematik zu Dessau. Berlin, 1795. Part ii., pp. 319-60, plate. An enthusiastic treatise on skating.

Guts Muths (Johann Christian Friedrich), *Gymnastik für die Jugend*. Schnepfenthal, 1796. (Zindel, pp. 11.)

Müller (Heinrich), Bilder-Allerlei aus dem Gebiete des Guten, Wahren, Nützlichen und Schönen. Leipzig, 1797. (Zindel, p. 13.)

The Gentleman's Magazine. London, 1731, etc. 8vo. (M). Vol. Ixviii., p. 1013 (1798); vol. lxxii., p. 997 (1802).

Strutt (Joseph), *Glig-gamena Angel-deod*; or, the Sports and Pastimes of the People of England. London: J. White, 1801. 4to. (M). Pp. 68-9. Skating (1 page).

Guts Muths (Johann Christian Friedrich), *Gymnastik für die Jugend*. Schnepfenthal, 1804. 8vo. (Kaiser, ii. 466.)

Goethe (Johann Wolfgang von), "Aus meinem Leben." Stuttgard und Tübingen [Th. 5 printed at Jena], 1811-22. 8vo, 5 Th. No more published in this edition. (M).

Mawe (John), Travels in the Interior of Brazil. London: Longman, 1812. 4to. (M). Page 325: "Another [merchant] sent skates [to Brazil] for the use of a people who are totally uninformed that water can become ice."

The Quarterly Review. London: J. Murray, 1809, etc. 8vo. (M). Vol. vii., p. 356 (No. 15, June 1812), Review of

J. Mawe's Travels:—"We have been informed that the good people of Birmingham sent out sixty tons of skates and warming-pans to South America."

Pantalogia: a new Cyclopaedia. By John Mason Good [and others]. London: G. Kearsley, 1813. 8vo, 12 vols. (M). Vol. x., Skating (three-quarters of a page, by a member of the Edinburgh Skating Club). Most encyclopaedia articles on skating are, in more senses than one, *after* this article.

Frostiana: or a History of the River Thames in a frozen state; with an account of the late severe Frost; and the wonderful effects of frost, snow, ice, and cold in England, and in different parts of the world; interspersed with various amusing anecdotes. To which is added the art of skating.

"A dreadful winter came; each day severe,
Misty when mild, and icy-cold when clear."

CRABBE.

London: printed and published on the ice on the river Thames, February 5, 1814, by G. Davis. Sold also by Sherwood, Neely, and Jones, Paternoster Row. In sixes, pp. 22+124. Pp. 29-30, chronological table of (30) remarkable frosts throughout Europe; pp. 116-24, Skating. Guildhall Library, London. Shelf M, 5. 3.

Encyclopaedia Perthesii. Second edition. Edinburgh: J. Brown, 1816. 8vo, 23 vols. (M). Vol. xxi., pp. 25-6. Skating (three-quarters of a page).

Jahn (Friedrich Ludwig) and Ernst Wilhelm Bernhard Eiselen, Die Deutsche turnkunst zut einrichtung der turnplätze durgestellt von Friedrich Ludwig Jahn Ernst Eiselen. Berlin, 1816. Auf kosten der herausgeber. Preis 1 thaler. 8vo, pp. 64+288, 2 folding plates.

Guts Muths (Johann Christian Friedrich), Turnbuch für die Söhne des Vaterlandes. Frankfurt am Mayn, bei den Gebrüdern Wilmans, 1817. Printed by C. L. Brede at Offenbach. 8vo, pp. 16+44+326, 4 folding plates. (M). Pp. 137-52, and diagrams 17-21 on plate 4. Das Schlittschuhlaufen.

Frowde (Philip), and James Glassford, Miscellanea. [Various Latin and Italian texts reprinted, with translations in English

verse, and some original poems, by] J[ames] G[lassford]. Printed by Walker and Grieg, Edinburgh]. 1818. 4to, pp. 84. Not published. Pp. 24-29, Cursus Glacialis, by Philip Frowde. (From "Musarum Anglicanarum Analecta," 1699.) Skating. By J. G. (A translation, in 62 lines).

Goethe (J. W. von), Goethe's Gedichte. Stuttgart: J. G. Cotta, 1821. 2 vols. 12mo, (M). Vol. i., p. 43. Muth (7 lines).

The Annals of Sporting and Fancy Gazette. London: Sherwood, 1822, etc. 8vo. (M). Vol. i., pp. 33-6 (No. 1, January 1822), On Skating (Instructions, etc., see vol. iii., p. 169 for a correction as to time).

Nares (Robert), A Glossary, or collection of words, phrases, names, and allusions to customs, proverbs, etc. London: R. Trip hook, 1822. 4to. (M). Skating.

Clias (Peter Heinrich), An Elementary Course of Gymnastic Exercises. London: Sherwood, Jones, and Co., 1823. 8vo, pp. 20+112. (M). Pp. 75-86, Skating.

The Annals of Sporting and Fancy Gazette. London: Sherwood, 1822, etc. 8vo. (M). Vol. iii., pp. 168-70, Skating; Etching by George Cruikshank the elder. (No. 1175 in G. W. Reid's catalogue of G. C.'s works.)

Goethe (J. W. von), Memoirs of Goethe: [sic] written by himself. London: printed [by S. and R. Bentley] for Henry Colburn, New Burlington Street, 1824. 2 vols. 8vo: I., pp. 2+8+458; II., pp. 4+350. (M). Vol. i., pp. 422-4, Skating (in chapter 12) at Frankfort.

Clias (Peter Heinrich), An Elementary Course of Gymnastic Exercises. Fourth edition. London: Sherwood, 1825. 8vo. (M). Pp. 109-20, Skating.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. Edinburgh, 1817, etc. 8vo. (M). Vol. xx., pp. 144-6 (Aug. 1826), Review of Clias' work on Gymnastics.

The Annals of Sporting and Fancy Gazette. London: Sherwood, 1822, etc. 8vo. (M). Vol. ii., pp. 183-6 (No. 64, April 1827), Skating.

Encyclopaedia Londinensis. By John Wilkes [and others]. London: G. Jones, 1810-29. 4to. (M). Vol. xxii., p. 759 (1827), Scate (10 lines).

The London Encyclopædia. London: T. Tegg, 1829. 8vo. (M). Vol. xx., pp. 422-3, Skating.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. Edinburgh, 1817, etc. 8vo. (M). Vols. xix., p. 221 (Feb. 1826); xxv., p. 375 (March 1829); xxix., p. 303 (Feb. 1831). *Noctes Ambrosianaæ.* By Christopher North (=John Wilson). The Ettrick Shepherd on Skating. Vol. xxix., p. 303 (Feb. 1831), Winter Rhapsody, fyfte 3:—"The florid style of skating shews that that fine art is degenerating; and except in a Torry, we look in vain for the grand simplicity of the masters that spread-eagled in the age of its perfection."

Walker (Donald), British Manly Exercises. London: T. Hurst, 1834. 12mo. (M). Pp. 28-44, Skating.

Walker (Donald), British Manly Exercises. Third edition. London: T. Hurst, 1835. 12mo, pp. 4+20+292. (M). Pp. 29-46, Skating.

The British Cyclopædia of the Arts and Sciences. By Charles Frederick Partington [and others]. London: Orr and Smith, 1835. 8vo, 2 vols. (M). Vol. ii., p. 699, Skating (19 lines).

Walker (Donald), Sports and Games. London, 1837. 12mo. (M. copy mislaid.)

Hone (William), The Every-day Book and Table-book. London: T. Tegg, 1838. 8vo, 3 vols. (M). Vol. ii., columns 98, 99, 102, 103, 115-17, verses, Skating on the Serpentine; engraving by George Cruikshank the elder, etc.

The New Sporting Magazine. London: W. Spiers, 1831, etc. 8vo. (M). Vol. xiv., pp. 153-6, New (3rd) Series (No. 83, March 1838), The Ice, by N. W. of Peterborough.

The Field. London, 11 Dec. 1875, page 668, Description and drawings of F. L. Jeffcoat's strapless skates, made 1839-40. These were probably the earliest skates made to fasten mechanically—without straps.

The Saturday Magazine. London: J. W. Parker, 1832, etc. 8vo. (M). Vol. xvi., pp. 70-1 (22 Feb. 1840), On Skating.

Fosbroke (Thomas Dudley), Encyclopædia of Antiquities. London: Nattali, 1840. 8vo. (M). Page 513, Skaiting.

Blaine (Delabere Pritchett), An Encyclopædia of Rural Sports. London: Longman, 1840. 8vo. (M). Pp. 138-41, Skating.

Williams (Samuel), The Boy's Treasury of Sports. London: D. Bogue, 1844. 8vo, pp. 8+464. (M). Pp. 108-14, Skating.

Snow (Robert), Memorials of a Tour on the Continent, to which are added miscellaneous poems. London: W. Pickering, 1845. 8vo, pp. 8+312. (M). Page 222, Skating (17 lines of verse).

Freiligrath (Ferdinand), The Poets and Poetry of Europe. By H. W. Longfellow [assisted by C. C. Felton]. Philadelphia, 1845. 8vo. P. 363, "To a Skating Negro." Twelve four-line verses by F. F. Reprinted from *The Dublin University Magazine*.

Encyclopædia Metropolitana. London: B. Fellowes, 1845. 4to. (M). Vol. xxiv., pp. 847-9, Skating, by Samuel Vallis Bone.

Walker (Donald), and "Craven." W.'s Manly Exercises. By "Craven." Eighth edition. London: W. S. Orr and Co., 1847. 8vo, pp. 4+12+268. (M). Pp. 69-81, Skating.

Lamartine de Prat (Marie Louis Alphonse de), *Les Confidences par A. De Lamartine.* Paris: Perrotin . . . 1849. 8vo, pp. 4+462. (M). P. 113 (l. 5, c. 5).

Chambers' Information for the People. Edited by W. and R. Chambers. Edinburgh: W. and R. Chambers, 1849. 8vo. (M). Vol. ii., p. 648 (No. 91), Skating.

The Boy's Treasury of Sports, Pastimes, and Recreations. With nearly four hundred engravings. Fourth American edition. New York: Clarke, Austin and Smith. 1854. (Skating, 7 pages.)

Walker (Donald), and "Craven." W.'s Manly Exercises. By "Craven." Ninth edition. London: H. G. Bohn, 1855. 8vo, Pp. 69-81, Skating.

Hamerton (P. G.), The Isles of Loch Awe, and other poems of my youth. By Philip Gilbert Hamerton. London, 1855. P. 256, "Skating Song;" p. 258, "Skating before the Wind."

Wood (John George), Every Boy's Book. By George Forrest [=J. G. W.] London:

G. Routledge & Co., 1855. 8vo, pp. 4+10 +636. (M). Pp. 75-81, Skating.

Walsh (John Henry), Manual of British Rural Sports. By Stonehenge [=J. H. W.] London: G. Routledge & Co., 1856. 8vo, pp. 16+720. (M). Pp. 521-4, Skating.

The Field. London, 3 Jan. 1857. The Art of Skating, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ columns.

Blaine (Delabere Pritchett), An Encyclopædia of Rural Sports. London: Longman, 1858. 8vo. (M). Pp. 138-41, Skating.

Wood (John George), A Handbook of Swimming and Skating. By George Forrest [=J. G. W.] London: G. Routledge & Co., 1858. 16mo, pp. 62. (M). Pp. 41-62, Skating.

Pardon (George Frederick), Games for all Seasons. London: J. Blackwood, 1858. 8vo, pp. 206. (M). Preface subscribed G. F. P. Pp. 37-39, Skating.

Walsh (John Henry), Manual of British Rural Sports. By Stonehenge [=J. H. W.] Fourth edition. London: Routledge, Warne, & Routledge, 1859. 8vo, pp. 16+720. (M). Pp. 521-4, Skating.

Nares (Robert), A Glossary; or, Collection of Words, Phrases, etc. A new edition by J. O. Halliwell and T. Wright. London: J. R. Smith, 1859. 8vo, 2 vols. (M). Skating (one-third page).

The New Sporting Magazine. London: W. Spiers, 1831, etc. 8vo. (M). (New (3rd) Series, No. 230, Feb. 1860.) Vol. xxxix, pp. 97-103, Skating, historical and practical, by Hoary Frost.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine. New York: Harper & Bros., 1850, etc. 8vo. (M). Vol. xxii., p. 350 (No. 129, Feb. 1861), The Skaters; by Fitz-James O'Brien (4 four-line verses). Vol. xxiv., p. 124 (No. 139, Dec. 1861), Skating Song (6 four-line verses). Vol. xxxii., pp. 137-8, Winter (48 lines of verse).

Hood (Thomas), the elder. Hood's Own; or, Laughter from Year to Year. Being a further collection of his wit and humour, with a preface by his son. Second Series London, 1861. 8vo. P. 429, "See me skate!" —a picture.

(To be continued.)



INDEX SOCIETY.

INDEX OF PORTRAITS.

THE Director has received a letter from Mr. R. R. Bowker in which he suggests the compilation of an Index of English and American Portraits. The preparation of an Index of Painted Portraits and one of Engraved Portraits has already been considered by the Society, and the proposal has been placed upon their list of work to be done; but Mr. Bowker's proposal is much wider than this, for he would include a notice of portraits in magazines such as *Harper's* and the *Century*, and in newspapers such as the *Illustrated London News* and the *Graphic*. Doubtless such a work as this would be most valuable, and very popular; and Mr. Bowker further suggests that assistance in the compilation of such an index might be obtained by such co-operation as has made Poole's *Index* so great a success.

This proposal has been considered favourably by the Council, and the Secretary will be glad to receive the names of those who are disposed to help in the work of compilation. We shall also be glad to receive communications from those who are prepared to make any suggestions on this plan. When the Council have elaborated their scheme of operations, it will be printed in these pages.

EDUCATIONAL INDEX.

IN answer to a letter by Mr. Fenton in the BIBLIOGRAPHER for May, I will mention a capital French book entitled *L'Education progressive en Étude du Cours de la Vie*, par Mme Necker de Saussure, published in 1844 by Garnier frères, and a charming volume called *Le Livre d'une Mère*, par Mme Pauline L—, published in 1875 by Michel Lévy frères, and which originally appeared as a feuilleton in *Figaro*.

E. S. WOLFE.

Knights Hill House, Lower Norwood.



NOTES AND NEWS.

THE number of the *Palatine Note-Book* for May contains a "Necrology of Roman Catholic Clergy, 1670—1678," and a bibliographical article on "Gerrard Winstanley the Leveller."

THE whole of the Ashburnham Manuscripts are not to become the property of the nation. The Treasury have informed the Trustees of the British Museum that they are not prepared to do more than purchase the Stowe MSS. and the Appendix.

WE cannot pass unnoticed the announcement that the Queen has been pleased to honour the eminent publisher William Chambers by bestowing a baronetcy upon him. This cannot fail to give universal satisfaction, for he is a public benefactor of the first order, and his name is known wherever the English language is spoken. Few names will stand out more prominently in the history of popular education than those of Sir William Chambers and his late brother Dr. Robert Chambers.

THE Trustees of the British Museum are giving a special bibliographical character to the printed sections of the Catalogue of Printed Books by issuing separate articles such as Virgil, Byron, Xenophon, and Swedenborg, which have already appeared. These parts have been highly appreciated, and the sale has been larger than was expected.

THE Stationery Office spend annually £539,000, in addition to which about £243,000 is disbursed on paper and print by other departments direct. Large as is this outlay, a portion at least is refunded to the Government by its varying publishing enterprises. Thus the *London Gazette* alone yielded, in the financial year ended March 1882, a net profit of £25,623; the *Edinburgh Gazette* of £3194, and the *Dublin Gazette* of £498. During the financial year just begun the Stationery Office expects to realise £25,000 from the sale of Parliamentary Papers and its own publications, £12,500 from the Customs Bill of Entry, and £11,000 from the sale of waste. The Patent Office publications are estimated to yield £3000, the British Museum catalogues £1500, and the sale of school-books in Ireland £30,000. Adding to the above the sums realised by the sale of maps, etc., we get a total of not far short of £130,000.

THE *Magazine of American History* has changed hands, and Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, authoress of the *History of the City of New York*, has undertaken the editorship.

THE Plymouth Free Library has been fortunate in receiving lately some valuable donations. The Mayor has presented a set of prints of the "Armada" pictures which were exhibited last summer. Mr. W. P. Courtney, one of the compilers of the *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*, has presented about one hundred books and pamphlets chiefly relating to Cornwall, and Mr. G. C. Boase intimated at a late meeting that he intended to send shortly a number of works as an addition to the "Devon and Cornwall" collection which owes its origin to Mr. Wright, the librarian. In addition to these presents the Trustees of the British Museum have sent to the library a considerable number of their catalogues.

PROFESSOR JOSEPH HENRY, the well-known American physicist, appears to have had his love of science first awakened by the casual perusal of Gregory's *Lectures on Experimental Philosophy, Astronomy, and Chemistry, intended chiefly for the use of Young Persons*. After his death this book was found in his library, with the following entry upon the fly-

leaf, written in his own hand:—"This book, although by no means a profound work, has, under Providence, exerted a remarkable influence upon my life. It accidentally fell into my hands when I was about sixteen years old, and was the first work I ever read with attention. It opened to me a new world of thought and enjoyment; invested things before almost unnoticed with the highest interest; fixed my mind on the study of nature, and caused me to resolve at the time of reading it that I would immediately commence to devote my life to the acquisition of knowledge."

GREAT sensation was caused during the sale of Dr. Griffiths's collection of old prints at Messrs. Sotheby's rooms last month by the appearance of the almost unique "first state" of Rembrandt's portrait of Dr. Arnoldus Tholinx, otherwise called "The Advocate Tolling," or "Petrus Van Tol." This copy is one of four or five known impressions, of which three are in public museums; and it has a history which is well known to all Rembrandt collectors. The previous lot had sold for £33, but when the Tholinx came on, the auctioneer at once offered to begin the bidding at £500. The challenge was accepted by Messrs. Colnaghi, and between them and M. Clément, of Paris, the contest was continued up to about £800. Then the former competitors retired, and their place was taken by Mr. Noseda, who fought the Frenchman step by step till £1100 was reached, the excitement in the room being shown by repeated cheers. At last Mr. Noseda withdrew; and to the gratification of all present the battle was taken up by Mr. Addington, the veteran collector, who, amid applause, bid £1200, and so on up to £1500. At this point even he was beaten, and the French dealer carried off the treasure at the price of £1510, which is £230 more than has ever been paid for a print before. It is understood that M. Clément was buying for M. Dutuit, the celebrated Rouen amateur, and the author of the best existing book on old prints and etchings; who is, moreover, the owner of the print that had previously been the highest priced in existence, the first state of the "Hundred Guilder piece," for which he paid £1180 some years ago. It may be added that Dr. Griffiths's splendid impression of the second state of that print sold for £305; his "Landscape with a Tower" (on India paper), for £308; and his "Burgo master Six," for £505—all extraordinary prices.

MUCH interest has been excited in the musical world by a sale which has just taken place by order of the Court of Chancery, of the business of the late Mr. B. Williams, the well-known music publisher, established in London above fifty years. After some keen and close bidding, the good-will and lease was finally secured by Mrs. Mullen, the daughter of the deceased, for £5800. The plates and copyrights realised no less a sum than £13,500, the largest buyers being Mrs. Mullen, Mr. Edwin Ashdown, and Mr. Hadley. Among the principal lots were Arditi's "Il Bacio," £442 (Ashdown); "Maying," vocal duet by Alice Mary Smith, £663 (Hadley); Operatic Solos, by W. Smallwood, £390 (Mullen).

THE Towneley Library will be sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge on Monday, June 18th, and seven following days; and this sale will be succeeded by that of the Towneley MSS.

THE following pleasant lines on a Dean's study are from Dr. Walter C. Smith's *North Country Folk* (Glasgow, MacLehose) :—

"There on the shelves were folios piled ;
There Benedictine fathers smiled
In snowy vellum, crimson-lettered—
These he said were his golden mines—
And high on the upper shelves were scattered
Big quartos too of the great divines,
And tables and chairs and floor were littered
With books that were scored with scarlet lines ;
For he was a classic ripe and good,
And loved the old wine in the seasoned wood,
But all translations were bottled and dead,
With an evil taste of the cork, he said."

ON April 15th the house of Muquardt, in Brussels, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, when the building was decorated with flowers and flags, and in the evening a banquet was held. The firm has published since it was founded more than 1500 volumes.

M. BONNAL, Keeper of the Archives at the Paris War Office, has been dismissed from his post on account of his publication of a book entitled *The Kingdom of Prussia*. It appears that M. Bonnal had, in the compilation of this work, utilised various documents placed under his care without permission from the Minister. The author used very violent language in referring to certain members of the Hohenzollern family, and furthermore sinned against the regulations of his department by adding his official designation as Keeper of the Archives to his name on the title-page of the volume. Under these circumstances, and without any intervention on the part of Germany, General Thibaudin deemed it advisable to remove M. Bonnal from his post.

THE Library of the late Mons. J. Decaisne, member of the Institute, Professor at the Museum, and author of several very important botanical works, will be sold in Paris during the present month. The sale of this library will take from the 4th to the 23rd of June. There are 3264 lots, and the catalogue forms a volume of 482 pages. Mons. Joseph Decaisne was born in 1807 at Antwerp. In 1821, when fourteen, he went to Paris with his mother, and after passing a short time at a boarding-school, he took to drawing flowers, which led to his employment as a gardener at the Museum at the age of seventeen, from which post he became assistant naturalist, and eventually Professor. He was of great service to Jussieu in his botanical works, was one of the founders of the Botanical Society of France, of great amiability, beloved by all that knew him. He died suddenly without a struggle, on Feb. 8th, 1882.

THE will of the Rev. Mynors Bright, the editor of the last edition of Pepys's *Diary*, who died on Feb. 23rd last, has been proved, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £36,000. The testator bequeaths £5000 to the Master and Fellows of Magdalene College, Cambridge, to be called "The Mynors Bright Building Fund," to be applied to the building of a house for a resident tutor. He also leaves to them his copyright and interest in Pepys's *Diary*, deciphered by him and published in six volumes, with his notes thereto, to be sold, and the proceeds to go in augmentation of the Mynors Bright benefaction; and, in addition, he gives to the said Master and Fellows his interleaved copy of Pepys's *Diary*, in four volumes, edited by Lord Braybrooke.

REVIEWS.

Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare. By J. O. HALLIWELL-PHILLIPPS, F.R.S. The third edition. London, 1883. 8vo, pp. 736.

In a former number we reviewed this important work, and pointed out that the second edition was about four times the size of the first; and now within a year we are enabled, by the industry of the author, to welcome a third edition, not only with some thirty or forty new pages, but also with a considerable alteration and rearrangement of the contents. Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps gives handsome praise to Heminges and Condell, whom it is too much the fashion in the present day to run down; and he writes of the first folio (1623), "So far, then, from being astonished at the textual imperfections of the folio, we ought to be profoundly thankful for what is, under the circumstances, its marvellous state of comparative excellence." Considering the fame of the author as a Shakespearian, it seems almost a work of supererogation to say that this is a good book, and an indispensable companion for all students of our great poet. Not only is it all this, but it is a most interesting and readable book as well.

Libraries and Schools. Papers selected by SAMUEL S. GREEN, Librarian of the Free Public Library, Worcester, Mass. New York: F. Leypoldt. 1883. 12mo, pp. 126.

This little volume contains six articles by different writers on the various points of view in which Books may be considered in their relation to education. The first article is on "The Public Library and the Public Schools," by Charles F. Adams, jun.; the second on "The Relation of the Public Library to the Public School," by Samuel S. Green; the third on "Libraries as Educational Establishments," by S. S. Green; the fourth on "The Public Library as an Auxiliary to the Public Schools," by R. C. Metcalf; the fifth on "The Relation of the Libraries to the School System," by William E. Foster; and the sixth on "A Plan of Systematic Training in Reading at School," by W. E. Foster. All these papers are of considerable interest, and worthy of special attention as containing a clear statement of the view which is gaining ground in America, that the public library is to be considered as an important adjunct to the school and college, and that the librarian is to be a teacher as well as a curator.

Mr. W. E. Foster writes:—"An obvious function of the library is to afford assistance and resources whenever possible, to make its collection a workshop in which the needed information shall be attained, in which the skilful use of authorities shall be acquired, and in which the mental faculties, otherwise latent, shall be called forth and developed. And in thus offering the use of its resources, the young reader is not excluded. . . . In order that the pupil may use to the best advantage that portion of it which is suitable for him, special efforts need to be made in his behalf, on the part of the library as well as the school.

The librarian should be willing, not merely to prepare special lists, but to co-operate with the teachers wherever it appears that important benefit may be rendered in individual cases."

This is all very good sense, but at the same time it must not be forgotten that the books we learn the most from are but few, and that even boys should be induced to become possessors of books. Books for once reading or for mere reference can be obtained from a library, but books for study should be possessed.

Books for the Young. A Guide for Parents and Children. Compiled by C. M. HEWINS, Librarian of the Hartford Library Association. London: F. Leypoldt. 1882. Pp. 94.

This will be found a very useful little book by parents and teachers. The classified list of books has evidently been drawn up with great care, and is the result of a large experience. The preliminary remarks are also very much to the point, and will be very helpful to those who wish to put the most wholesome and at the same time the most inviting literary food in the way of the children under their charge.

Notes by the Way on Free Libraries and Books, with a Plea for the establishment of Rate-supported Libraries in the Province of Ontario. By JOHN HALLAM. Toronto: Printed by the Globe Printing Company. 1882. 8vo, pp. 36.

The author is an enthusiast in favour of the establishment of free libraries, and has taken an especial interest in the establishment of one at Toronto. He has visited libraries in England, France, and Germany, and this pamphlet contains the result of his researches. The following extract gives a piece of additional information for our notes on Parish Libraries:—"So valuable were books, or so scarce—which is the measure of value—were they, that some time after the introduction of printing, volumes were deposited in churches for public perusal, and chained to the desks or benches on which they were placed so as to prevent their more ardent or covetous admirers stealing them. In the parish church of Leyland, which is about three miles from my native place—Chorley, in Lancashire—there are now found relics of this old book-planting system. They consist of four books relating to martyrology, etc., and they are bound in wood and chained to the bottom of a window."

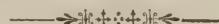
Kingsthorpiana, or Researches in a Church Chest, being a Calendar of old Documents now existing in the Church Chest of Kingsthorpe, near Northampton, with a Selection of the MSS. printed in full, and extracts from others. Edited by J. Hulbert Glover, M.A., Vicar. London: Elliot Stock, 1883. Sm. 8vo, pp. 156.

About twenty years ago the documents which are described in this book were discovered in the church chest, somewhat injured by damp and mildew; and the present vicar has done good work by putting these into a better state, and registering their contents. All documents contained in this volume are of value in the history of the royal manor of Kingsthorpe, and the editor has added to their value by the useful notes

he has prefixed to each. The preface shows also how we may estimate their value, and how they give us an insight into the various burning questions that have agitated the world of Kingsthorpe. One of the most important of these had reference to the game laws. Three commissioners were sent from the town to state the case with regard to the claim of free warren. They retained counsel to plead for them before the Star Chamber; they stopped at Isleworth, to be near Sheen, where the Lord Protector Somerset lived, and they engaged the help of Mr. Sessyl (Cecil, afterwards Lord Burghley). But besides this special local value, the book will have an interest for those who seek for out-of-the-way words, curious names, and the many incidental glimpses into the manners of past ages with which its pages are filled. The editor proposes at some future time to give an account of the church and parish registers as a supplement to this collection of records.

Through Siberia. By HENRY LANSDELL, D.D., F.R.G.S. Fourth edition. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington. 1883. 8vo, pp. 811.

We have already noticed this interesting record of travels, and the bibliography of books in Siberia which it contains. It has now reached a fourth edition (which is also a cheaper one), and holds its place not only as one of the most vivid descriptions of a very interesting country, but also as a book of standard authority. We ought to mention here that the volume is completed by a very elaborate and excellent index, which greatly adds to the usefulness of the book.



CORRESPONDENCE.

NORTH BRITON EXTRAORDINARY.

CAN any of your readers throw any light on the authorship of a pamphlet called "*A North Briton Extraordinary.* Published at Edinburgh. London: reprinted for W. Nicoll, MDCLXV."? Halkett and Laing, vol. ii., p. 1750, ascribe it to Smollett; but if the place from which it is dated—"Edinburgh, 5 February, 1765"—is correctly given, it is not probable that he was the author.

Halkett and Laing also do not mention what is called the second edition, called "*A North Briton Extraordinary, written by a Young Scotsman now a Volunteer in the Corsican Service.* Second edition, with additions. London: J. Knox, MDCLXIX." This title-page seems to point to James Boswell, who was in Corsica in the autumn of the year in which the first edition was published.

The two editions are entirely different works, though both defending Scotland and the Scots from the attacks of Wilkes, and the second on one occasion quotes the first.

M.

Aberdeen.

AN ANCIENT ETHIOPIC VELLUM MANUSCRIPT.

IT is not often, in these active and energetic times, when antiquaries, bibliographers, and bibliomaniacs ransack every likely and unlikely spot of earth in search of literary food for their cravings, that even a black-letter volume of the fifteenth century—much more a true and veritable Eastern vellum manuscript—turns up to delight their eyes and reward their labours.

Mount Athos and Mount Sinai, and many another venerable monastery, have given up their treasures; and that most felicitous labourer, Constantine Tischendorf, has borne away the palm—the prize of all prizes, in the Sinaitic Uncial Manuscript. Yet even now, still from some unexpected quarter and most unlikely locality, a dingy black-letter volume turns up to enrapture the bibliomaniac eye. Perhaps few places in the world would be deemed more unlikely to contain such a gem as a time-stained, double-columned vellum manuscript than “The Dark Continent.”

It is not, however, from the travels and researches of a Livingstone or a Stanley, a Speke or a Baker, that the subject of this notice has appeared. In the late Abyssinian war, after the sack of King Theodore’s palace in Magdala, a British officer picked up a strange-looking brown object in a dark leather case; this proved to be the much-worn satchel which contained a small vellum volume. Amazed to find such a thing in such a place, he brought it away with him, and eventually upon his return to England presented it, as a memorial of the siege of Magdala, to his mother. The whole of its value to this good lady consisted in its being a proof of her son’s gallantry. Accordingly she carefully locked it up in her cabinet of curiosities, where it safely remained from that time until now, unnoticed and almost forgotten. The volume consists of eighty-six pages, of a very thick vellum of sheepskin, each page containing two columns, written in clear, bold, and large manuscript in red and black, both colours as distinct and clear as when first laid on. It is in the Ethiopic tongue, and in bibliomaniac eyes a gem; the pages are eight and a half inches long by four and a half inches wide, and two inches thick. And though stained by time the writing is perfectly distinct, and those pages which have many passages rubricated, quite beautiful. The form of the letters gives token of great antiquity, many of them differing from any alphabet that I have the power to refer to, and some of them not found at all. So that after some toil I was only able to surmise that the first words were, “In the name of the Father,” gathering from thence that it was a religious work. I brought it to the professor of Eastern languages in Trinity College, Dublin, who informed me, “It is not one of the languages I teach.” I then brought it to the professor of Hebrew (Regius), who also informed me that he knew nothing more about it than that it was Ethiopic. Hoping to find that it was a manuscript of the Gospels of very early date—both from the antique appearance of the vellum, the form of the letters, the careful writing, and also from the city in which it was found, the royal residence of a semi-Christian king in the heart of Ethiopia,—I had a page photographed, and for-

warded it to Doctor Krapf, of Stuttgart. After some time he informed me that the page sent contained prayers for deliverance in adversity. The book is not bound, but two rough boards of palm-tree wood, cut out as if with a hatchet, are fastened by a small twisted rope like whipcord, made of coir or cocoa-nut fibre, or some coarse hemp. The cover or case is made of coarse leather, which I have been informed is of rhinoceros hide, and much abraded, as it was evidently slung over the back of the owner for carriage, something like the old “cundach” of the Irish manuscripts of the Gospels, as described by Sir William Betham and Dr. Petriè. I believe it to be of the tenth century.

LYELL, vol. ii, p. 167, says:—

“The last ancient MS. which was found in Libya was discovered at an obscure convent in the Libyan desert beyond Cairo; it contained the original Epistles of Ignatius, and was purchased for the British Museum. It proves that the passages in the first three letters, which were relied on as proving the Apostolic Succession, were spurious; and also that the four other letters, which were an expansion of the interpolated passages, were altogether forgeries. In short, that the three letters translated by Cureton are all that Ignatius ever wrote.”

BRUCE brought an Ethiopic MS. of the Gospels from Abyssinia; it is not known in whose possession it is at present. A MS. copy of the Ethiopic Scriptures in fine preservation has been purchased by the committee of the Church Missionary Society; the volume contains 285 folios, of which the text covers 282, very accurately written and in high preservation; on the first page is written in Ethiopic the invocation usually found in the books of the Eastern Christians, “In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost,”—just as this manuscript commences (Horne’s Introd. vol. ii, p. 193). Horne further says, vol. ii, pp. 192-3, “The Ethiopic or Abyssinian version, which is still extant, was made from the Septuagint. Although its author and its date are unknown, yet from the marks of unquestionable antiquity which it bears, there is every reason to believe it was executed in the second century; its peculiar readings derive considerable authority from its antiquity.”

GEORGE H. READE.

Greythorn, Kingstown.

The following Booksellers’ Catalogues have been received:—

Claudin (A.), Paris; Cohn (Albert), Berlin; Downing (W.), Birmingham; George (William), Bristol; Gray (Henry), Manchester; Hoepli (U.), Milan (Livres rares et précieux); Kormnan (F.), 6, Vinegar Yard; Maggs (U.), 159, Church Street, Paddington Green; Reeves and Turner, 196, Strand; Robson and Kerslake; Scott (Walter), 7, Bristo Place, Edinburgh; Thin (James), 54, South Bridge, Edinburgh; Thorpe (James), Brighton; White (Robert), Worksop; Young (Henry), Liverpool.

Sale Catalogues have been received from Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge; Messrs. Dowell of Edinburgh; and Mons. Claudin of Paris (Bibliothèque de M. Olivier Barbier).

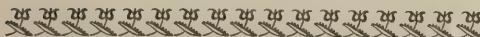


THE

BIBLIOGRAPHER.



JULY, 1883.



“THE REST OF *DON JUAN.*”



TIS not, I believe, generally known that Byron's longest humorous poem has been continued—completed, even—not by the great poet himself, nor by one of his countrymen, but by two ingenious versifiers on the other side of the Atlantic.

Few modern poets have had a wider influence than Lord Byron—none perhaps so great an ascendancy over writers of other nationalities. Alfred de Musset, and possibly Heinrich Heine, drew inspiration from his verses; Zorilla and the Duque de Rivas were his professed admirers; Espronceda openly copied him. It is not then surprising that boundless admiration should be felt for his genius in the United States, or that he should have imitators there as well as in his native land. The Americans have however gone a step further, and in their zeal have endeavoured to finish the work which he left incomplete.

In 1825 Isaac Starr Clason published, at New York, the *Seventeenth and Eighteenth Cantos of Don Juan*, which have been pronounced to “have much of the spirit and feeling, in thought and diction, which characterize the work of Byron.” Extracts from them will be found in *The Poets and Poetry of America*; New York, 1872.

It is not, however, of the two cantos of Clason that I desire to speak, but of a more important poem, albeit by a writer even less known. Its title is as follows:

“The Rest of Don Juan. | Inscribed to
The Shade of Byron. | By Henry Morford. |
VOL. IV.—No. II.

‘By my troth, I'll go with thee to the lane's end : if
rough talk offend thee, we'll have very little of it.’

Measure for Measure.

‘The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices
Make instruments to scourge us.’

King Lear.

“New York : | Burgess, Stringer, & Co., |
222 Broadway, corner of Ann Street. | 1846.”

A pamphlet, printed in double columns, of pp. 47, with 7 cantos, containing in all 645 stanzas.

Henry Morford appears to be practically unknown even in his own country. Drake passes him over in silence; Griswold and Stoddart do not offer a single specimen of his verses, although their quality is quite as good, if not better, than much of the poetry of which their bulky volume is composed; even Allibone, so careful not to omit any American who has been printed, does not mention him.

The poem opens with eulogies of Byron and Scott; and their deaths—the one at home, the other in Greece, are contrasted. The modern Greeks are satirized. The author's thoughts revert to Byron's English home :

“Newstead has many memories of old,
 Memories of mitred bishop, monk, and cowl,
Of times when priests were pious, archers bold,
 And forest men loved the brown cup and bowl,
When holy mother church her favours sold,
 And abbots, knights, and kings, went' cheek by jowl,
Numbers no doubt her charms against fatalities,
 In certain blind believing spiritualities.”

With a cursory mention of Charles Dickens, and a renewal of the eulogy on Byron, the adventures of Don Juan are promised for the next canto.

Canto II. Various digressions occupy the first twenty-six stanzas, when the story of the hero is at last taken in hand. Juan is awoken by the sound of the horn, and an English hunt is described. He regrets his encounter of the previous night with “her frolic Grace—Fitz Fulke”:

“He feared the Duchess—that is, he might grow
 Tired before she did, and the scene might break
Some consequences that would give a blow
 To what he half designed to undertake,
And his design, if I may call it so,
 Was only—what d'ye think it was? to make
(Characteristic of Don Juan maybe),
A second Haidee of Aurora Raby.”

Juan joins the hunting party, and he and

Lord Fitz Plantagenet are thrown. A doctor is called, who

" Took snuff, declared the case was very bad,
The gentleman was most compoundly fractured,
Inquired how he was hurt, but thought he had
Seen cases quite as difficult, well doctored—
Applied some bandages, was very glad
He'd heard old Doctor Splinters when he lectured,
Showed out his erudition and his sorrow,
And took leave promising to call 'to-morrow.'"

After the doctor's departure our hero becomes more easy, and falls asleep.

" Was he alone? There came a stilly step
As of a mother by her sick child's couch
And as she saw he slept, finger on lip,
The carpet-matt scarce yielding to the touch
Of that light careful footstep, with a sip
Of the warm breath lest she had breathed too
much,
As if her whole soul on the sleeper centred,
The lady Adeline looked in and entered."

The nature of Adeline's feelings for Juan is considered, and minutely analysed; some strictures upon marriage are introduced; Adeline's conjugal fidelity is maintained, and it is decided that she

" loved him as he slept,
With thoughts as pure as vestal ever kept."

Canto III. opens with the expression of the author's Epicurean tenets, which rather out-Byron Byron, and he concludes :

" But on mature reflection, 'twere as well
Not to describe my paradise too closely,
Lest some of my acquaintances rebel,
And think my morals sit on me too loosely;
'Tis what I would be, never what I shall,
For here, it seems, love runs not so profusely,
And though your humble servant may not bless it,
he
Expects to live right moral from necessity."

The Duchess of Fitz-Fulke, perceiving Lady Adeline's attentions to Don Juan, becomes jealous, and quits Norman Abbey in a tiff. The London season has now begun, and Juan's health being reinstated, the whole party, with the exception of Aurora Raby, who had gone to Cumberland, repair to the Metropolis, where the reader is also transported. In her anger Fitz-Fulke has had inserted in the *Herald* a paragraph announcing the elopement of Lady A—— with a stranger; on reading which Juan is much incensed, and, confident of his influence over the duchess, proceeds to her residence to

demand an explanation. To his surprise he is himself well rated by the enraged lady, and shown the door without being able even to explain himself.

A tirade against scandal is the digression with which Canto IV. begins, after which Fitz-Fulke is presented in a new light, she having now turned over a new leaf,—

" For till the last, she kept extremely square
By the old Duke, his gout, and easy-chair."

Juan calls on Lord Henry to contradict the scandal, and assure him of his wife's innocence. The grief and haughty demeanour of the peer are well described; but he has never really doubted Lady Adeline's fidelity, and Juan's written declaration that nothing improper has ever passed between him and the lady entirely satisfies him. The scene now shifts to Adeline's boudoir, and the poet fully avails himself of the opportunity afforded to depict that lady's wretched state of mind. She dreads the wrath of her husband which the rumour, however false, must occasion. The door opens: it is he.

" Spirit of wonder! did she hear aright?
He spoke her name in tones of tenderness,
Drew her toward his bosom with a slight
Yet kindly pressure, that most rich caress,
And pressed his lips to hers, as if the light
From her dark eyes, could look upon the kiss—
Tones, tones of kindness, his arms closed above her,
And the changed husband was a second lover."

Aurora Raby continues to occupy Juan's thoughts, and he is on the point of undertaking a journey to Cumberland to visit her, when he is surprised by the arrival of a Count Stroganoff bearing Catharine's commands for him to return at once to Petersburg. He obeys the summons, and after "a short farewell to Lord Amundeville," starts with Leila for Russia.

The author begins Canto V. with a somewhat tedious disquisition on fatalism, and in the 26th stanza predicts his own early death:—

" The world will live, I think, and I will not;
I look at fatalism, and feel merry,
I think the stars have told me my own lot—
To die with unthinned locks, and early, very;
Not caring, just now, for my burial-spot,
And having supped last night on lips of cherry,
I merely state a moderate opinion,
That death o'er me claims early his dominion."

During the voyage up the Baltic, which is very graphically described, and on board

the vessel which is conveying him and his daughter, Juan meets Paul Jones, who strongly advises him not to put himself again in the czarina's clutches; our hero accepts his counsel, and turns

"again to other climes,
Where we shall see him at the proper times."

Canto VI., which is very full of matter, opens with some verses on selfishness; Juan and Leila are still on board the ship, no longer bound for Russia, but for France, where we arrive in the 33rd stanza:—

"Oh! beautiful, and so forth, is South France,
When peasant-girls, and so forth, go it strong
At certain moves, and so forth, called a dance,
And certain notes, and so forth, called a song!
(I could write stanzas if I had a chance,
And didn't happen to count octaves wrong)—
Delicious is her air, and fine her sky,
And that I do not live there you know why."

The next stanza disposes somewhat abruptly of Leila, whom we find married to a Sieur de Chassory, and "a mother at eighteen." His daughter off his hands, Juan goes to Paris with the determination of thoroughly enjoying the pleasures of that gay city, and the author embraces the occasion for introducing strictures on the Bourbons, Louis Philippe, Voltaire, the immorality of France, etc. Juan becomes a great favourite with the Parisians, especially with the ladies. His mother's death has made him rich, and he proposes to marry Ella Durosnel, "the daughter of a high-born race," and return with her to Spain. We are now introduced, for what purpose is not quite clear, to Saint Just, whose unprepossessing manners and appearance are sketched as follows:—

"There was one sofa, and upon it lay
Not sat or lounged, but lay, a man of fifty—
Thick-set, harsh-featured, with hair slightly gray
Scattered upon a brow as coarse and rifty
As if an ironstone were dressed away
To form his countenance; another gift he
Possessed in its perfection, was an eye
Scowling and dark as any northern sky."

He is having an altercation with a woman called Marie, who has a *liaison* with Juan, of whom she is jealous. Saint Just taunts her with Juan's approaching marriage, which unwelcome intelligence is confirmed by the following note (which concludes the canto) from her unfaithful lover. He writes

"To tell her—nothing—but a kind of hint
That she need not expect him any more!"

The marriage, whose most virtuous intent
Forbade him to recross that threshold-door,
He left her to find out when done, in print!
The note, it seems, was written just before
He tumbled into bed at half past two,
Where I shall follow, as this canto's through!"

The poet commences the seventh and last canto by telling us, as he has frequently done before, that he is weary of his task:

"'Tis the last canto: I'm very tired
Even of Literature, my old friend;
The labour whose enthusiasm fired
My spirit first, approaches to its end;
And, truly, I should heavily be hired
Before I would go back again and lend
So much of youth and memory again
To the continuance of so long a strain."

After some reflections on old age, death, etc., we are conducted to the "graceful mansion"—

"where the fair
And sweet young Ella hid her from the train
Of foppish followers who circled where
Her feet had lately glided: etc."

A sense of uneasiness and foreboding is very skilfully aroused, but of what is as skilfully kept hidden.

"'Twas night, and Juan entered the dark street,
And passing onward toward Ella's door,
Saw in the lamplight a dark shadow flit
Across the street, but half a square before,
With motion as of one who feared to meet
His eye, but as he still kept on, once more
The figure glided backward, near the place
Where he must pass, and met him, face to face.

"One glance revealed a woman's face, the next
Showed him Marie's, who, as he passed by—
Half-sorrowful at meeting her, half-vexed
To meet her there—gazed on him, with an eye
That under the bright lamplight looked so fixed
And cold and glassy, that he heaved a sigh,
Half penitence, it might be, and half shame,
And half of something else that had no name."

Juan enters the house, and finds his intended bride "dead in her woman's beauty." He is the sole possessor of the terrible secret, but he does not denounce the murderer. France has now become hateful to him; he writes a touching farewell letter to Leila, and departs for Spain. Grief and disappointment make him wishful of remaining unknown to his former friends and associates, and at first he maintains a strict incognito, but the desire of seeing once more his native city at last overmasters him, and he proceeds to Seville. We now arrive at the *dénouement* of the story, which is the

most feeble part of the poem. It is conventional, and wanting in originality—a poor imitation of the real story of Juan de Mañara. Juan gives a grand banquet; when in the midst of the merriment, as twelve o'clock is striking, "a man of looks that seemed to be unknown" enters; he is quite unlike the well-known *Convidado de Piedra*, but

" Dressed very much as opera bandits are
Before they happen to be shot or speared ;
He strode in with a step exceeding wide
Along the table, up to Juan's side,
" And stooping low, whispered into his ear
A word or two that made him turn and grip
His sword-hilt, and then rising with an air
Of pride, half anger, and a haughty step,
And something sounding like a backward prayer
Breathing, half-muttered, from his closing lip—
He, Juan, with the stranger just before,
Strode down the hall, and out, and closed the door."

Juan does not return, but on the following day there is found upon a pedestal in the cemetery

" A figure of the Don, as fresh and fair
As ever marble imitated clay,
Dressed as he sat that night upon his chair ;
The evil spirit, when the heart is sold,
May just as well step forward and take hold."

It would, of course, be futile to claim for *The Rest of Don Juan*, setting aside the honour due to an original conception, a merit in any way equal to that of the remarkable poem which it professes to complete. And no one assuredly would have been more ready to acknowledge this inferiority than Henry Morford himself, unceasing as he is in the laudation which he bestows upon the great poet whom he has chosen as a model. It must, however, be owned that the poem which we have been examining is a very meritorious work, albeit an imitation. In it the author has succeeded not only in reproducing the peculiarities and mannerisms of his original, but has been able to accomplish what is far more important—to enter into the spirit of Byron, to assume his modes of thought and argument, to adopt his serious-humorous treatment, and to wield with ease his somewhat troublesome and frequently hybrid stanza. It cannot but add to the glory of our great poet that the light which he shed forth should have been reflected from the other side of the Atlantic by such writers as Clason and Morford.

The well merited success of Mr. J. C.

Jeaffreson's recent work, *The Real Lord Byron*, has stimulated far and wide the interest felt in our most popular bard; and we may expect shortly to see some further revelations of his private life, taken down at the time from the mouth of his valet, Fletcher. Further, some fifty years ago, Mr. Charles Hervé, painter of the miniature portrait of Byron, as a youth with bow and arrows, wrote, in collaboration with his son, a continuation or finish of *Don Juan*, entitled *Don Juan Married*. This poem, carrying on the original to a conclusion such, it is supposed, as Byron himself might have conceived, consists of six cantos, the first of which is based upon information given by Fletcher to Mr. Charles Stanley Hervé of what Byron himself intended; for it is affirmed that Cantos 17 and 18 were written by Byron, read by Fletcher, and suppressed by Byron's executors. Should *Don Juan Married* ever appear in print—and that it has not already been given to the world is due to the excessive modesty of its authors—it cannot fail to be a literary curiosity.

H. S. ASHBEE.



UPON SOME OF THE BLOCK-BOOKS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

BY W. M. CONWAY.

PART III.



HE Horn copy of the *Biblia Pauperum*, which passed through the hands of Mr. Inglis and Lord Vernon, and is now in the possession of Mr. Holford, was, when it first came to Mr. Horn, bound up with a copy of the *Ars Moriendi* and with one of the Apocalypse. The original binding was ruthlessly destroyed; and Mr. Horn was only able to state from memory that it had "the following words, stamped at the extremity of the binding, towards the edge of the squares: 'Hic Liber relegatus fuit per Plebanum Ecclesie — Anno Domini, 142(8).'"* The last

* Ottley, *An Inquiry into the Origin and Early History of Engraving*. London, 1816, 3 vols. 4to: Vol. i., p. 100, note.

figure of the inscription he was not sure about, but he felt quite certain of the other three. When, however, it is remembered that the figure 5, as then written, bore a strong resemblance to a figure 2 as we now write it, it does not seem improbable that Mr. Horn's memory deceived him, and that the date borne by the binding was the more credible one of between 1450 and 1460. The whole matter, however, is unsatisfactory, and the destruction of the binding has deprived us of a most valuable piece of corroborative evidence. All we can say with any tolerable approach to certainty is that the book was printed not later than 1467, and this must be understood for the present to rest on the authority of Mr. Sotheby.

The connexion of three different copies of the Apocalypse with copies of the *Biblia Pauperum* may indicate that the books came from the same country; but every edition of the former which I have seen has always seemed unmistakably German, so that I do not for the present include it among the Block-books of the Low Countries.

Following the order in which the subject opens itself, we come next to the *Ars Moriendi*. Like the *Biblia Pauperum*, this book was frequently copied, and the numerous editions of it which we come across are very confusing. It has not yet been discovered with any approach to certainty which of about four or five is the original; and the determination of that question, though I believe quite practicable, was beyond the limits of the study which I proposed to myself in the preparation of these notes. The same general description applies to all the editions to which a Netherlandish origin can be ascribed. They are folio volumes consisting of twelve sheets, which are printed by the usual method of rubbing, and therefore only on one side. They are worked in single sheets, and not in quires, the result being that two blank pages alternate with two printed ones, and the blanks are frequently pasted together. In several copies it is clear that the subject of each page was cut on a separate block. Each page is surrounded by a border of straight lines, usually triple, a belt of shade lying between two of them. The first two pages

contain the Prologue, which deals with the general object of the book and the main points to be considered in it. The verso of the third leaf is occupied by a woodcut representing the Sick Man in bed tempted by evil spirits to abandon his Faith: on the opposite page is an explanation of the picture, headed *Temptacio dyaboli de fide*. After two blank pages follow two more printed ones, bearing respectively a woodcut and the corresponding text, their subject being the Exhortation of an angel to the Sick Man to abide firm in the Faith—*Bona inspiratio angeli de fide*. After this there follow four more sets of four leaves each—their order being somewhat uncertain—which depict the Sick Man tempted by the devils to give way to Despair, Avarice, Impatience, and Vain Glory. Each temptation, however, fails, and on each occasion an angel appears and confirms the man in his resistance. The verso of the twenty-third leaf represents his final release by death, and the reception of his soul by angels. The explanation of the cut is contained on the opposite page, and forms the conclusion of the book.

The style of the cuts in all the Dutch editions is very much the same. They are remarkable for exceeding purity and grace of line. The main outlines are strongly insisted on, and into them the artist throws his whole strength; treating them, as an engraver would, with the utmost care, never allowing a ragged edge or an awkward corner; but leading them gracefully round with evidence of earnest, controlled labour. This principle of woodcutting in line is false, and therefore is only capable of becoming at all excellent as a *tour de force*. The series under our notice is an instance of the way in which a thoroughly earnest, even if mistaken artist can subdue a false system and produce good results by it—good so far as they go; not good in the highest sense, nor to be compared with what he might have done if only he had had some one to set him on the right track. His system of line, however, is capable of producing entirely right effects when applied to the rendering of the human face, especially if that face be marked by strong features and furrowed brows. Hence, we find that all the men's faces are very good and expressive, full of character,

often full of feeling. The faces of his angels and women are for the most part insipid and characterless. The gestures of the figures are also successful, especially when they are quiet, as in the case of the helpful angel. The impatient invalid kicking off the bed-clothes is hardly so attractive an object. The artist excels in the general arrangement of drapery, which usually falls in simple folds, or is gathered up without any tendency to the brittle look we so often find in the drapery of this period. Further, the grouping is very good in almost all cases, and the figures, though numerous, are not crowded together; they remain independent, and preserve their own individuality. The different copyists follow the main outlines very closely, but they differ from each other in their treatment of the fine hatchings. These, in the best editions, are very light, and resemble the fine touches of the burin in engraving on metal. They do not materially influence the look of the print, which, to tell the truth, would do almost as well without them; but they must have added greatly to the labour of the work. The above remarks apply generally to the four or five editions which came from the Low Countries. Numerous others appeared at no very much later date in Germany; and the book was continually reproduced even to a comparatively late period. Editions were published at Zwolle by Peter van Os, in the years 1488 and 1491. They were both illustrated by a set of full-sized copies of the cuts in the original block-book. In these the scrolls are in Dutch, but I am strongly of opinion that the blocks had been used before coming into his hands for the production of a block-book. An edition of the *Sterfboeck* in quarto was published at Delft in the year 1488; the cuts in it are only very bad copies by the usual Delft artist. The popularity of the set is further proved by the fact that they were more than once copied by the engravers of the period. A set by an anonymous engraver of the Low Countries has been thus described by Renouvier:*

“L’Art de Mourir, gravé sur cuivre, qui est au Musée britannique, se compose d’un cahier de douze planches alternant avec onze pages blanches sans titre ni texte. La

* “*Histoire de la Gravure*,” p. 75.

première planche représente la Vierge allaitant Jésus dans les vastes plis d’un manteau tenu par deux anges, et les autres reproduisent les sujets ordinaires du livre dans les compositions plus simples, avec des personnages moins nombreux. Le contour fort, affecté par le burin, indique l’imitation de la gravure en bois; la sobriété des hachures, disposées en un seul sens dans les plis des draperies, indiquent les débuts de la gravure au burin; le style sérieux, les grands draperies, les terrains semés de fleurs, rappellent les ouvrages des Pays-Bas, et cette affinité est d’autant plus sensible que nous pouvons connaître la manière dont on traduisait en Allemagne, la même composition par les imitations qu’en ont laissées le maître de 1466, et après lui—Martin Zeissinger (M. Z.).”

The set referred to as by the Master “E. S.” of 1466,* must, however, be considered as the work of one of his school; and the “M. Z.” who signed the third series † can hardly be the same as the man who engraved the plates which are usually referred to Martin Zeissinger, differing as they do so greatly from the style of all the rest of his productions. They are, however, clearly copied from the engravings of “E. S.” and not from the original blocks. The printed text which is found on the backs of this series belongs without doubt to the beginning of the sixteenth century, the language being High German.

The *Canticum Canticorum* is the last block-book of this group with which we have to deal. There are only three known editions of it,‡ and they arrange themselves very easily. Copies of the first are preserved in the British Museum, the library at Haarlem (incomplete), and the collection of Lord Spencer. This last differs in one respect from the other two; for, whereas they have a Dutch

* Now in the Douce collection, in the Bodleian at Oxford. Other sets are at Vienna, and in the Walraff Museum at Cologne. One of the series is also in the British Museum, and another in the museum at Berlin. See Passavant, *Le Peintre Graveur*: Leipsic, 1860, vi. vols. in 8vo, vol. ii., p. 95, No. 76.

† In the British Museum. *Idem*, p. 172, Nos. 1—13.

‡ Since writing this I have discovered a fourth edition, copies of which are in the libraries at Vienna and Munich.

title carved on a separate block of wood at the top of the first page, this is absent in the third copy, which is seemingly the earlier impression of the three. An example of the second edition, apparently copied from the first with considerable care, is in the Bodleian Library. The Cracherode copy in the British Museum, is the only example of the third edition that I know of. It is supposed to have been copied from the second.

The work is composed of eight sheets printed only on one side, and arranged in the manner already noticed in connexion with the *Biblia Pauperum* and the *Ars Moriendi*. The whole of each sheet appears to have been printed from one block. The woodcuts on all the leaves are similar. Each is divided by a double horizontal line into two compartments, of which there are therefore in all thirty-two. The whole series represents Christ and the Church, under the allegory of the Bride and her Spouse, the subjects being taken from the Song of Solomon. Christ, the Bride, her attendant maidens and angels, are the persons represented in various combinations; other figures are from time to time introduced in minor positions. A certain number of heraldic bearings are met with, but of these no satisfactory interpretation has been given—each party being content to wrest them violently to suit preconceived ideas.

As I have said, the original series was copied twice. Of the later history of the blocks of these copies we have no information. The blocks of the original seem to have come into the hands of Peter van Os, the printer of Zwolle, along with those of the *Biblia Pauperum*. One of them did so at any rate. In 1494 he printed an edition of John Mauberne's *Rosetum Exercitiorum Spiritualium*, the title-page of which is adorned with an impression from the upper half of the block used for the first page of the Block-book. That this block had formed one of the original series may readily be proved by a comparison of the two impressions—a comparison easily made by aid of the reproductions given by Holtrop on plates 6 (109) and 91 (110) of the *Monuments Typographiques*.

There is nothing strikingly noticeable in the style of the workmanship of these cuts

to divide them from those in the *Biblia Pauperum* or the *Ars Moriendi*. The figures are drawn for the most part in pure line, the added shade-hatchings being very slight and of distinctly secondary importance. The whole is characterised by an unnatural slimmess in the forms, from which all purely human feeling is visibly banished. Symbols these, not of an earthly passion, but of a heavenly; mild in its spirituality; powerful, not in, but over the flesh. There is here the evidence of a real refinement, showing itself in the care which the artist would willingly bestow on all the most trivial portions of his work, devoting his whole powers not only to the main subject of his design, but to the seemingly less important added incidents in the background of it. The figures are marked by a conspicuous gracefulness, not by strong character, nor yet by overwhelming emotion. They are meek and pure in heart, of the same type as Fra Angelico's angels and saints. No glory of the flesh is in them, no roundness of limb or strength of muscle, but their joy is in contemplation, and their delight is mirrored from an unruffled surface of repose. For the representation of this, no forcible contrasts of light and shadow are wanted, but only a peaceful uniformity of evening light, as in a land where the brightness is everywhere diffused. For this we need no powerful lines, but curves quietly led; no violent gestures, no hard features; only undisturbed expressions, gestures gently changing. Here we have merely still contemplation, expressing rightly the thought in the words

“Behold, thou art fair, my love;
Behold, thou art fair; thou hast doves' eyes,”

but unable to touch the overwhelming feeling that bursts forth unrestrainable in the passionate cry

“ Set me as a seal upon thine heart,—
as a seal upon thine arm :
For love is strong as death ;—
jealousy is cruel as the grave.”

Yet here is the most real production that we shall come across in this series of early woodcuts, from the soul of a man who feels what he says—a distorted soul, perhaps, from which the force of its life has been driven, the glory of the flesh having faded away from

before it, and taken with it all its coarseness. The expressions, these, of a mystic, ecstatic soul, not of a powerful intellect urged on by powerful feelings. Quietness and stillness of purity show themselves unmistakably in these woodcuts ; producing utmost quiet harmony of curved lines, utmost care of execution, absolute devotion to its task of a hand unhurried, and therefore rewarded by success in its own limited sphere, and unsurpassable there. There is, as a corollary, an entire absence of all sensuality, rendering this subject treatable at that time by such a man, and by such only. So that the eye may wander where his thoughts have led the way, following, as it were, the very Spirit of Purity. And this it is which makes the artist so happy in his treatment of such natural objects as fall within the compass of his powers ; so that he, almost alone among his contemporary woodcutters, cared about the flowers and animals which he had to introduce ; unintentionally proving, by his minute attention to these lesser things, that his work was to him a "labour of love," not a mechanical toil. He was no base worker for pay, no drudge of a printer's apprentice, no workman executing the unloved designs of an unloved master ; but a pupil happy in his subserviency, and gladly labouring in his restricted sphere, producing work therefore noble even in its imperfections.

The last block-book which will come under our notice can only be proved to have existed, no copy of it in its original state being known to us. John Veldener employed the cut-up blocks of the *Speculum* to illustrate some quarto books printed by him. He did the same with the blocks of this book also. After his removal from Utrecht to Kuilenburg the first book printed by him—March 6th, 1483—was a quarto volume without title-page or name. Each page contains a square woodcut representing an incident from the History of the trees from which the wood of the Holy Cross was made. Under this there comes a stanza in four lines, printed in Veldener's ordinary type [HMT. 115 (34) 3a, b]. The name usually given to it is *Boec van den houte*. It contains sixty-four cuts in all, one on each page. A glance at the book is enough to show that it is quite

different to all other productions of the same press. The cuts do not belong to the same class as those usually connected with Veldener. They are marked at once as the work of a strong hand acting under the force of earnest endeavour, but rudely and without teaching. For a moment I thought they might be worn out productions by the cutter of the additional *Speculum* cuts. But this will not do ; a different spirit breathes through the whole.

The blocks are not new, but well worn, many of them being split right across ; and the border-lines are so ruined that they have been cut away and narrow metal slips substituted for them. These bend to the inequalities of the sides of the block, and increase the difficulty of making accurate measurements. I was able to prove very conclusively that originally there had been only thirty-two blocks, on each of which two subjects were engraved, but that these were afterwards cut up into sixty-four separate blocks by being divided down the middle. They varied considerably in height, some being as much as a quarter of an inch taller than others ; but a careful series of measurements proved that the parts of each pair were of the same size and would fit accurately together. The metal borders sometimes rendered the result doubtful in a particular case, but generally speaking the arrangement was evident. Additional evidence is, however, fortunately forthcoming which places the result quite beyond the reach of uncertainty. For a long crack may be observed running right across the third cut and continued also across the fourth, which must thus represent a split dividing the whole original block. The same is the case with the nineteenth and twentieth blocks. We are thus able to reconstruct the original block-book* so far as to know that it re-

* Since writing the above my attention has been called to a reproduction of a page of a German block-book which represents the History of the Cross. It is given in the *Collectio Weigeliana*. The accompanying text says that in that case each page contained six divisions, three of design and three of text, the cuts and text being carved on different blocks. It is possible that both these block-books were copied from some common original, the general arrangement being in both cases the same. If this was so, it is possible that, instead of there being two subjects at the top of each page and a long text below them, as

sembled the *Speculum* in having a broad short cut in two compartments, probably across the top of the page, below which would come a certain amount of explanatory text. We know, however, that the *Speculum* blocks which contained the cuts extended right across the top of two pages. I made a considerable number of measurements to see whether it could be proved that the same had been the case in this instance, but I was unable to come to a satisfactory conclusion. The blocks, then, of this old book seem to have come into Veldener's hands about the same time as those of the *Speculum*. He operated upon both sets in the same manner, cutting them up into illustrations for a quarto book, and surrounding them with narrow metal border-lines. I must however confess that I was led to look for the evidence which I have laid before the reader, not by noticing the cracks, but by the general look of the impressions, strongly recalling as they did the appearance of the prints from the cut-up blocks of the *Biblia Pauperum* in the books printed at Zwolle and Hasselt. Those blocks in their original state, and when printed from by the early system of rubbing, gave results which are remarkable for fineness and clearness of line. But the later impressions, taken by means of a press and with printer's ink, are quite the reverse, the lines being thick and blotchy, and the small spaces of white soon clotted up and printing as spaces of black. The thin shade-hatchings show themselves as thick dots, the outlines of the drapery become broad soft lines, the faces with the fine lines which gave them expression become coarse and hard, with a thick boldness which brings out those that denoted strong character, but takes away all the subtlety of beauty. The thickening adds force, but takes all charm away. Now, it is to this latter state that the Cross-book cuts belong; it is this style that they recall. The moment that this fact became clear it was only necessary to look for confirmatory

in the *Speculum*, there were four subjects, under each of which, carved on a wood-block, was the stanza which Veldener has introduced in his edition. A careful search in the many libraries in which books of this kind are hidden will, it is hoped, result in the discovery of a copy of the first edition of this most interesting book. (Compare also Sotheby, p. 120, *g*, Passavant, *i*, p. 50, *Collectio Weigeliana II.*, p. 56.)

evidence; and that was easily found by the system of measurements.

None of the workmen employed by Veldener show anything similar in any of their work which has come down to us, nor is there in the *Speculum* itself any marked similarity. In the Cross-book we have a rude style of workmanship, entirely in the manner of the *Biblia Pauperum*; not so good as that, but in that style. In advancing from the first cut to the last a change is observable, in the direction of leaving a larger amount of the wood in relief. The first cut is entirely light and formed of outlines; the last has a general look of blackness, against which the figures are relieved. Between these are various intermediate stages, serving to connect all together as the work of some one man, who seems to have been learning as he went along, and progressing, be it observed, in the right direction. The faces are full of character and expression, carried to an extreme by the manner of the printing. The workman was clearly an earnest man, doing all that was in him to do, drawing wrinkles across the foreheads of his old men, and furrows down their cheeks; but unfortunately for him, these are the very features which printing ink and a press fastens on and brings out in black exaggeration. For the rest the drawing is generally rude, and often quite wanting in grace. The robes hang heavily and stiffly; there is no limpness, no bending in them. Also there is a certain evidence of trick, or mannerism, which appears from time to time. Most of the men bend their knee slightly, one like the other, only for the purpose of breaking the straight uniformity of their robes. There is something childish in the repetition of this single idea of "artistic treatment,"—real childishness, not the imbecility of age, which produces mannerisms too, but of another kind. The shade hatchings are arranged in bands without reference to the lines of the drapery, which they cross or not as the case may be. From time to time long hatchings are used in the shadows, as in the *Pomerium* and *Exercitium*. Hooked lines are also often employed to denote the folds. So far as general design goes, the grouping is good, the attitudes expressive but rather frozen, and the gestures conventional. Every now and then we find a figure excep-

tionally pleasing: as example, in the second cut the angel at the Gate of Paradise may be mentioned, his robes being gracefully arranged, and marked by a visible softness and flow. This, however, is exceptional. The drapery is generally bad, the faces and hair being the strong point. The latter, indeed, is sometimes excellently arranged. It is divided into curling locks by clear, well designed lines. With the angels their long hair is thrown back in rich curls, and hangs down to their shoulders in wavy masses. In some of the pictures horses are introduced, and they are almost always good, their necks being strong and gracefully arched. The landscape backgrounds are of the simplest. The hills resemble conical lumps of cheese, little nicks and notches being cut out here and there with a knife to stand for precipices, and a mushroom stuck into the top does duty for a tree. Water is treated as black, with a certain number of white streaks twined about on its surface, not producing a good effect.

As compared with other block-books, the *History of the Cross* bears most resemblance in style to the *Biblia Pauperum*. Lay the two books open side by side, and the likeness is obvious; but it is not so easy to describe.* Still there is ample evidence that we have in the two books the work of different men, influenced by a common type, and belonging to the same period and the same school. A discovery of a copy of the Cross-book in its original state would throw light on many matters that must remain for the present undecided, and so better unmentioned.

* The following points of similarity may be mentioned. The hair of the angel in *a 4*, and of the prophet in *a 6*, compared with that of the angel in *No. 6*. The manner of representing grass and hills in both. The rocks in *h 3* compared with those in *No. 4*. The hats, marked features, hooked lines, crowns and crowned hats, and the rays of light coming out of heaven are treated in the same manner in both books. Contrasts also are not hard to find.

SOME NOTICES OF THE GENEVAN BIBLE.

BY THE REV. NICHOLAS POCOCK.

PART VI



E have no further changes to chronicle in the Genevan translation of the Bible, after the substitution of the version of the Revelation with the notes of Francis Junius for Tomson's translation. This version seems almost entirely to have superseded the other in the Genevan Tomsons which continued to be issued till 1616. In the English editions from 1599 till they ceased the Apocrypha was reprinted, but there were three editions published at Amsterdam in folio between 1640 and 1644 inclusive which omitted the Apocrypha and retained the Revelation with Junius' notes. Nor was it till long after that the Apocrypha came to be commonly omitted from Bibles printed in England. The superior text of the Authorized Version soon caused its general adoption. In fact, the Genevan text as well as Tomson's version were driven out of the field; but the Genevan notes survived the text for a long time—and were reprinted at Amsterdam as late as 1715 appended to the authorized translation. There are six of these editions in large folio, all of them apparently intended for the use of congregations of English people, at home or abroad, and all of them bearing on their title-page the statement, which can only be true of the first of the six, that the notes are now added to this text for the first time. Scarcely any notice has been taken of these editions by bibliographers, but their existence is of some importance, as it shows how deeply seated was the anti-Roman and Calvinistic feeling amongst English Bible-reading people long after the Restoration, or even the Revolution of 1688.

The first of these editions is that published at Amsterdam by Joost Broerss in 1642, in folio. It is without the Apocrypha, and is entirely devoid of maps and engravings, excepting the vignettes round the initial letters of the different books of the Old and New Testament. Some copies of this book have the date 1642, and some 1643, on the



title of the New Testament, the engraved part of which, in the edition which has the date 1642 on the New Testament, is precisely the same as that of the Old Testament; whereas the title which is more commonly met with, of date 1643, is quite different, being letterpress, and having only a small woodcut representing an angel with an open book in his hand inscribed *anno Domini*, and over it in large letters '*Sic itur ad astra.*' It has little to recommend it, whether as regards its general appearance or the correctness of its printing. An instance of a striking error is the First Epistle to the Thessalonians being called The Epistle, the word *First* being omitted, and at the heading of the page it is *Thess.*, not *1 Thess.* as it ought to have been. And as regards the words to be printed in italics indicating that they are not found in the original, it is entirely untrustworthy, as it has omitted a large number; as many as fifteen we have counted in a single page. In this respect it follows very closely the 4to edition of the Authorized Version of 1620-21—from which, however, it was not printed, as it has some words in italics which were not so printed in that edition. In the Revelation somewhat less than fifty of these changes of type have been adopted out of a number which exceeds 180. The copies we have seen have very slight margins. The type is poor, and it is full of errors. Probably no leaf is without one or more mistakes, and we have counted as many as seven on the first page of the Revelation. No editorial care seems to have been bestowed on it: *e.g.*, in the first chapter of S. John's Gospel, where the Authorized text is correctly represented as 'The word,' the note has 'This word *that*, etc.,' corresponding to the earlier translation made by Tomson from Beza's Latin, 'That word was God.' Again, in the sixth chapter of Acts, where in the text and upper margin there has been substituted the name *Stephen* for the *Steven* of the Genevan and Tomson's versions, no care has been taken to adapt the notes to this altered text, the last note on this chapter being, 'Hereby it appeareth that Steven had an excellent and goodly countenance having a quiet and settled minde, a good conscience and sure perswasion that his cause was just: For seeing he was to

speak before the people God beautified his countenance, to the end that with the very beholding of him the Jews mindes might be pierced and amased.' The volume begins with the Dedication, on two pages, in the very beginning of which there are two errors, *Ireland* being printed for *Ireland* and *with* for *wish*; then the address of the 'Translators to the Reader,' not now printed with the Authorized Version, on three leaves full of blunders, especially in the Greek type in the marginal quotations. These are followed by the Tables reprinted from the Genevan Bible, after which comes the text of the Old Testament, in 6's. Page 361 is wrongly numbered 359, and from this point two pages have been lost in the numbering. The mistakes of (d), (t) and (th), which were so numerous in earlier Dutch Bibles, have been for the most part avoided in this edition; but there are a few, as well as some other classes of mistakes which would not have been made in all probability by an English printer, and would serve to prove that it was a Dutch book if such evidence were wanting. In this relation it may be noticed that though it has roman W's both small and large, the italic letter is sometimes made up of two distinct v's, though in general this is not so, and that the u and the v are used distinctly, just as in modern English books, not as in books of the period where the initial was always *V* and the medial letter *u*. Specimens of Dutch mistakes are as follows.

- Gen. iii. 13, *saith* for *said*.
- ” ” 16, *fort* for *forth*.
- Isa. xiv. 30, note ^t, *with* for *wit*.
- ” xlviii, *arg.*, *saved* for *-eth*.
- Matt. xiii. 43, *had* for *hath*.
- ” xix. ^c, *straid* for *strait*.
- S. John xvii. 8, *didst sent* for *didst send*.

Thus, also, in Luke xii., note ^b, *warned* is printed for *warneth*; in Ezek. xviii. 28, *hath committeth*, and in Zech. iv., note ¹, *represended*. In the heading of p. 364, *fighted* is printed for *fighteth*. The headings at the tops of the pages differ both from the Authorized and from the Genevan editions. The headings of the chapters and marginal references and various readings of the Authorized Version are retained. All the notes of the

Genevan Bible to the Old Testament, and of Tomson to the New to the end of the Epistle of S. Jude, with Junius' notes to the Revelation, are reprinted, and all in roman characters, entirely disregarding the separation of Beza's and others' notes from Junius', which in other editions are distinguished by the variety of roman and italic type. The edition of 1642 has the date twice on the title to the New Testament, with the dwelling-place of Jorst Broersz described as being "in the Pijl-Steegh" (a mistake for Street), and this mistake has been copied in the edition of 1643. The notes to the New Testament only are said to be "Placed in due order by J. C."—i.e., probably John Cannes, a Brownist, who in 1644 published at Amsterdam a Bible "with Marginal Notes showing Scripture to be the best interpreter of Scripture."

Some copies of this edition have red lines round the margins and between the columns of the pages. The New Testament is from the same type throughout in all the copies, there being no other difference except the title-page. This edition must evidently have been intended for the use of Church-people of some kind, for though it has no corresponding Prayer-Book or metrical version of the Psalms, the Psalms of the Authorized Version are marked off in the margin for morning and evening prayer for each day of the month. We conjecture that this first edition of the Authorized text with Genevan notes was used principally in the Low Countries, because we have never seen a copy bound up with the Book of Common Prayer or Sternhold and Hopkins' Psalms. But this remark does not apply to the following five editions of the same text and notes, which were published in 1672, 1679, 1683, 1708 and 1715 respectively, all of them stating on their title-page that these notes appear for the first time in connection with the Authorized text. As they very much resemble each other, it will be sufficient if we describe one of them which we happen to have before us, premising only that some copies of the first two out of the five, those of 1672 and 1679, have the name of Swart as printer, and Amsterdam for place of publication, and that the edition of 1683 is supposed to have been issued by Swart's widow.

It has been said that the editions of 1708 and 1715 were printed in London, but there can be no doubt that this is a mistake, and that they were printed and published at Amsterdam. Bibliographers have been misled by the insertion of the word London at the foot of the title, which is placed there to indicate that the map at the bottom of the page is a map of London. But they have no name of place or printer. The New Testament of the edition of 1708 bears the date 1707, and it for the most part is copied page by page from 1642.

The edition of 1708 is a very large folio with good margins, and in arrangement of the pages follows the edition of Broerss of 1642 so exactly that any leaf almost of the Old Testament and most of the New might be interchanged. An exception to this occurs at p. 85 of the New Testament of the edition of 1707, the last column of p. 84 having in the edition of 1643 one more line. A similar remark applies to p. 87, which differs in the two editions by two letters. Nevertheless the type does not exactly resemble that of the earlier edition, being clearer and better, and the page being somewhat shorter. This edition was certainly copied either directly or indirectly from the other, as is evidenced by the retaining a few of the same mistakes: e.g., the word *Buy* for *By* in note (c) to Isaiah iv., and in the notes to Rev. ix. 6 n. Sweden for Swedon, and n. 12, the omission of the word *are*. But it has corrected most of the mistakes of 1642, though it has made a great many more on its own account. Every page agrees, up to p. 361, where the numbering of two pages had been omitted in the edition of 1642; and they do not agree again in the numbering of the pages till 650, where the balance is restored by the edition of 1708 having duplicated 648-9. But at p. 659, which is by mistake numbered 679, the paging again differs to the end, p. 730 of Broerss' edition corresponding with 710 of the Amsterdam edition of 1708. This edition has some peculiar spellings of words: e.g., *captivs*, *imagin*, *shovrs*, *wondred*, which are evidently not misprints, as they recur pretty uniformly. And it seems to avoid the spelling of some words such as *doeth*, printing it as *doth*, perhaps supposing that

doeth was a Dutch mistake instead of being a common mode of spelling in English books. As regards the italic type in the text, it follows with a few mistakes of omission, apparently from forgetfulness of the compositor, the Authorized edition of 1611 and the other folios. It was probably printed for use in England, as copies have commonly bound up with them a Prayer-Book of 1711, evidently printed in folio to match it, and Sternhold and Hopkins of 1702, also matching in size and type, though both printed in England. But that the Bible itself was printed and published at Amsterdam is evidenced by many marks. In the first place the spelling of many words is such as will not be found in any English book of the period. Secondly, it has six maps, some of which bear the name of Nicolaus Visscher at Amsterdam, though all of them are dedicated to English noblemen or bishops. The dates of these dedications show that they must have been used long before 1708, for one is dedicated to Humphrey Henchman, Bishop of London, who died in 1675. It has preceding the text, following Broers' edition, the two tables usually found at the end of the Genevan Bibles till their use was supplanted by the larger tables published in 1578 by R.F.H. In this edition there is an Apocrypha in smaller type inserted between the Old and New Testament, pp. 108. The width of the lines is greater, and it might have been supposed to have been printed in England to supply a want which the English living in Holland did not feel. But there can be no doubt that this Apocrypha was printed at Amsterdam, as may be seen by the Dutch nature of many of the errors of press. There is an average of two of these in every page.

Specimens taken at random from Ecclesiasticus are as follows :

- i. 28, *wiht* for *with*.
- x. 13, *thath* for *that*.
- xii. 3, *givet* for *giveth*.
- xiv., arg., *maket* for *maketh*.
- xviii. 29, *fort* for *forth*.

In these eighteen chapters, occupying eight pages, there are eighteen mistakes of printing. Such mistakes are about as numerous as those of the rest of the book, and of the

same description. The copies we have seen have the Psalms by Sternhold and Hopkins of 1702, which were probably printed to match one of the earlier editions of the Bible, perhaps that of 1672 or of 1679, inasmuch as the edition of 1683 has sometimes bound up with it the Edinburgh edition of 1679 of the Singing Psalms. The only intentional difference between the edition of 1708 and that of 1642, that we have noticed, is in the headlines at the tops of the pages, which occasionally vary a little, but not often.

The running analysis at the top of the page almost uniformly follows the edition of 1642, but the type used here being much larger, it was sometimes found impossible to insert the whole, and the printer has in some cases very clumsily substituted an &c. in place of the omitted words—e.g., at p. 302, *Fire consumeth the &c.* And in the New Testament, p. 95, &c. is substituted for *disciples' feet*. Towards the end, however, more judgment has been used, and the headings in the Revelation have been slightly altered, though even here we have *The angel will not be &c.*, where the &c. does duty for the word *worshipped*.

The size of the volume is two inches taller than Broers' of 1642, as the margins are much wider, though the text is compressed into a somewhat smaller space. The title is absolutely the same as that of 1683, as may be seen by the word *in dustrie* being printed in two words. It should be mentioned also that the spelling has been considerably modernized to suit the more usual form of spelling in the year 1707.

Nothing can be plainer than that this edition was copied, as we have said before, either directly or indirectly, from that of 1642, and that the press was corrected by some one who understood English enough to make corrections—and who sometimes made a mistake in correcting owing to his knowledge of English. Thus in Rev. i., n., when in 1642 the words had been printed “*openeth the book, & loosed the seven seals thereof*,” instead of *opened*, as in all the other Tomsons—the compositor of 1707, instead of altering *openeth*, changed *loosed* in order to make it agree in tense, and printed the words “*openeth the book and looseth*.”

Before concluding we may notice that the

editions of 1672 and 1679 very closely resemble this edition, but copies are found with three German maps, of which it is not easy to say whether they all belong to either or to both of these editions, as some copies, we believe, are found with and some without them.

We have now done with the Genevan version and notes. We hope in a future number to give some account of the varieties of the Great Bible of 1539 and 1540, commonly called Cromwell's and Cranmer's Bibles respectively.



THE OUTLINE OF A SCHEME FOR A DICTIONARY OF PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

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VI.—WORK IN HAND.

WHILE I have already propounded the scheme of the proposed work, and of the preliminary steps taken in view of commencing it, I have not detailed in any special manner the later progress. I may assume that it will be interesting to many to know what is really being done day by day, and how it is being done. The work is going on, although by no means so rapidly as I could desire. I have professional as also other literary engagements to attend to.

The "slips" now in preparation are mainly of periodicals and newspapers in the national collection—the British Museum. These may, I think, be estimated at from ten to twelve thousand. To discover them requires some familiarity with the catalogue, itself a work of many hundreds of volumes. That the entries in this catalogue have not always been made on a uniform principle is no fault of the present officials, who are ever glad to aid in the unravelling of perplexities. A difficulty is that while the work is in progress, additions, not simply of current publications, but of after acquired early publications, continue to be made. The circumstance of the new acquisition being printed in the new catalogue reduces this difficulty to a mini-

mum. Dr. Burney's collection of newspapers, and the special catalogue of these in the Museum library, are of great value. In respect of each periodical taken out for reference, there has to be filled up the "Reader's ticket." These are delivered up when the book is returned. I have turned them to good account by arranging them for chronological reference; while the slips produced are arranged alphabetically. This double means of reference is becoming a valuable feature in our working operations.

It is proposed to complete slips for the entire collection of periodicals, including newspapers, in the national collection, by continuous work there. The Bodleian and other libraries will be taken in their turns. The authorities of the Bodleian, with a liberality and foresight to be highly commended, are printing catalogues of the periodical publications contained therein. The catalogue (1865) of the collection of early newspapers and essays formed by the late John Thomas Hope, and presented to the Bodleian Library, is a most excellent compilation, and will save much labour in regard to all periodicals included therein. Yet it is my intention that these shall be all seen. The later catalogues help in many ways. Then there is the Trinity College Library in Dublin. That is in such a crowded state that I have never been able to form any even approximate estimate of its contents in the way of periodical literature. Madden's *History of Irish Periodical Literature* (2 vols., 1867) is a most disappointing book. Of course it is of service, as are all such works, but it gives no idea of completeness. The third volume, which was to have contained an account of periodicals as distinguished from newspapers, was never published.

There is another detail which should be mentioned. I have found it exceedingly desirable to invoke the aid of colour in distinguishing the different divisions of the work. Thus, for instance, "slips" already described are printed in two colours: *white* for newspapers; *grey* for periodical publications, such as magazines, etc. I am contemplating *blue* for the transactions of learned and other societies, and *green* for annuals, almanacks, and other ephemerides.

In what may be termed the permanent

MS., that relating to newspapers is written on *white* paper; to periodicals, *grey*; to personal biographies, *pink*; while there are "scavenger" sheets to pick up odds and ends, waifs and strays, notes and references, of a *maize* or *straw* colour. *Green* and *blue* will be introduced as to the periodicals of the classes just mentioned. These of course are only working details designed to facilitate reference to this ever growing mass of MSS. in hand. When the time for printing arrives, all the colours, *i.e.* sections, will be blended into one alphabetical whole.

I may remark, as the result of experience in the preparation of a former cyclopædia,* that I find it more economic of time and labour in the case of mere casual references, or of short notes and memos, instead of getting up to search if the fact be already recorded to make the reference again. It frequently occurs that new light is thrown by a new reference. These duplicated waifs and strays are all brought into their appropriate repositories by means of the "scavenger" sheets before indicated. The name of the periodical or person is written distinctly on the upper left hand corner of a sheet of large post, and hence all are periodically gathered up to be available when the final writing up of the article shall be required. There will probably be as many as 20,000 of these scavenger sheets employed in the progress of the work.

On the table at which I am now writing there are several series of large envelopes, for gathering up and classifying subjects—size and colour of the "scavenger" sheets. The first embraces the following: Advertisements, Early (newspapers, periodicals), Almanacks, Annuals, Comic Newspapers, Fictitious Journals, First Newspaper (which was the?), † Legislation on Newspapers, Magazines which are not Periodicals, Mercuries and Civil War Tracts, Missionary Journals, Newspaper History (general), Periodical Litera-

ture (Chronology of), Press Prosecutions, Printing (general historical note on), Reviews (generally), School Publications, Trade Journals, War Correspondents. Another group consists of like receptacles for notes concerning individuals. Here are labelled H. K. Brown (Phiz), Geo. Cruikshank, John Forster, Samuel Carter Hall, John Leech, George Augustus Sala, and many others. Yet another contingent is gathering up items relating to the *Athenæum*, *Blackwood's Magazine* ("Old Ebony"), *Daily News*, *Edinburgh Review* (and its contributors), *Gentleman's Magazine* (ditto), *Notes and Queries*, *Penny Magazine*, *Punch* (and its staff), *Quarterly Review*, *Times* (and its staff), *The Town*; while another section seeks contributions regarding the Press in Africa, Australia, China, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, India (English publications and press regulations in), Mexico, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, United States, Welsh Newspapers and Periodicals, West Indies. Every day brings something into one or other or several of these temporary garners—something for future use.

I have intimated that while the collection of periodical publications, except in special cases, and of course except such as afford aid in the prosecution of the work, has been abandoned, still a large space of shelf-room is required in connexion with the present enterprise. It may be of interest to say why. In addition to the special journals relating to printing and periodical literature, such as the *Printing Times*, the *Printer's Register* (with which some years since was incorporated Andrews's *Newspaper Press*), the *Paper and Printing Trades' Journal*, the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, and the *Press News*,—there is the *Athenæum*, which contains many intimations of changes editorial and otherwise, a complete set of which fills much space; there is the *Literary Gazette*, and its sequel the *Parthenon*—now, like poor Jerdan, its founder, amongst the things of the past; but which contains much current gossip of value. The *Critic* is dead and gone, but its back volumes are useful. The *Academy* is put under contribution, as also the *Monthly Notes* of the Library Association.

Beyond this there is the department of General Bibliography, containing such works as Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, and *Literary*

* The *Insurance Cyclopædia*, the 6th vol. of which is now in course of publication: vide *Times* review.

† I have a note of the *Journal à un son Bulletin de la Grande Armée*, dated 1494, and purporting to bring news from the Neapolitan expedition of Charles VIII. It was hawked about the streets of Paris, and the proof sheets are still preserved in the town library of Nantes. Vide *Bibliographer*, iii. 18. Is any earlier newspaper known?

History, Watts's *Bibliotheca Britannica*, Allibone's *Dictionary of Authors*, Davis's *Memoir of the York Press*, Stevens's *American Books in the British Museum* (which includes early newspapers), and many others too numerous to specify. Then there is the Biographical section, containing lives like those of Charles Dickens, Christopher North, and Archibald Constable—full of reference to contemporary authors; diaries like those of Henry Crabb Robinson, who, by the way, was the first editor of the *Times* outside the Walter family; correspondence like that of Macvey Napier, with the contributors to the *Edinburgh Review*; the *Forty Years' Recollections* of Thomas Frost, and those covering a like period by Dr. Charles Mackay; the *Life of Ruddiman*, and scores, not to say hundreds, of others, not always easy to obtain and never cheap to purchase.

Still more important to be gathered together are such special memoirs of individual publications and of their editors as the *Glasgow Herald Centenary*; the memoir of Charles MacLaren, editor of the *Scotsman*, and of John Ritchie, one of the founders of that journal; the *In Memoriam* of James Pagan, the editor of the *Glasgow Herald*; the Life of William Chambers; and those of more general application, as Drake's *Essays on Periodical Literature, Journals and Journalism*, by John Oldcastle; *English Journalism and the Men who have made it*, a most charming little book by Charles Pebody. Here, too, I ought to mention Knight Hunt's *Fourth Estate*, Andrews' *History of British Journalism*, Grant's *Newspaper Press*, and many others; not forgetting *Starting a Daily in the Provinces*—a most amusing reminiscence in the career of a newspaper—none the less charming from being founded on very recent facts. Mr. Joseph Hatton's new work on the *Men of the Press* (an amplification of the articles in *Harper's Magazine*) will also be of service. Then there are *Men of the Time* (by Mr. Thompson Cooper), and *Biograph* (by Mr. Joshua Hutton) in which scattered facts abound.

Finally, I have to speak of the magazine room. Here are brought together such periodicals as the *Gentleman's Magazine*, the *Annual Register*, the *British Critic*, the *Monthly Review*, the *Monthly Magazine*, the *Universal*

Magazine, the *Scots Magazine*, the *Edinburgh Magazine*, the *New Monthly Magazine* (first of that title), the *European Magazine*, the *Edinburgh Review*, the *Quarterly Review*, and such other periodicals as took cognizance of current publications and of the men who controlled them. While these periodicals stand upon the shelves, the table in the centre contains the materials for the biographies of many hundreds (to grow into thousands) of men who have edited or contributed to the periodicals of the past three centuries. These are the silent mainsprings of the press—to be revealed for the first time in many cases. To this same end all known biographical dictionaries are called into aid. I hail the forthcoming work of Mr. Leslie Stephens, and trust and believe it will be no mere hashing up of biographies already done to death, in the very worst form usually.

I have not yet spoken of the large collection of Tracts and Trials connected with the liberty of the press. Of these I have drawn together many, including some veritable contributions of the inexhaustible De Foe. They are too numerous to permit of individual enumeration, and the number is ever growing. Here, too, are trials for libel, wherein the liberty of the press is largely concerned. There is Reg. *v. Stockdale*, an ever memorable case; the trial of John Peltier, for a libel on Napoleon Buonaparte; the three trials of William Hone, and his triumphal acquittal in each case; *Cooper v. Wakley*. Then the State Trials, where criminal prosecutions against the press abound, and wherein may be learned something of the rampant intolerance of Liberalism, as of political life generally. Finally, there are Hansard's Debates, and the Journals of Parliament. All these have been brought together in view of furnishing the materials for the work in hand. But life is indeed short against such accumulations of records.

VII.—THE PERSONNEL, ETC.

I have said nearly all that can interest the general reader regarding the past and present state of the project for a Dictionary of Periodical Publications. The work progresses slowly in relation to its entire bulk, but I hope surely in view of ultimate completion. The range of inquiry seems to be an ever widening

one; and the stream of new periodicals flows on with increasing volume and force. If moments of despondency arise they are speedily dispelled; and many a cheering word comes from afar.

It may interest those who have followed this narrative, if I now put on record a note concerning the division of labour at present existing in this enterprise. Dr. Westby-Gibson has had entire charge of the preparation of the "slips," at the British Museum and elsewhere. Mr. Raymond H. Vose has unravelled the periodical mysteries of *Mitchell's Newspaper Directory*, during the nearly forty years of its existence, and all other publications of its class, including Longman's *London Catalogue of Periodicals*. He, too, is responsible for producing at an instant's notice any sheet of MSS. belonging to the work or any section of it. Mr. Allchin is to hunt up all the facts recorded in the various printing-trade and other periodicals already mentioned. I am responsible for the general control, and to a large extent for the references to periodicals, editors, etc., drawn from biography and general literature. And I bear the entire financial burden of the enterprise. But there are some others less directly concerned. My cousin Mr. Edward Walford, M.A., has supplied me with hundreds of valuable references. My friends, Mr. Wellsman (*Mitchell's Newspaper Press Directory*), Mr. C. W. H. Wyman (*Printing Times*), and Mr. Bernard Quaritch (cosmopolitan bibliographer), have all rendered most valuable aid. Mr. Arthur A. Reade and Mr. W. Anderson are doing the same.

I have had various offers of outside assistance, but have been unable to avail myself of all these, for various reasons. I may take the present opportunity of intimating how aid may be rendered. Of course facts are always of use; but the shape in which the facts may be best rendered is a point of considerable importance. When I speak of facts, I mean, of course, facts which are facts absolutely. Various friends have been good enough to tell me when they founded or edited certain publications. I have compared these statements with the publications, or with other sources of information, and there have been years of discrepancy. Such help, however kindly intended, is not only no help

at all, but it is worse: it is misleading. In the matter of dates, without any idea of misstatement, people simply cannot remember. I cannot do it myself now, powerful as my memory has been. What I want, then, are facts based on absolute data. A man who sends me the full copy of a title-page of any extinct or present publication, or the full head-line and imprint of any newspaper, renders me an essential service. He who records the beginning or ending—the first and last numbers of any publication, particularly of an obscure one, lends a helping hand. If he can say in addition, who was the founder, who the editor, and what the circumstances attending the enterprise, so much the better: always remembering that these are required for permanent record, and should therefore be exact.

At this point I must not omit to thank Mr. T. F. Dillon Croker, who, at the instance of my good friend the Rev. John Pickford, M.A.—a bibliophile of the true stamp—sent me his MS. Catalogue of No. 1's in his own possession. These number many hundreds, and are absolutely invaluable. New series are also carefully noted; a material circumstance. I now want some one to be good enough to furnish me with a like list of "last numbers"—based upon actual knowledge. The last volume of a periodical is a very different thing from the last number of it: vide *Eliza Cook's Journal*. The last volume terminated with No. 287; the last number actually issued was 291 (25 Nov., 1854), and contained a brief valedictory address, with hopes of resuming, which as in many other instances were never realised.

Then, again, Mr. George Augustus Sala, as soon as he became aware of the enterprise in which I was engaged, volunteered to give me notes of his publishing experiences. Who is there that does not want to know all about the "ins and outs" of this most voluminous and entertaining writer? I have the facts treasured up; but he lives and writes: long may he do so! I am glad to have rescued some portion of his literary history from even the remote chance of oblivion.

There is another mode in which most valuable assistance may be rendered. Bibliographies of towns as well as of men are becoming the fashion. They are of the

greatest value to the future historian. They indicate sources of history. The Bibliography of Bath was recently sent me by Mr. C. P. Edwards: it contained many facts of great value for my purposes. The Bibliography of Bolton, by Mr. James K. Waite, is now before me: it, too, contains many facts of much value. In most towns public libraries are happily being founded. It seems appropriate that the local periodicals, past and present, should be there gathered together, as a last resting-place—barring fire. And concerning this common enemy (fire), need I speak of the precautions which ought to be taken?* Mr. W. H. K. Wright, of the Public Library, Plymouth, is just commencing a department of Local Bibliography. Well, the local periodicals being thus garnered up, there comes, as of course, in due time a catalogue. A copy of this will always be of value to the purpose in hand.

Again, in addition to the Parent *N. and Q.*—the common friend of all literary workers—there are springing up provincial works of a like character. The *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* is an excellent instance; the *Western Antiquary* another; the *East Anglian* is of older date, but now extinct and scarce. The *Midland Antiquary*, the *Bedfordshire Notes and Queries*; the *Proceedings of the North Riding and Yorkshire Record Society*; the *East Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, by that industrious worker Mr. Andrews, are more modern instances. The *Palatine Note-Book* is an admirable production, and has contained some particularly valuable notes on the periodical publications of Liverpool. The *St. Cuthbert's Magazine*, which was to have given the bibliographies of some of the northern counties, had, from the geographical removal of its editor, but a short career. I subscribe to all these, and carefully note upon their contents; but there are others, under various designations, of which I do not hear, but which contain local gatherings-up of scraps such as I need: much aid may be rendered by post-card, or other reference to these. The *Leeds*

* Those who are interested in the subject of the destruction of libraries by fire may see a paper of mine thereon in the *Transactions of the Conference of Librarians held at Manchester, 1879*. A few copies privately printed.

Mercury is now publishing some lists of Yorkshire Periodical Publications.

It may seem premature to offer even a word in reference to the proposed mode of publication—an event I fear so very far distant. I will, therefore, only say that I have in my mind numbers to be issued, say monthly, and at such a price as will bring it within the reach of all who have need or fancy for such a compendium. It seems hardly necessary to add that pecuniary profit is not one of the objects contemplated in this undertaking. As regards the numbers of volumes into which the work may run, that remains in the region of the unknown. It seems to me fitting that the history of periodicals shall itself take a periodical form.



THE "ODD VOLUMES."

N 1878 was founded a social club styled the "Odd Volumes," whose first President was Mr. Bernard Quaritch, the eminent bookseller. The proceedings of an ordinary dining society would scarcely be a suitable subject for an article in our pages, but this society is quite out of the common in its origin and its history. The very name has a bibliographical origin. The various members are supposed to be incomplete until they are joined at their meetings, when they become a perfect set. The number of these odd volumes is twenty-one, because the Variorum edition of Shakespeare is in twenty-one volumes.

Two or three of the original members who had been in the habit of constantly meeting, suggested the formation of a permanent club; and on Thursday, April 4th, 1878, the first meeting of the set took place at St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, when His Oddship the first President, Brother Bernard Quaritch, delivered an address.

The following is the latest edition of the Rules, as revised and settled on March 2nd, 1883:—

"1. The sette of Odd Volumes to meet on the first Friday in every month, unless the day be previously altered by the President.

“2. Each Odd Volume on his admission to receive a badge and a certificate, and to pay three odd pounds and three odd shillings as his first annual subscription. The future annual subscription to be one odd pound and one odd shilling, to be paid in advance.

“3. The election of Odd Volumes to be by ballot.

“4. The place of meeting to be fixed by the President and Steward. Seven days’ notice to be sent by the Secretary to each Odd Volume.

“5. No Odd Volume to talk unasked on any subject he understands.

“6. Any Odd Volume leaving his annual subscription unpaid for six months, to cease to be a member of the sette. Any member and any office-bearer desiring to resign shall place his resignation in the hands of the President, to be by him laid before the sette at the next meeting, and to be dealt with by them as they shall think fit.

“7. Every new Odd Volume on the first night of his admission to make a speech, sing a song, or to recite a piece of poetry or prose.

“8. Every Odd Volume to have the privilege of bringing two guests.

“9. Any Odd Volume losing his temper to be fined by the President the sum of five shillings.

“10. Discussion about anthropology, religion and politics may be put down by the President.

“11. Any Odd Volume giving to another Odd Volume *unasked* advice to be fined five shillings.

“12. Annual subscriptions to be due on the 1st of April, and to extend to the end of March of the following year. Subscriptions of new Odd Volumes to be due for the current year on the day of election. The election of office-bearers and the revision of the Rules to be effected every March.

“13. No Odd Volume to be elected President for two consecutive years. Ex-Presidents to form a sette of Odd Councillors.

“14. One sette of Odd Volumes to consist of twenty-one, this being the number of volumes of the *Variorum Shakespeare* of 1821; but supplementary Odd Volumes to the number of seven can be elected, to be incorporated in the sette as vacancies arise.

“15. Each monthly meeting is to pay its own expenses.

“16. Guests to be introduced to the President and the sette.

“17. Candidates for election into the sette of Odd Volumes must have been received at least *twice* as guests. Each candidate must be in due form proposed and seconded at one of the regular meetings.

“18. The ballot for the election to take place the following month. Two black balls to exclude the candidate.

“19. No Odd Volume’s speech to last longer than three minutes; if, however, the inspired Odd Volume has any more to say, he may proceed until his voice is drowned in the general applause.

“20. The latest Odd Volume added to be called ‘The Odd Book.’

“21. The above Rules, or any of them, may be SUSPENDED at any meeting of the sette, by consent of two-thirds of the members *then present*.”

It must not be supposed that we are divulging any secrets in setting forth these particulars. Our information is obtained from a curious little privately printed volume entitled “*Ye Boke of y Odd Volumes from 1878 to 1883*. Carefully compiled and painfully edited by y^e unworthy Historiographer to y^e Sette, Brother and Vice-President William Mort Thompson, and produced by y^e order and at y^e charges of hys Oddship y^e President and Librarian of y^e Sette, Bro. Bernard Quaritch. For private circulation onlie, and to be had of no Booksellers.” This is the third of a set of privately printed opuscula issued to the members of the sette of Odd Volumes. No. 1 was “*B. Q.: A Biographical and Bibliographical fragment written and presented in 1880 by Brother Charles W. H. Wyman*.” This consisted of an interesting account of Mr. Quaritch’s career. No. 2 was “*Glossographia Anglicana*, by John Trotter Brockett,” presented in 1882 by Brother Bernard Quaritch; and No. 3 is the book which we will proceed to describe more particularly. It is a small square octavo (5½ in. high by 4½ in. wide) of 186 pages, with this motto on the cover:—

“‘DULCE EST DESIPERE IN LOCO.’—*Horace*.

“DULCE—*Delightful*, says the poet,
EST—is it, and right well we know it,
DESIPERE—to play the fool,
IN LOCO—when we’re out of school.”

The frontispiece is a portrait of Mr. Quaritch, and other illustrations are reductions of a Cartouche, of testimonial picture of the sette, of certificate of membership, of invitation card, of inaugural chant, and sketch of badge. The letterpress consists of addresses of the Presidents, reports of the Historiographer, a list of the members with the names of all the guests who have enjoyed the brilliant hospitality of the sette. To all this is added an appendix containing a notice of the books and MSS. exhibited by the Librarian (Bro. Bernard Quaritch). As this list is likely to be specially interesting to our readers, we propose to detail some of the exceedingly valuable objects contained in it. First on the list is a perfect MS. on vellum of Wycliffe's English Testament, *circa* 1390. Then follow some quartos of Shakespeare, and the four folios of 1623, 1632, 1664, and 1685; a block-book, *Apocalypsis Sancti Johannis*; a manuscript of *Le Roman de la Rose*; the *Book of St. Albans*, 1486, small folio, printed in black and red, with numerous woodcuts of armorial bearings, printed in colours; Saxton's *Atlas*, 1579; Turner's *Liber Studiorum*; examples of book-binding, including a MS. of the ninth century in contemporary monastic binding, with a crucifixion in ivory in the centre, and embellished with precious stones fixed in metal plates; a collection of the early editions of the works of Thomas Bewick; and a series of works illustrating the history of the gypsies and bibliography of their language.

It will be seen that the "Sette of Odd Volumes" is something more than a mere dining society; but that which should make its history of especial interest to readers of the BIBLIOGRAPHER is the series of dainty little volumes, of which so few copies are printed that they must soon become excessively scarce. As it is, they are not easily to be met with. In taking leave of this young society, which may be expected, if it follow out the practice of its early years, to produce quite a library of "Odd Volumes" which are each complete in itself, we will quote the refrain of Mr. Thompson's *Legend*:

"Yet every odd volume, on stall or on shelf,
Seemed somehow or other to speak for itself,—
'As a single Odd Volume I'm matchless, but yet
The whole twenty-one of us perfect a Sette!'"

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SACHEVERELL.

BY F. MADAN.

PART III.

[For *Preface* and Nos. 1—12 see Vol. III., p. 136: for Nos. 13—69, see p. 165.]

IV. PIECES RELATING TO THE FACTS OF THE TRIAL (continued).

70a. Burnet, Gilbert, William Talbot, William Wake & Charles Trimmell: The bishop of Salisbury's and the bishop of Oxford's speeches in the House of Lords on the first article of impeachment of Dr. Henry Sacheverell; and also the bishop of Lincoln's and bishop of Norwich's speeches at the opening of the second article of the said impeachment. Pp. 11+12. Lond., 1710, fol.

[The second pair of speeches has a separate title-page, pagination, and signatures.]

70b. — Another ed. [with slight variations in title]. Pp. 16+16+pp. 33-63. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

[The second speech, the second pair of speeches, and the last speech have separate title-pages; the second speech also separate pagination and signatures.]

70c. — In French [see No. 163].

71. — An impartial examination of the bishop of Salisbury's, Oxford's, Lincoln's, and Norwich's speeches upon the first and second articles of Dr. Sacheverell's impeachment. Pp. [2]+14. Lond., 1710, fol.

72a. The bishop of Lincoln's and bishop of Norwich's speeches in the House of Lords, Mar. 17, at the opening of the second article of the impeachment against Dr. Sacheverell. Pp. 31. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

[The second speech has a separate title-page.]

72b. — Another ed. [part of No. 70a]. Pp. 12. Lond., 1710, fol.

72c. — Another ed. [Pp. 33-63 of No. 70b.] Lond., 1710, 8vo.

73. — An impartial examination of the right reverend the lord bishop of Lincoln's and Norwich's speeches at the opening of the second article of Dr. Sacheverell's

impeachment; wherein a very gross mistake committed by my lord of Norwich is justly reprehended. In two letters to their lordships. Pp. 21+ii. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

74a. The bishop of Norwich's speech in the House of Lords, at the opening of the second article of the impeachment against Dr. Sacheverell. [Pp. 53-63 of No. 70b.] Lond., 1710, 8vo.

74b. — Another ed. [Pp. 21-31 of No. 72a.] Lond., 1710, 8vo.

75a. The bishop of Oxford his speech in the House of Lords on the first article of the impeachment of Dr. Henry Sacheverell. Pp. 16 [without "Finis."] Lond., 1710, 8vo.

75b. — Another issue. Pp. 16 [with "Finis"]. Lond., 1710, 8vo.
[Also issued as part of No. 70b.]

76. — An answer to the arguments in the lord bishop of Oxford's speech on the impeachment of Dr. Henry Sacheverell, in favour of resisting the supreme power. Humbly offered to his lordship's consideration in a letter from A. B. Pp. 24. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

77. — A letter to the bishop of Oxford, occasion'd by his lordship's speech on the first article of impeachment against Dr. Henry Sacheverell. Pp. 22+ii (Lond.), 1710, 8vo.
[Signed at end "J. J."]

78. — The 1st bishop of Oxford vindicated from the abuse of a speech lately published under his lordship's name. Pp. 15. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

79. — A serious answer to the 1st bishop of Oxford's speech in the House of Lords on the first article of the impeachment of Dr. Henry Sacheverell. And may also serve indifferently as an answer to the bishop of Lincoln's and the bishop of Norwich's speeches on the second article of the same impeachment. Pp. ii+30. n. pl., 1710, 8vo.

80. The bishop of Salisbury, his speech in the House of Lords on the first article of the impeachment of Dr. Henry Sacheverell. Pp. 16. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

81a. — Some considerations humbly offer'd to the right reverend the 1st bp. of Salisbury. Occasion'd by his lordship's speech upon the first article of Dr. Sacheverell's Impeachment. Wherein the new doctrine of resisting the supreme powers, as founded upon political principles, is carefully examin'd, and prov'd diametrically opposite to what his lordship has formerly asserted. By a lay hand. Pp. 38. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

81b. — — 2nd ed. Pp. 40. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

81c. — — 3rd ed.
[This seems, according to an advertisement at the end of No. 73, to bear the title "The art of confuting Scripture by History, or an examination of the New Doctrine ... being a full answer to the Bishop of Salisbury's and Oxford's Speeches ... humbly offer'd in some Considerations to the former. The Third Edition." I have not met with a copy.]

82. — — A vindication of the bishop of Salisbury and passive obedience, with some remarks upon a speech which goes under his lordship's name. And a postscript in answer to a book just publish'd, entitul'd Some considerations humbly offer'd to the right reverend the lord bishop of Salisbury, etc. Pp. 16. n. pl., 1710, 8vo.

83. — A true answer to the Bishop of Salisbury's speech in the House of Lords on the first article of impeachment of Dr. Hen. Sacheverell. Paragraph by paragraph ... [The dedication is signed "L. H."]. Pp. [2]+54. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

84. — A letter to the bishop of Salisbury, occasion'd by his lordship's speech on the first article of impeachment against Dr. Henry Sacheverell. Pp. 22+[2]. (Lond.), 1711, 8vo.

85. — Some queries propos'd to the publisher of a certain pamphlet called the bishop of S——m's [Sarum's] speech in the House of Lords ..., or any other casuist that lays more stress upon false quotations out of history to contradict his former faith proved from Scripture. Pp. 16. Lond., n. d., 8vo.

86. Sharp, John: The archbishop of York's speech to the House of Lords, relating to Dr. Sacheverell's impeachment. Lond., 1710, fol.

87. The Church triumphant: or an emblem of the Seven Silver Candlesticks; being the true effigies of Dr. Henry Sacheverell and his six learned council ... with a poem on ... these worthy advocates, and the articles of impeachment ... also a character of the Church of England. Fit to be stuck up in all families that are true admirers of its doctrine. s. sh., Lond., 1710, fol.

88. An alphabetical list of the ... Lords and also of those members of the ... House of Commons ... that were for Dr. Henry Sacheverell [Titles also in Dutch, French and Latin: view of St. Paul's: portraits of Dr. Sacheverell and others: engraved throughout]. s. sh., Amst. [1710?], fol.

89. A compleat list of the lords spiritual and temporal, with a list of the commons of Great Britain, both of the late parliament dissolved Sept. 23, 1710 and that summoned to meet Nov. 25, 1710; with those lords that were for Dr. Sacheverell and those that were against him.

90a. An exact list of the members of the honourable House of Commons, for England and Wales, who in some or other of the questions upon the impeachment of Dr. Henry Sacheverell for high crimes and misdemeanors, voted for and against him. Pp. 4. n. pl., 1710, fol.

90b. — Another ed. s. sh., n. pl. 1710, fol.

90c. — Another ed. [In Magd. Coll. Libr., Oxford: prob. part of No. 56.] n. pl., 1710, 8vo.

91. The High Church True Blue Protestant list; of those worthy members of Parliament who voted for the Church and the Queen and Dr. Sacheverel. These ought to be chosen. The Low-Church Black list of the names of those who voted against the Doctor and are turn'd out. These ought not to be chosen. s. sh., Lond., 1710, fol.

92. The whole and exact list of the Knights, Commissioners of Shires, Citizens, and Burgesses of this present Parliament ... with Her Majesties most gracious speech to both Houses. Note.—Those who have this mark [†] is [sic] for Dr. Sacheverel. With this [¶] against the doctor, and those without any mark did not appear ... s. sh., Lond., 1710, [ad finem?] fol.

93. The whole and exact list of the late parliament, as well Scotch as English, dissolv'd the 21st of Sept. last, 1710, wherein is distinguished those who voted for or against Dr. Sacheverell. Single sheet. Lond., 1710, fol.

94a. A list of the Lords who protested against some proceedings, in relation to the case of Dr. Henry Sacheverell, in the House of Peers; with their lordships reasons for entreing their protestation. Pp. 15. Lond., 1710 8vo.

94b. — Another issue, identical except in pp. 15-16. Pp. 16.

95. The names of the right honourable peers who protested against some proceedings in the case of Dr. Henry Sacheverell, together with their lordships reasons for such their protestation. Pp. iv+8. n. pl., 1710, fol.

96a. The reasons of those Lords that enter'd their protest in Dr. Sacheverell's case, etc. Pp. [4]+20. [No "Advertisement" on back of half title, and no price on title. Also issued as part of No. 57.] Lond., 1710, 8vo.

96b. — Another issue [with "Advertisement" and price]. Pp. [4]+20. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

97. A true list of the names of the peers who gave judgment in Dr. Sacheverell's tryall, March 20. s. sh., n. pl.?, 1710, fol.

98. A list of the members of the honourable House of Commons who voted the impeachment of Dr. Henry Sacheverell for high crimes and misdemeanours. Single sheet. (Lond.), 1710, fol.

99. A prelude to the tryal of skill between Sacheverelism and the constitution of the monarchy of Great Britain ... Pp. 51. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

100. The free debate betwixt the H— L— and the H— C— on Dr.

Sacheverell. [In Magd. Coll. Library, Oxford.] Lond., 1709-10, fol.

101. Dr. Sacheverell's progress from London to his rectory of Salatin in Shropshire, or a true and impartial account of the reception he has met with from the several corporations he passed through in his journey thither. In a letter from a gentleman (that accompanied him from his first setting out to this time) to his friend in London. [Two letters, each signed "J. K."] Pp. 16. Lond. and Westminster, 1710, 8vo.

102. — A letter to the rt. hon. the earl of Bradford ... [about riots at Shrewsbury in favour of Dr. Sacheverell, Mar. 31, 1710: signed by Robert Corbet and others.] s. sh., n. pl. [1710?], fol.

103. — The Welchman's tales concerning the Times, viz., the parson's [Sacheverell's] progress, the Fox and Lamb ... [etc.]. Pp. 8. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

104. The Worcester triumph, or a true account of Dr. Sacheverell's entrance and reception in that city, July 14, 1710. Single sheet. n. pl. (1710), fol.

105. — An ordinary journey no progress: or a man doing his own business no mover of sedition. Being a vindication of Dr. Sacheverell from the slanders rais'd against him upon the account of the late honours which have been paid him in the country. [By Joseph Trapp, D.D.] Pp. 8. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

106a. Four letters to a friend in North Britain, upon the publishing the tryal of Dr. Sacheverell. [By sir Robert Walpole: "falsely attributed to Mr. Maynwaring," according to Watt, *Bibl. Britannica*.] Lond., 1710, 8vo.

106b. — Another ed. Pp. iv+27. Lond., 1710, 4to.
["Four letters to a friend in Scotland upon Sacheverell's trial" in Watt, *ut supra*, seems to be a careless form of the title above given.]

107. — A modest answer to the four immodest letters to a friend in North Britain. Pp. 8. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

108. A letter to the reverend Dr. Henry Sacheverell, on occasion of his sermon and late sentence pass'd on him by the honourable House of Lords. By a Cambridge gentleman. [Signed at the end "A. B."] Pp. ii+14. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

109. — Remarks on a letter from a Cambridge gentleman to the reverend Dr. Sacheverell, occasion'd by his sermons and sentence against him. Pp. 16. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

110. A letter to the right reverend the lord archbishop of York, occasioned by the prosecution of Dr. Henry Sacheverell. By a true son of the Church of England. Pp. 16. Lond. [1710], 8vo.

111a. The thoughts of a country gentleman upon reading Dr. Sacheverell's tryal, in a letter to a friend. Pp. 2+ "91" [but pp. "29-32" occur twice]. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

111b. — 2nd ed. Pp. 4+ "91" [as above]. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

112. The history of Dr. Sacheverell, faithfully translated from the Paris-gazette, with remarks comical and political. Pp. iv+34+ [2]. Lond., 1711, 8vo.
[Chiefly about the trial.]

113. A letter to his Grace the Duke of Beaufort relating to the tryal of Dr. Henry Sacheverell. Pp. 32. Lond., 1711, 8vo.

114. Hole, Matthew: Two sermons: I. The danger of arraigning God's ministers ... in a sermon preach'd upon the expiring of the sentence against Dr. Sacheverell. II. ... Pp. 40. Lond., 1713, 8vo.

115. Isaac Bickerstaff's letter to the tongue-loosed Doctor [Sacheverell]. [By R. Steele]. Pp. 23. Lond., 1713, 8vo.

V. PIECES RELATING TO THE TRIAL FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE LARGER ISSUES INVOLVED.

a. *Historical Precedents.*

116a. Maynwaring, Roger: Religion and allegiance: in two sermons [on Eccles. viii. 2], preach'd before the King's Majesty, the one July 4, 1627, at Oatlands, the other July 29, 1627, at Alderton. By his Majesty's special command, but afterwards burnt by order

of both Houses, suppress'd by proclamation and the Doctor impeach'd for them. Pp. 40 [last line "so, Amen, Amen."] Lond., 1709, 8vo.

116b. — Another issue. Pp. 40 [last line "so Amen, Amen."] Lond., 1709, 8vo.

117. — The proceedings of the Lords and Commons in the year 1628 against Roger Manwaring doctor in divinity [the Sacheverell of those days] for two seditious high-flying sermons, intitled Religion and Allegiance. Pp. 24. Lond., 1709, 8vo.

118. Quevedo Villegas, Francisco Gomaz de: The controversy about resistance and non-resistance discuss'd ... Written in Spanish ... Translated into English, And publish'd in defence of Dr. Henry Sacheverell, by order of a noble Lord who voted in his behalf. Pp. 95. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

119. Hall, Joseph, bp. of Norwich: Bishop Hall's hard measure, written by himself upon his impeachment of high crimes and misdemeanours, for defending the Church of England, being a case something parallel to Dr. S——l. Pp. 16. Lond., reprinted, 1710, 8vo.

120. James I. & Charles I.: The judgment of K. James the First and King Charles the First against Non-resistance, discover'd by their own letters and now offer'd to the consideration of Dr. Sacheverell and his party. Pp. 8. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

121. Sharp, John, archbp. of York: A sermon [on Titus iii. 1] preach'd before the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, in the abbey-church at Westminster, on Jan. 30, 1699. Pp. 16. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

122a. Withers, John: The History of Resistance as practis'd by the Church of England.

122b. — 2nd ed.

122c. — 3rd ed.

122d. — 4th ed.

122e. — 5th ed.
[The first five editions are assumed to exist.]

122f. — 6th ed. Pp. 24. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

122g. — 7th ed. [Noticed by Allibone, *Dict. of Engl. Literature*. Lond., 1715, 8vo.]

123a. A defence of Dr. Sacheverell, or passive obedience prov'd to be the doctrine of the Church of England from the Reformation to these times ... Pp. [6]+ 194. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

123b. — 2nd ed. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

124. — Johnson, rev. Samuel: An answer to the history of passive obedience just now reprinted under the title of A defence of Dr. Sacheverel. Pp. 8. Lond., "Jan. 14, 1709," 8vo.

125. The merciful judgments of High-Church triumphant on offending clergymen and others, in the reign of Charles I. Pp. 36. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

126. A short historical account of the contrivances and conspiracies of the men of Dr. Sacheverell's principles, in the late reigns. Pp. 8. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

b. The Addresses.

127. A collection of the addresses which have been presented to the Queen since the impeachment of the reverend Dr. Henry Sacheverell. Whereby it most evidently appears that the sense of the kingdom, whether nobility clergy gentry or commonalty is express for the doctrine of Passive Obedience and Non-resistance, and for Her Majesty's hereditary title to the throne of her ancestors. Which may serve as an appendix to the doctor's tryal. Pp. iv+48 [Part 1]. 12 Nos. & index. Lond., 1710, fol.

128. — Part 2. Pp. 36. 9 Nos. [? any more published]. Lond. (1710), fol.

129. — [Defoe, Daniel?] The character of a modern Addresser. Lond., 1710, 4to.

130. — The High-Church mask pull'd off. Or modern addresses anatomized. Designed chiefly for the information of the common people. Pp. [2]+22. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

131. — The true genuine Tory address. To which is added, An explanation of some hard terms now in use: for the informa-

tion of all such as read, or subscribe, addresses. (Lond. 1710). —

[Known from No. 132, and an Advertisement.]

132. — — The true genuine Tory-address and the true genuine Whig-address, set one against another. To which is added, a farther explanation of some hard terms now in use, for the information of all such as read or subscribe addresses, being an answer to a late scandalous paper, falsely call'd The true genuine Tory-address, etc. [The whole of the two original addresses seem to be included in this work.] Pp. 12. Lond., 1710, fol.

133. — The voice of the addressers: or a short comment upon the chief things maintain'd or condemn'd in our late modest addresses. Pp. 31. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

134. The humble address of the House of Commons to the Queen [p. 179, No. 83, sign. Qqqq of the official Records?]. s. sh., Lond., 1709, fol.

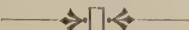
135. An address from the University of Oxford to the Queen, with ... her Majesty's answer. s. sh., Lond., 1710, fol.

136. — An answer to the address of the Oxford-University, as it was printed in London, intituled, The humble address of the University of Oxford, etc. Pp. 28. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

137. — An address to the Oxfordshire addressors, and all others of the same strain. Pp. 16. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

138. The Worcestershire address: with an account of some remarks upon it in Dyer's News Letter of April 27, 1710. Pp. 8. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

(To be continued.)



NOTES AND NEWS.



AN amusing opinion on the style of binding with gilt top edges was sent to a German bookseller from a customer in Chili, who wrote to him that "only one side is cut and gilt, the other two are neither cut nor gilt, whereby the volume seems extremely negligently done."

At the annual meeting of the Central Direction of the *Monumenta Germaniae*, recently held at Berlin, the principal reprints of ancient works which have been lately issued, and are still in progress, were referred to. From the account in the *Berlin Post*, these include editions of *Avitus* (by Dr. Peiper of Breslau), *Ausonius* (by Professor Schenkl of Vienna), *Symmachus* (by Professor Seeck of Greifswald); these three works are now approaching completion. The printing has commenced of *Sidonius* (edited by Dr. Lütjohann of Kiel), and *Ennodius* (by Dr. Vogel of Ratisbon). Amongst the principal historical works are the new editions of *Guilielmus de Nangis* by Dr. Brosten, and *Philip Mousket* by Professor Tobler. The death of Professor Pauli of Göttingen necessitated arrangements being made for the completion of the work with respect to English historical records, on which he was engaged. Dr. Liebermann of Berlin has been occupied with its continuation, but will have, it is said, to visit England in order to elucidate several points in connection with the chronicles of St. Albans. The new edition of the *Liber Pontificalis* will involve a journey to Rome in order to have the work completed in a satisfactory manner. Amongst works of a religious and controversial description, reference is made to the book of Walkram, *De Unitate Ecclesiae conservanda*, edited by Dr. Schwenkenbecher, and Humbert's *Liber adversus Simoniacos*, produced under the direction of Professor Thaner of Innsbruck. The publication of German chronicles has been proceeded with in a satisfactory manner. In epistolary reprints, special notice is made of the first volume of *Papal Letters*, edited by Dr. Rodenberg. The collection entitled *Poetae Latini ævi Carolini* has reached its second volume, and is expected to be completed this year. It is being produced by Professor Dümmler, in conjunction with able assistants in subsidiary matters connected with the work.

THE Historical, Legal, and Antiquarian Library of the late Mr. Alfred John Horwood was sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge on the 8th, 9th, 11th, and 12th of June, and realized £941 7s.

THE Towneley Library was sold by Messrs. Sotheby on the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 25th, and 26th of June, and the Towneley manuscripts on the 27th and 28th of June. These last are of the greatest interest and value. Lot 84 is a magnificent *Vita Christi*, gorgeously ornamented with full page paintings and with miniatures superbly executed in colours, heightened with gold by Giulio Clovio, in the finest style of Italian art. This manuscript was executed for Alexander Cardinal Farnese, and presented to Pope Paul III. We hope to give a full account of these sales in our next number.

AN amusing correspondence has been going on in America as to whether index-making is a suitable employment for convicts, which is reprinted in the *Library Journal*. Mr. W. Hand Browne, of the Johns Hopkins University, made the suggestion, and Mr. Poole took the joke rather seriously. Mr. Browne says he has made indexes, and we are therefore surprised that he looks upon the work as drudgery. We have always found that index-makers like their work, and that it is the outsiders who look upon it as drudgery.

THE *Hamburger Nachrichten* remarks that frequent complaints are heard as to the inferior quality of the paper used in official records and other public documents. It is suggested that the principal libraries should have copies of important works printed upon durable paper (if possible incombustible and water-proof), the expense being slight, as only a few copies would be required. A paper has been invented in France, composed of one-third of asbestos fibre added to two-thirds of ordinary paper-pulp, the whole being well stirred round in a solution of ordinary salt and alum. The mass thus obtained is immersed in a bath of gum-lac dissolved in alcohol. This paper is said to unite the requirements alluded to. The most durable ink is that made from gall-nuts. Another paper for archives has been made in Germany, which is said to be capable of withstanding a temperature of nearly 150° Fahrenheit. Asbestos fibre of the best quality is washed in a solution of hypermanganate of potassium, and bleached with sulphurous acid. To ninety-five parts of fibre are added five parts of ground wood. The further preparation is carried out with a mixture of size and borax. A fire-resisting printing ink, which is a matter of equal importance, is made (according to the *Vossische Zeitung*) by a mixture of chloride of platinum and lavender oil, to which lampblack and varnish are added. It is suggested that some institutions of eminence should make practical tests connected with this important subject.

IT appears from statistics that there are in the world no less than 3985 paper-mills, producing yearly 959,000 tons of paper, made from all kinds of substances, including rags, straw, and alfa. About one-half the quantity is printed upon; and of these 476,000 tons, about 300,000 tons are used by newspapers. The various Governments consume in official business 100,000 tons; schools, 90,000 tons; commerce, 120,000 tons; industry, 90,000 tons; and private correspondence another 90,000 tons. The paper trade employs 192,000 hands, including women and children.

THE *Salnameh* or official almanack of the Ottoman Empire gives an interesting return of the books that appeared in Turkey during the year 1882. The total number printed in Turkish was 98, mostly history, science, and *belles lettres*; in Greek, 56, mostly romances and theological; then Armenian, 38 (not including the work of the Armenian presses at Venice and Paris); Bulgarian, 4; and Hebrew, 2. No books in Arabic are recorded.

ON Easter Sunday the *New York Herald* produced what is believed to have been "the largest newspaper ever printed as a regular edition." It is styled an "octuple"; that is to say, it consisted of four sheets of eight pages each. Of 192 columns, 122 were advertisements, and 70 text. The weight of paper used was twenty-five tons and a half. Twelve tons of metal were melted down to produce nearly ten tons of stereotype plates, 470 of which were moulded, cast, and finished in less than nine hours, or an average of nearly a plate a minute.

BOOKS on Electricity and on Physics in general will be exhibited in the International Electrical Exhibition, which is to be held in Vienna from August 1st to October 31st.

IN an article on the payment of authors the *Boston Commonwealth* remarks that "the best prices received now for works of fiction are small compared with those of twenty years ago, which was the harvest time of novel-writers. Mr. Anthony Trollope received more than £8000 for two of his principal novels written between 1860 and 1865. Mr. Wilkie Collins received five thousand guineas for *Armadale*, before a line of the book was written. George Eliot made over £15,000 by one of her works, and there was not one by which she made less than £8000. Miss Braddon received very high prices for several of her earlier works. At the present time Mr. Wilkie Collins probably makes most money by his books, but then he only writes at the rate of one in two years and a half. Novel-writers who are dissatisfied with their returns may console themselves by remembering that £250 was the highest price ever received by Miss Edgeworth for a tale, and that Sir Walter Scott only obtained £700 for *Waverley*. For the copyright of *Evelina* Miss Burney was paid £20!"

THE Trustees of the British Museum have lately received from Pekin some typographical curiosities, in the shape of eight volumes containing portions of two Chinese works printed during the thirteenth century. These books are printed from wooden blocks, and display a marked inequality in the skill of the type-cutters. The paper, which is the ordinary Chinese paper, is in the case of one work much discoloured by age. The volumes have evidently been carefully preserved, and at one time belonged to the library of a Chinese prince, who, in consequence of a political intrigue, was in 1860 condemned to die by a "silken cord." Hence the dispersion of his library.

IN *Le Livre*, 1883, Pt. 3, is an interesting article on the firm of Mame et Fils in Tours, from which it appears that 300 reams or 150,000 sheets on an average are printed daily, 40,000 sheepskins, besides quantities of cloth, parchment, etc., are used in binding annually. The average annual production amounts to 6,000,000 vols., half of which are bound."

THE *Monthly Notes* of the Library Association for 15th May contains an interesting paper on the commercial library of Abbeville on the Somme, by Mr. Arthur Allchin, and read at the May meeting of the Association.

TECHENER's *Bulletin du Bibliophile* contains a notice of an amusing blunder in translation. A commemorative tablet has been placed by the municipality of Rome on the house where Montaigne once lived; and several of the Parisian papers, in giving the inscription in honour of the great French essayist, translated *Libro dei Saggi* (Book of Essays) by *Livre des Sages*.

THE monthly publication of the *Co-operative Index to Current Periodicals* as a supplement to the *Library Journal* is a most useful work, and does the greatest credit to the self-denying workers who produce it. Mr. W. I. Fletcher (Mr. Poole's coadjutor) is the editor.

ANOTHER useful publication of the same character is the *Monthly Reference Lists*, issued by the Providence Public Library and prepared by Mr. W. E. Forster. A third volume is now in progress.

IN announcing the decision of the Government respecting the purchase of the Ashburnham manuscripts the *Times* says: "It is much to be regretted that the negotiations between the Trustees of the British Museum and the Government for the purchase of the Stowe and Appendix sections of the Ashburnham manuscripts have not been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. When the Government refused to entertain the idea of purchasing the entire Ashburnham collection, including the Libri and Barrois manuscripts, it expressed its willingness to listen to proposals for the acquisition of a portion of the library; and, acting on this suggestion, the Trustees, after obtaining Lord Ashburnham's consent to divide the collection (which he had originally refused to do), recommended to the Government the purchase of the Stowe and Appendix sections alone. It will be remembered that the Stowe manuscripts are a thoroughly English collection—Anglo-Saxon charters, State papers, monastic chartularies, etc.—and also include a valuable set of Irish manuscripts; and that the Appendix, besides English manuscripts of Wycliffe, Chaucer, and others, contains illuminated manuscripts of the greatest beauty and of a class which rarely comes into the market. The Trustees then recommended the purchase of this portion of the library for £90,000, the price which, after some negotiations with Lord Ashburnham, was finally decided on. These terms, however, the Government declined, but offered the sum of £70,000. In his turn, Lord Ashburnham refused this proposal, and adhered to the former valuation. In the face of this difficulty the Trustees would have been justified in declining to take further trouble in the matter, but they had satisfied themselves of the national importance of the collection, and refused to abandon negotiations until every effort had been exhausted. In the hope, therefore, of smoothing the difficulties of the Government, and not without reason for believing that the step which they were about to take was agreeable to influential members of the Cabinet, they made a final proposal to make up the £20,000 difference between Lord Ashburnham's price and the Treasury valuation by reductions in the British Museum estimates during the next five years. This proposal, however, has not found favour in the eyes of the Government. At their meeting on Saturday the Trustees received a communication from the Treasury that Her Majesty's Government declined to give more than £70,000 for the Stowe and Appendix sections of the Ashburnham collection." The Government have doubtless acted most injudiciously in this case. Had their answer been that they could not afford the money, no one would have had a right to complain, because they must be the best judges in this matter. By offering £70,000 they have put themselves in the wrong, because they can know nothing of the value, and experts tell them the country would do well not to lose such treasures, even though they have to give £90,000 for them. These manuscripts are constantly required by scholars for consultation, and the loss of them to this country is a very great evil.

A LIST of names to be included under B in the *Dictionary of National Biography* is now being printed in the *Athenaeum*.

THE indefatigable Mr. J. W. Ebsworth has just completed the fourth volume of the *Roxburgh Ballads* for the Ballad Society, which contain the following groups of ballads—"The Philander," "The Delights of the Bottle," "The Young Man's Counsellor," the group on the Earl of Danby, the group of Anti-Papal Ballads, and the "Struggle for the Succession between York and Monmouth." These ballads are all illustrated with that wealth of learning for which Mr. Ebsworth is so famous, so that the volume is raised to the dignity of history, and cannot be neglected by any one writing upon the times to which it relates.

IT is with much regret that we record the death of William Chambers, the eminent publisher, who never lived to wear the title we announced last month as having been bestowed upon him by the Queen. We shall hope to give an article next month on the Chambers and *Chambers' Journal*.

THE burning of the house of Mr. Griggs, the photographer, at Peckham, has caused the destruction of a considerable amount of literary work. Many valuable illustrations of oriental subjects belonging to the India Office have been destroyed, as well as some portion of the stock of the Shakespeare fascimile quartos.

Symons's Monthly Meteorological Magazine for June contains a notice of what appears to be the earliest description of the meridian dial in its most simple form. This is "Horological Disquisitions concerning the Nature of Time and the reasons why all days from noon to noon are not alike twenty-four hours long. . . . By John Smith, C.M., London 1694. . . . The title-page and three pages descriptive of the dial are here reprinted.

THE third portion of the Beckford Library will be sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge on Monday, July 2nd, and eleven following days. The catalogue carries the alphabet down to the end of T. The fourth portion, the catalogue of which is in preparation, will conclude the sale, and then the Hamilton Library will be sold. Beckford's caustic remarks continue to make the catalogue very amusing reading. Amongst the books of great interest we notice a large-paper dedication copy of Smith's *Virginia*, bound in brown morocco and covered with gold tooling; the arms of the Duchess of Richmond, to whom it is dedicated, form the centre ornaments on the sides.

WE learn from the *Solicitor's Journal* that the four Inns of Court have come to an arrangement as to providing a library for the use of the Bar in the Royal Courts of Justice. The room set apart for the purpose is situate immediately over the Court of Appeal, No. I.

The Dial (Chicago) for May contains a review of Ogilvie's *Imperial Dictionary*, by Mr. W. H. Wells, in which the definitions of some of the old English dictionaries are quoted.

The Printing Times and Lithographer for May contains a bibliographical sketch of Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne, the well-known printer.

DR. PETZHOLDT's *Neuer Anzeiger für Bibliographie und Bibliothekswissenschaft* for January 1883 contains a list of Italian libraries.

THE death of Mr. Francis Bedford, England's foremost binder, on June 8th, will be felt as a severe loss by all lovers of books, for his place is likely long to remain unfilled. It is only a short time since we had to chronicle the death of Mr. Riviere, so soon to be followed by a still greater artist. No one who knew Mr. Bedford and his work will deny him that title. His taste was fastidious, and he would not let a book leave his shop unless he was entirely satisfied with it, so that some customers complained of the length of time that he kept their books. It was somewhat of a favour to have your books bound by him, and he would not work for every one. The following particulars are taken from the notice in the *Athenaeum*.

"He was born in 1799. In 1814 he was apprenticed to a bookbinder, and having served his term he entered the workshop of Mr. Charles Lewis, the chief bookbinder of his time, and after Mr. Lewis's death Bedford carried on the business for the benefit of the widow. After leaving Mrs. Lewis's establishment Mr. Bedford associated himself in business for some years with Mr. John Clarke, an excellent binder, with a special reputation for binding books in tree-marbled calf, in which particular class of work he was quite unrivalled. About 1845 or 1846 the modern French binders began to attract the notice of English amateurs, and Mr. Bedford was not slow to perceive that in many respects their work was superior to anything that was done in England. He accordingly paid a visit to Paris, inspected the principal workshops, examined into the superior methods of tool-cutting, and made arrangements for a supply of the finest morocco, the qualities in use in England having become very inferior. From that time he steadily improved the quality of his work. Those who had the pleasure of Mr. Bedford's personal acquaintance will feel that his loss makes a gap which in our own time we can scarcely hope to see filled up, for his happy combination of special business knowledge with a great deal of literary and bibliographical information, joined with the possession of an immense store of anecdote and reminiscence relating to book-collectors, booksellers, and bookbinders of the last fifty years, made an hour or two spent in his company pass by more swiftly than one could easily believe."

A CURIOSITY in the shape of two books formed of leaves of sheet-iron has been despatched to the Amsterdam Exhibition by Messrs. E. P. & W. Baldwin, of the Wilden Ironworks, near Stourport. Both are suitably bound and edged, and illustrate the perfection to which the firm have brought the process of rolling sheets of iron. One book contains 25 sheets, 28 inches by 10, measuring 7000 superficial inches, and is no thicker than if formed of good toned paper. The other book contains 31 sheets, 18 inches by 12, measuring 6700 square inches, and weighs altogether 7 lb. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

MR. A. RAMSAY, the conductor of *The Scientific Roll*, continues to draw attention to the advantages of a scientific union for the purpose of collecting and classifying scientific information. It appears that Prof. Robert B. Warder, of Cincinnati, Ohio, is compiling a list of papers relating to the speed of chemical action and the intensity of chemical affinities, and he asks for assistance.

THE following is from an article on Book Auctions in America in *The Critic* (New York) for May 12th:—

"Every new sale shows strange fluctuations in prices. At the Harris sale at Leavitt's, last week, the Kilmarnock Burns brought \$310. The copy had once belonged to Mr. Menzies, and at the Menzies sale brought only \$155. An Elliot Bible, which cost the owner \$350, sold for \$80; and yet a copy of the Bay Psalm-Book, for which he had given a Providence bookseller \$1000, was sold at a private sale for \$1500. (The bookseller had paid \$15 for it!) A three-volume illustrated book that had cost Mr. Harris \$15 sold for \$105. A copy of the Halliwell Shakspeare which had cost \$800 brought only \$304; and a Rochambeau manuscript, purchased for \$400, sold for \$300 less than it had cost. Some of these fluctuations were due to the fact that the collection had been under catalogued. The first four folio Shakespeares brought \$1750: they had cost \$2000. A copy of the first edition of *The Fairy Queen* fetched \$310. The sale of the late Dr. Chapin's library afforded a notable illustration of the steady increase in the price of good books not necessarily rare at the time of purchase. The Doctor made it a practice to buy best editions, and in most cases English editions. His books were chosen largely for their intrinsic value. Pointing to them as they stood on the shelves of his library, he would say to his wife, 'Here is my life-insurance.' And he was not mistaken. The sale netted \$20,000. According to English reports, most of the rare books sold in London come to America. Cornell and Lehigh universities, and some of the state-libraries, are among the heaviest purchasers. When \$8000 is paid here for a Bible and \$1200 for a Shakspeare, we are certainly in the way of rivalling other lands in the worth of our bibliographical possessions."

MR. J. COOPER MORLEY sends to *The Palatine Note-Book* a final contribution towards the Bibliography of Liverpool Periodicals, which is printed in the June number.

"*Bibliotheca Quakeristica*, a Bibliography of Miscellaneous Literature relating to the Friends (Quakers), chiefly written by persons not members of their Society, also of Publications by Authors in some way connected, and Biographical Notices," is the title of a new work now publishing in parts by Mr. Joseph Smith, the author of *A Catalogue of Friends' Books*. The first part contains a portion of the letter A.

MR. F. SEYMOUR HADEN, F.R.C.S., the eminent surgeon and artist, read a paper at the Society of Arts on "The Relative Claims of Etching and Engraving to rank as Fine Arts," which closed the session. Mr. Haden, as might be expected, glorified the art of the etcher at the expense of the line engraver, but we suspect that something may be said on the other side of the question.

IT is announced that the collection of books and drawings on Egypt belonging to the late Mariette Bey has been purchased by the Government of France for 70,000 francs.

SOME extracts from the journals of John Byrom relating to the Sunderland Library are given in the June number of the *Palatine Note-Book*. Mr. Harper showed the library to Byrom in 1725 and 1726.

A MEMBER of the New York Assembly (the Hon. Abel Goddard) has introduced a bill to prohibit what is called in the United States "Dime Literature." The chief paragraph of the bill is as follows:—

"Any person who shall sell, loan, or give to any minor under sixteen years of age any dime novel or book of fiction, without first obtaining the written consent of the parent or guardian of such minor, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment or by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars."

This is a strange attack upon fiction, and for aught that appears, any one might be imprisoned for an indefinite time for the crime of lending *Waverley* or *David Copperfield* to a boy.

THE large collection of drawings, miniatures, and one rare work of Andrea Mantegna, forming what has been distinguished as the "Sunderland Collection," belonging to the Duke of Marlborough, was sold on June 15th by Messrs. Christie, following the enamels, disposed of the day before. These drawings had been exhibited in portfolios during the week, and had created very considerable interest, while the one picture was the centre for attraction to an admiring crowd of connoisseurs. M. Burton bought it for the National Gallery, at the price of £2362 10s., his opponent being Mr. Thibaudeau.

The series of architectural drawings by a Venetian artist of the fifteenth century, on vellum, were sold in one lot instead of thirteen, as in the catalogue, and they brought 450 guineas. The interesting portrait pieces of the Doges and Venetian nobles brought prices varying from twenty to thirty guineas each. The drawings had been bound in four volumes, bearing the arms of the Venetian noble family of Sagredo. They had been bought from the family Buonfiglio of Bologna by Procurator Sagredo in 1734. In 1763 Consul Udney bought the volumes in Venice from the heirs of the Procurator and brought them over to England. In the third volume of the *Lettore Pittoriche* there is a letter from Zanetti to Professor Garburi at Florence, making particular mention of Sagredo's purchase. The volumes were broken up for the purpose of the sale, and the drawings placed separately on sheets of cardboard. Many went for very moderate sums—from one to five and ten guineas—and some bargains must have been made. Two fine Flemish drawings, with initials "J. M.," sold for 126 guineas; two of Christ Betrayed, of the same style, £84; "The Nativity," a fine miniature, £126 5s.; a curious picture of a fortress (lot 78), £110 5s.; various groups of soldiers on horseback fighting, on the reverse foot-soldiers fighting, £283. The total realized by the 138 lots, many of which contained fifteen or twenty drawings, amounted to £4895 16s.

A *Life of Gaspero Barbèra*, the Florence publisher, who died in 1880, has lately been published in Italian. It is edited by his sons. He was born at Turin, Jan. 12th, 1818, the eldest of thirteen children. In 1840 he went to Florence and became a clerk in Lemonnier's, which was then the most important publishing house in Italy. In 1854 he started business, and published works which have enriched the literature of his country, and as the *Allgemeine Zeitung* states, "not one carelessly or tastelessly printed book." Fraticelli's edition of Dante's works was issued by him.

REVIEWS.

The Bibliography of James Maidment, Esq., Advocate, Edinburgh, from the year 1817 to 1878. Drawn up by Thomas George Stevenson, Antiquarian Bookseller and Publisher. (Edinburgh: Printed for Private Circulation, 1883; one hundred copies.) 8vo, pp. 55.

Mr. Maidment has long been known as an indefatigable antiquary, and his publications are highly appreciated by all lovers of out-of-the-way literature. As many of these works are anonymous, and all are very scarce, a full bibliography, such as Mr. Stevenson has produced, will be found of great value: in fact, it has already been found so, for an edition of one hundred copies was printed in 1859. Mr. Maidment printed in 1822 two ancient ballads—*Robin Hood's Courtship with Jack Cade's Daughter*, and the *Frieris' Tragedy*, for the purpose of testing the knowledge of Robert Pitcairn, who believed that he never could be imposed upon by a fictitious ballad. One of the dozen copies printed found its way to London, and Mr. Gutch reprinted *Robin Hood's Courtship* as a genuine Scottish ballad in his collection, *A Lyttel Geste of Robin Hood*, 1847. The deceiver was, however, himself deceived a few years later, for he strongly recommended the publication of *A Topographical and Historical Account of Linlithgowshire*, by John Penney, which was found after its publication in 1831-2 to have been copied in its entirety from George Chalmers' *Caledonia*.

In reading through this list of curious books, one cannot but regret that the numbers printed were so few, and that it is so difficult to obtain some of them. Many of the books, such as the Collections of Ballads and Lampoons, are of lasting interest, and every page of this bibliography exhibits the judgment and good taste of this industrious editor.

Appended to the bibliography is a full account of the Maidment sale, which occupied fifteen days in the selling. The sale of the books, china, silver-plate and engravings realised the sum of £5152 10s. 7d. The library was particularly rich in dramatic literature, and altogether was exceedingly well chosen and of great interest.

Mr. Stevenson has added a list of books edited by himself, which is of interest both for what it contains and for the sake of the editor, who is one of the last of the old race of booksellers who connects the present with the time of Scott, when Edinburgh was truly the modern Athens.

Shakespeare-Bibliographie, 1881 und 1882. Von ALBERT COHN. 8vo.

This Bibliography, which extends to thirty-two pages, is of a very elaborate character, and among other things, contains references not only to papers, but to the many notes on Shakespeare in *Notes and Queries*, to reviews in the *Athenaeum*, *Academy*, and *Saturday Review*. The description of the German contributions to Shakespeare literature occupies eight pages, that of the French, two pages.

Shakespeare as an Angler. By REV. H. N. ELLACOMBE, M.A., Vicar of Bitton. (London : Elliot Stock, 1883.) Sm. 8vo, pp. 78.

Mr. Ellacombe having already shown in his *Plant-Lore and Garden Craft of Shakespeare* how great was the love of the great poet for flowers, now essays to show that he was an angler. The allusions to fishing are not very numerous, but they go far to prove that Shakespeare was acquainted with the use of the angle. This little book is a reprint of two articles in the *Antiquary*, and it has now been put into a particularly dainty form, which will make it acceptable to many readers.

The Marquis de Morante : his Library and its Catalogue. By Richard Copley Christie. Reprinted from the *Manchester Quarterly*. Manchester, 1883.

This is a delightful account of an eminent Spanish bibliophile who died in 1868, and of his library of 120,000 volumes, by one who is himself a distinguished English bibliophile. Don Joachim Gomez de la Cortina, Marques de Morante, was born on the 6th of September, 1808, and at the early age of thirty-two was nominated Rector of the University of Madrid. He subsequently held several important offices, but some time before his death he resigned them all in order to give himself up exclusively to his library and his studies.

“From a very early age he had devoted himself with ardour to the collection of books, and when a student of the university of Alcala, had laid the foundations of his great library, and had employed all that he could spare from his allowance in the purchase of books. His income for many years before his death was about £5000 per annum, two-thirds of which he spent on his library.”

The description which Mr. Chancellor Christie gives of the contents of the library is most interesting. The Latin classics were grandly represented : thus there were 545 editions and translations of or dissertations on Horace, 117 of Sallust, 169 of Virgil, 93 of Terence, 89 of Ovid, 76 of Tacitus, 73 of Quintus Curtius. The Marquis was a connoisseur in bindings, and specimens of most of the great collectors were possessed by him in abundance. The eminent binders, Clovis Eve, Le Gascon, De Sueil, Boyet, Derome and Bradel were all represented on his shelves.

“Of the books which were not thought by the Marquis worthy of being sent to the great French binders, or which were not already bound, a large number were in the rich if not always tasteful binding of Schaefer, and others were bound by Gil of Madrid in mottled calf or green or plum-coloured morocco, or in *basane*, a preparation of sheep most admirably and artistically prepared by Gil to imitate morocco. The arms of the Marquis with their eight quarterings, and surmounted by the coronet of a marquis, were generally stamped in gold on the sides, in some cases with a monogram at the four corners. Above the arms were the words ‘J. Gomez de la Cortina et amicorum.’

“Although the Marquis copied Grolier’s generous inscription, he did not like lending his books. If rare, it was generally ‘at the binder’s’ and if common he would rather buy a copy and present it to the would-be borrower. The first volume of the catalogue of

this fine library was printed in 1854, and successive volumes appeared in 1855, 1857 (two), 1859 (two), 1860, and 1862. After the owner’s death a supplementary volume (the ninth) was published in 1870. The price which each book cost is stated in the catalogue.”

We strongly advise our readers to obtain the number of the *Manchester Quarterly* for April last, in order to read this most interesting paper.

Caxton’s Game and Playe of the Chesse, 1474. A verbatim reprint of the first edition, with an Introduction by WILLIAM E. A. AXON, M.R.L.L. London : Elliot Stock, 1883.

The first instalment of the “Antiquary’s Library” has just appeared, and the three books which most appropriately come under this heading are singularly varied in their subjects. Mr. G. L. Gomme contributes a volume on *Folk-Lore Relics of Early Village Life*; Mr. Cornelius Walford one on *The History of Fairs, Ancient and Modern*; and the third volume is the book described above. A list of books on equally interesting subjects is announced for the second and succeeding issues.

Every one knows Caxton’s “Chess Book” by name, but we suspect few know more, and this excellent reproduction is therefore likely to be very acceptable to those who desire to become acquainted with a book which marks an era in English literature. Caxton was an author before he was a printer, and it was the demand for his *Recyell of the Histories of Troy* which led him to seek out a printer in the Low Countries. The first edition of the “Game of Chess” has been supposed to be the first book printed in England ; but Mr. Blades shows that this is a mistake, and he supposes that it issued from the press of Colard Mansion. The second edition was certainly printed by Caxton in England, and in the present reproduction the curious woodcuts from this edition have been copied. The title is not altogether a deception, for the book belongs to the literature of chess, but the contents partake very much of moral rigmarole with the interpolation of a considerable number of anecdotes. A perfect copy sold in 1682 for 13s. 2d., and in 1872 an imperfect copy was marked by Mr. Quaritch £400.

Mr. Axon has given an interesting introduction, in which he discusses the history of the book and its bibliography, and he has also added a Glossary, which will be found useful by the reader. The appearance of the book is everything that can be desired.



CORRESPONDENCE.



AUTHORS, PUBLIC AND CRITICS.

IN a folio volume, in manuscript, of more than four hundred pages, containing about ninety tales, entitled *A Collection of Original Tales*, by William McVitie, in the preface he says,—“The following tales are all founded on facts that really and truly happened, and they are for the most part purely original. They have no doubt

many faults, failings, and imperfections, which might appear to the public; but with the public I have nothing to do,—they never bestowed a moment's attention on me, and I never waste a single thought on them. I neither solicit their smiles, nor do I fear their frowns; my writings have no chance ever to be printed, and so I care nothing about these slashing Gentry the Critics. I do not write with the impression that they are to be examined, pondered, and probed, vexed, and criticised with microscopic eye, or that they are to go through the fiery ordeal of comparison with former writers, and be judged of by pre-established rules, that they are to be greeted by admiring thousands, or trodden under foot, neglected, debased, and vilified;—no, I never bestow a single thought on these things, the music of fame never touched my trembling ears.”

S. SALT.

Gateside, Whitcham, Cumberland.

SCOTTISH LAW LIST.

SOME one lately suggested that bibliographical articles in out-of-the-way places should be noted. I think the suggestion was made in the BIBLIOGRAPHER, but whether or not, I daresay you will give a place for notices of this kind in your pages.

In that belief I would point out the extremely interesting Introduction to “*Index Juridicus: The Annual Scottish Law List and Legal Directory for 1848, including etc., etc.* Edinburgh, Adam and Charles Black; David Robertson, Glasgow; and S. Sweet, London.”

The above is the first volume of a series continued to this day, and generally known as *The Scottish Law List*. The Introduction runs from pages v to xvi, and contains a good deal of information about the old Aberdeen almanacks. The editor apologises for “the style of this rambling preamble to so precise, nominal and dry an enciridion,—for an introduction so interlarded with Latin—so redolent, in short, of Burton,—not of course the erudite Aberdonian editor of Bentham, but the eccentric inditer of *The Anatomy of Melancholy*,—after whose peculiar manner such a singular deviation from custom, ‘use or wont,’ may be sufficiently justified by simply suggesting, ‘quæ rara cara,’ ‘rara juvant,’ or some antient apophthegm equally applicable to such a case.” There can be no doubt, I think, that, as suggested to me by your contributor Mr. J. P. Edmond, this Introduction is from the pen of Joseph Robertson, the well-known Scottish antiquary.

Aberdeen.

M.

MARVEL'S REHEARSAL TRANSPROS'D.

IN matters bibliographical, he who asks a question very often gets no reply, but he who makes an erroneous statement is sure to be corrected! In the last number, page 3, there was a statement in reference to Marvel's book which requires correction. *The Rehearsal Transpros'd* was printed in small 8vo in 1672 with no printer's name, only “London, printed in the year 1672.” The same year there appeared a surreptitious book purporting to be a second edition corrected; this was in 12mo, and had a very remarkable footnote to the title-page—namely, “London, printed by

A. B. for the Assigns of John Calvin and Theodore Beza, at the sign of the King's Indulgence, on the South-side of the Lake Lemane, 1672.” Immediately after this a real second edition appeared, which had not, like Marvel's first issue, only “London, printed in the year 1672,” but had the curious “Lake Lemane” imprint of the spurious edition. This is singular, and seems to invite the question, Why did Marvel thus copy the curious imprint of the repudiated spurious edition? and that leads to the “previous question,”—But did he do so? I made the statement, firstly because I have a copy of the genuine first edition “printed in the year,” and never saw one with any other title-page, and secondly that Dr. Grosart, in his beautiful edition of *Marvel's Works*, 1871, vol. i. liv, distinctly says in reference to the two editions issued in 1672, by Marvel, and the curious imprint as from Lake Lemane, “the first edition has not the curious imprint.” I therefore made the statement with confidence; but the ink was hardly dry, before a good friend, willing to set me right, sent me a copy of the first edition with the curious imprint just as it appeared in the spurious edition. It is plain, therefore, that the reference to Lake Lemane is Marvel's own, and not the spurious publisher's. It is also plain that there were two distinct title-pages for the first edition, one with no printer's name at all, and the other with the Lake Lemane imprint; and the question therefore arises, Which was the first? Did Marvel first print it with the curious imprint, and subsequently cancel that as being unsuitable to the gravity of his book? or did he first bring it out with no imprint, and then on second thoughts make the title-page more attractive by the quaint reference to Lake Lemane?

EDWARD SALLY.

BLUNDERS IN CATALOGUES.

MAY I add to my former notes on this subject the following, from two booksellers' catalogues:—

“STAFFS' Account of Lichfield Cathedral, its painted Glass, etc., front., 12mo, bds., 1s. 6d.
Lichfield, 1823.”

I am not quite certain, but I strongly suspect that “Staffs” means nothing more than “Staffordshire,” the usual dash having been omitted and an apostrophe having been inserted. An unwary person might well be misled.

In the next the L. of course stands for Lord:—

“SHAKESPEARE'S Legal Acquirements Considered, by John L. Campbell, 8vo, 2s.
Murray, London, 1859.”

P.

MR. ROBERT F. GARDINER, of Glasgow, has drawn our attention to some odd blundering in a library catalogue of an institution in that city. Here are two rather unsatisfactory entries:—

Brown's (T.) Schooldays.
Dante's Foreign Classics.

Mill's Works appear under *Stuart Mill*, Joseph Cook's *Lectures on Biology and Transcendentalism* as “Biography and Transcendentalism,” and the title of *Five Centuries of the English Language and Literature* is curtailed to “Five Centuries.”

DRAMATIC LITERATURE.

Mr. Alfred Moore, of Walthamstow, in answer to Mr. Robert W. Lowe's inquiry, suggests that he is likely to find much information in *The Companion to the Playhouse*, London 1764, 2 vols, 12mo.

LIBRARY STATISTICS.

I FIND the following note in the *Monthly Notes of the Library Association* for April. Can you give your readers any explanation of the mistake here pointed out?—“ Talking of statistics, we notice that the current number of the BIBLIOGRAPHER reprints a list of Paris libraries, with the number of volumes they are supposed to contain. Among other curious features in this list, we notice the ‘Bibliothèque du Louvre,’ which was, as we thought everybody knew, burnt in 1871. But the most curious thing about it is the innocent and astonishing statement that the ‘Bibliothèque Nationale’ contains more than half a million volumes! In that case it would rank, not only far below the British Museum, but also below the libraries of Berlin, Munich, Strasburg and St. Petersburg. The number, we may observe, is stated in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* at 2,290,000 volumes, exclusive of MSS.”

E. N. G.

[We are much obliged to our correspondent for drawing our attention to this criticism. In printing these statistics we omitted our authority. This oversight we are glad to have the opportunity of setting right. The French Minister of Public Instruction is responsible for the figures, which are taken from his report and printed in the *Chronique de la Bibliographie de la France*. Whether the statement of the Minister of Public Instruction is ‘innocent,’ and whether the editor of the *Monthly Notes*, and the *Encyclopædia Britannica* are better authorities on the subject of French libraries than this distinguished official, we must leave for others to settle.—ED.]



LIBRARIES.



Deptford: *Library and Club*, (Messrs. Fredk. Braby and Co., Limited,) *Thirteenth Annual Report, 1882-3*.—The report contains an interesting account of the work of this Library and Club, and the various useful associations connected with it. 1477 books have been lent home to read during the year, in addition to those used in the reading-room. The hon. sec. and librarian asks for donations of books, particularly of some volumes wanted to complete sets, a list of which is given in the report. A testimonial consisting of a handsome timepiece was presented by the workmen to Mr. George R. Humphrey, the hon. sec. and librarian.

Glasgow: *Stirling's and Glasgow Public Library Annual Report, 1882-3; with Proceedings at Annual Meeting of Subscribers held on 10th April, 1883*.—The total number of volumes issued in the reference and lending departments during the year ending 31st March was 104,714, made up of 74,391 books, 18,885

patents, and 11,438 magazines. During the year 1115 volumes and pamphlets were added—266 by purchase, 98 by exchange with the Mitchell Library, and 751 by donation. The Directors refer to the cordial relations which subsist between the Institution and the Mitchell Library. “By means of mutual arrangements for exchange of duplicate works, and otherwise as far as possible working the two libraries—so far as public convenience is concerned—as one institution, it is hoped the usefulness of both may be increased.”

Philadelphia: *Library Company and Loganian Library—Report of the Board of Directors for the year ending April 30th, 1883*.—The number of persons using or visiting the Library, Locust Street, was: members—31,833 males, 33,837 females; visitors—30,267 males, 8,344 females; the whole number of books taken out was 39,889. At the Ridgway branch the attendance was: readers, 3633, visitors, 9052. It has been the increasing wish of the Board to extend the benefits of the libraries, as far as possible, to all classes of the community—in other words, to make them as nearly as may be “public libraries.” The gratifying increase in the number of readers who, without charge of any kind, visited them, induced the Board to keep the library open for readers on Sundays, and this commenced in the Locust Street branch on the 7th of January, 1883, between the hours of one and six o'clock.

Rochdale: *Public Library*.—At the monthly meeting of the Town Council on the 7th June it was proposed by Mr. Councillor Fishwick that a public library should be erected on a site of ground at Willow Bank, nearly fronting the Town Hall, at a cost of £4500. Rooms on the third storey of the Town Hall, previous to the fire, were used for a reading-room and library; but they were so inaccessible on account of their height, and were considered so dangerous on account of the weight of the books, that the Council for some time past have been discussing the advisability of erecting new premises. The result of the discussion was a decision to erect a spacious stone building of a single storey, the cost of which is not to exceed £4500.

The following Booksellers' Catalogues have been received:—

Bennett (John), Shrewsbury; Cladlin (A.), Paris; Dobell (Bertram), 62, Queen's Crescent, Haverstock Hill; Downing (William), Birmingham; Fawn (James) and Son, Bristol; Howell (Edward), Liverpool; Lowe (Charles), Birmingham; Meehan, B. and J. F., Bath; Miles (Thomas), Bradford; Simmonds (Thomas), Leamington; Smith (A. Russell), 36, Soho Square (Books, Drawings, and Engravings relating to Kent); Smith (W. H.), 186, Strand; Waterhouse (Samuel), Bradford; Webber (W.), Ipswich; Wild (Charles), 186, King's Road, Chelsea; Woodward (Charles L.), 78, Nassau Street, New York (Books and Pamphlets relating to America); Young (Henry), Liverpool.

Sale Catalogues have been received from Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge, and from Mr. Dowell, Edinburgh.



THE

BIBLIOGRAPHER.



AUGUST, 1883.



CHAMBERS’S JOURNAL.

BY T. FAIRMAN ORDISH.



CHAMBERS’S *Journal* is not a book of the days gone by ; but from the present its numbers stretch back half a century, and the recent death of its founder suggests to the bibliographer to turn over the accumulated volumes, and to take therefrom some glances at the vast popularisation of literature which it has greatly contributed to bring about.

The difficulty, of course, is to know what to note as we turn over the leaves, and what to leave unnoted. On the one hand there is the possibility that the popular nature of the *Journal* may cause it to be comparatively a stranger to the readers of the *Bibliographer* ; on the other hand the *Journal* may have been familiar to them in youthful days, and the back volumes may even now remain on their shelves. But as bibliographical sympathies are wide, some account, however imperfect, may be taken of the interesting origin and remarkable growth of this popular periodical.

William Chambers, the founder of the *Journal*, published an account of his life in the number for 4th February, 1882, the ‘Jubilee’ of the *Journal*, when it completed an existence of half a century. This account, with additions, was afterwards separately published, under the title of *The Story of a Long and Busy Life*. The author gives an interesting sketch of the circumstances which led up to the commencement of the *Journal*. After describing how he, with his own hands, printed, bound and sold an edition of *Burns’*

Poems, he tells us—“ My next exploit was of a more ambitious turn. It consisted of nothing less than trying to print a periodical, of which Robert [his brother] was to act as editor. It was to come out fortnightly, and extend to sixteen octavo pages. The eight pounds realised by the success of my *Burns* helped to purchase a new fount of letter for the occasion. The old jangling press was still to do duty. The name of the aspiring periodical was *The Kaleidoscope*, which went through a brief career of eight numbers, between the 6th October 1821 and 12th January 1822. The papers, mostly of a humorous character, were nearly all written by Robert.” After this failure, he went back to bookselling and job-printing. The larger class of letters required for handbills, such as “Dog Lost,” he used to cut in wood with a penknife. He also printed small pamphlets, of the nature of chap-books, one of which was a *History of the Gypsies*.

In the abortive *Kaleidoscope* one may see the forerunner of the subsequent successful *Journal* ; in the “pamphlets” the prophet of *Chambers’s Information for the People*. Chambers issued the prospectus of the *Journal* in January 1832. The date of the first number is February 4th, 1832 ; its price, what it has ever since remained, three half-pence. It commences with “The Editor’s Address to his Readers,” signed at the end “William Chambers,” and dated “Edinburgh, 1st February, 1832.” In the story of his life he remarks, concerning this address, that it “was written in a fevered state of feeling.” Certainly its tone is comprehensive, catholic, —one may imagine it appeared to some at that time Utopian. Its keynote is struck on the fact of the “universal (?) appetite” for instruction existing at that time, which appetite he, William Chambers, as a Lady Bountiful, will straightway satisfy. Every Saturday the poorest labourer shall have it in his power to purchase “a meal of healthful, useful, and agreeable mental instruction” ; nay, every schoolboy shall be able to buy something permanently good, better than lollipops and trash, with his pocket-money. The tone of the following, when in connection with after-success, is of the kind generally favoured,—“I throw myself on the good sense of my countrymen for support; all I seek is a fair

field wherein to exercise my industry in their service ; and I do not despair of shewing such a specimen of the powers of the printing press as has hitherto been unexampled in the history of literature. It may perhaps be considered an invidious remark when I state, as my honest conviction, that the people of Great Britain and Ireland have never been properly cared for, in the way of presenting knowledge, under its most cheering and captivating aspect, to their immediate observation." At this point he proceeds to throw down the gauntlet to Brougham and the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge. "The scheme of diffusing knowledge has certainly more than once been attempted on respectable principles, by associations established under all the advantages of an enormous capital, as well as the influence of baronial title, and the endeavour has generally been attended with beneficial results. Yet the great end has not been gained. The dearth of the publications, the harshness of official authority, and, above all, the folly of attaching the interests of political or ecclesiastical corporations to the course of instruction or reading, have, separately or conjointly, circumscribed the limits of their operation ; so that the world, on the whole, is but little the wiser with all the attempts which have in this manner been made."

All the ninepins are knocked over ; only one institution is to remain—the printing-press, resting on private enterprise and popular support. This is perhaps what the successful veteran was thinking of, when he spoke of "the fevered state of feeling" in which the Address was penned. In his autobiography, after dwelling on the wonderful changes he had witnessed in his lifetime, he proceeds to speak of the "grand old monarchy" in quite a Conservative strain.

But in the Address, after the above indication of which way the wind set, he says he will have no party bias, no politics. He proceeds—"I have voluntarily, and unprompted, taken in my hands an engine endowed with the most tremendous possibilities of mischief. I may have it now in my power to instil the most pernicious opinions, on almost any subject, into the minds of three millions of human beings. But I see the straight path of moral respon-

sibility before me, and shall, by the blessing of God, adhere to the line of rectitude and duty." In connection with somewhat recent events this passage is worth consideration. Chambers lived to see complete liberty of the press, and also its abuse.

The position of the *Journal* towards the newspapers is a point to be noted. The Address has the following : "On account of certain existing laws affecting periodical publications coming out at briefer intervals than twenty-seven days, this journal, as a matter of course, will not be expected to contain any news of general events, or any political or parliamentary intelligence. All information of that character, when wanted, must be sought for in the ordinary sevenpenny stamped newspapers." This high price of the newspapers, owing to the stamp and advertisement duties, undoubtedly tended to help the success of the *Journal* ; and accordingly some passages of arms occurred with the newspapers, arising from their jealousy of the *Journal's* exemption from tax. At the end of the seventh number of the *Journal*, there is this note : "Mr. Chambers cannot but advert with some surprise to certain articles lately published in a few of the Edinburgh and Glasgow newspapers, in which this work, as well as some others, is denounced to the stamp authorities as infringing upon the proper domain of the newspapers, and therefore liable, like them, to pay a certain duty." After remarking that he would not "degrade the *Journal* by the admixture of the ephemeral interest of a newspaper," Chambers continues—"so far from wishing to circulate temporary or local intelligence, thereby evading any existing law, he is anxious to exclude everything of the kind, and makes every effort to do so, which his own perceptions and the indistinct language of the stamp laws will admit of. He wishes it to be clearly understood by all who may conceive themselves to have an interest in this question that he trusts for the success of this work to its qualities as a moral and entertaining instructor of the people, and in seeking that object finds it necessary to steer just as widely as possible of the sheets called newspapers."

But not to quit too hastily Chambers' Address,—for it may be interesting to notice

how his programme was fulfilled, his expectations more than realised,—after defining his position towards the newspapers, he proceeds to describe the proposed contents of the *Journal*. He promises articles on Society, Trade and Commerce, Education, Topography, Statistics, Population, Machinery and Manufactures—“all indicative of the vast improvements effected in the United Kingdom and America by the skill and perseverance of their inhabitants, and of what still remains to be accomplished.” For the “poor man” he will provide the best information on emigration. “For the benefit of poor old men and women who live in cottages among the hills, and who cannot sometimes come to church, because the roads are miry or because the snow lies deep on the ground, I shall give excellent pithy passages from the works of the great British moralists, the names of which they hardly ever heard of.” To the philosophic, he promises extracts from Newton, Bacon, the encyclopædist, etc.; to the artisans and naturalists special paragraphs. “I shall give short analytical notices of and extracts from books, pointing out which ought preferably to be bought. In this department I shall be altogether beyond the reach of being purchased by publishers, and shall only consult the benefit of the reader.” To those of the “old school” he promises “innumerable amusing traditional anecdotes, not one of which probably they ever heard before; and I shall tell them many curious particulars of old castles and abbeys and monks and abbots,” etc. Not too pleasant for novelists is the promise he makes to “the young ladies,” to provide for them “nice tales, either original, or selected from the best modern authors.” He concludes with a paragraph to boys. “I intend to do a great deal for boys,” he says; and observes that he was once a boy himself, and knows what they like. He tells them that he was many years the worst scholar in the whole school, and disliked books. But afterwards his father, who was a wise man, saw the reason, and tried him with Gulliver. That delighted him; he then read *Robinson Crusoe*; the *Pilgrim’s Progress* followed, and he became a confirmed reader ever after.

The heading of the *Journal* is “Chambers’s

Edinburgh Journal,” on a scroll, “conducted by William Chambers, author of the ‘Book of Scotland,’ ‘Gazetteer of Scotland,’ etc.” The first series consists of twelve yearly volumes, folio size. The contents of the first number, after the Address, are as follow: *On the Formation of Scottish Society* (article); *Emigration* (article on Canada, extracted from *Agricultural Journal*); *Lady Jean* (a story), apparently by W. Chambers. In the middle the fount of type used is changed for a smaller, and at the end there is a note—“I regret exceedingly that the ‘Tale of Lady Jean’ has been under the necessity of being halved. Such a circumstance has occurred through a miscalculation of the quantity of letterpress it would occupy.—W. C.” This is followed by *Biographic Sketches: Dr. Adam* (extracted from the *Scottish Biographical Dictionary*); *Plague, Cholera* (article). Then on the last page short paragraphs extracted from books, under the following heads: *Haarlem, Fowls, Smoking, Anecdote of Mr. Jeffrey, The Mussulman’s Sabbath, The Wasp, A Judgment of God, Unnatural Characters in Fiction, Cats*.

The second number has, *inter alia*, an article on Burns’ *Jolly Beggars*, the scene of which, an hostel in Mauchline, is described from information given by a person whose duty it was, in 1794, as citizen constable, to visit the house every night to see all quiet and orderly. There is also an article on the *Origin and Progress of the Art of Printing*; the story of *Lady Jean* is concluded; a poem, *Ode to Poverty*, by William Park, a farm servant, is extracted from *Blackwood’s Magazine*, April, 1830, and has this editorial remark,—“I formerly announced no poetry should be admitted into the *Edinburgh Journal*, but out of compliance to remonstrances will give occasionally short poems.” One of the paragraphs at the end is on *Public Libraries of Europe*, extracted from the *Literary Gazette*. It gives the number of volumes for each country; then separately the six largest libraries, with the number of volumes in each.

No. 4 begins with *Scotland in Early Times*—*Introduction of Christianity*; followed by *Bruntfield, a Tale of the Sixteenth Century*, which at the end is said to be founded on Birrel’s Diary, Anderson’s History of Scotland,

and *Notes of a Conversation on Local Antiquities with Sir Walter Scott, December 17, 1824.* Lardner's Cyclopædia supplies an article on *Steel Plates for Engraving*, and the Library of Entertaining Knowledge one on *A Roman City—Pompeii*.

The fifth number contains an article on the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, a new edition of which was then publishing in Edinburgh. It has also an article on *Scottish Doomsters*, the pronouncers of doom or sentence in the High Court of Justiciary, noticed by the author of *Waverley*.

No. 6 has *A Tale of the Forty-five*; an extract from the *Foreign Quarterly Review* on the *Drama*; *Gardening*, directions for the month of March; and *A few Grave Jokes* from Chambers' *Scottish Fests and Anecdotes*, the 'Grave' being a pun.

No. 7 begins with an article on *Removals*, à propos of the Scotch habit of frequent changes of abode; following which are *The Klinkenbergs, a Tale*, by Theodore Hook, extracted from *The Keepsake, 1832*; and *A Family of Crusoes*, an article describing some people inhabiting the desolate island of Rona or North Rona in the Northern Ocean, and having communication with the mainland only twice in twelve months.

Among the features of the ninth number are *Scottish National Institutions: the Law of Scotland; An Irish Story* (from "Friendship's Offering," 1831),—in subsequent numbers there are other Irish stories, by Mrs. S. C. Hall,—and *Column for the Studious and Scientific*.

In the tenth number there are *Origin and Progress of the Art of Printing: The Discovery—Guttenberg*; and *Column for the Working Classes*.

No. 11 has a *Column for Anglers*. These headings of various 'Columns' are often repeated; and there are *Biographic Sketches* in nearly all the numbers.

At the end of the twelfth number there is an announcement that the weekly impression of the *Journal* had then mounted to 31,000 copies.

In the thirteenth number (April 28, 1832, p. 104) there is an article on *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*. Arrangements had been made, by means of stereotyping, for the simultaneous publication of the *Journal* in

London, and the article is a sort of flourish for the benefit of the trade in general. After remarking on the large circulation, and also the fact that the sale was nearly restricted to Edinburgh, the article says: "The confined range of the publication has been owing, partly to the difficulty of transmitting so bulky an article to a distance, partly to the difficulty of getting the printers employed to execute reprints of the early numbers in time; but most of all to the difficulty of procuring proper agents for the management of a publication so entirely out of the usual scope of the trade. The publishers have particularly to regret that they were unable for so many weeks to give the work a fair chance in London and throughout England. They have now, however, the satisfaction of announcing that their agent in London, Mr. W. S. Orr, of Paternoster Row, has deemed the work worthy of being reprinted in that city at his own risk, for the purpose of being brought fully into circulation through all parts of England, Wales, and Ireland." After explaining the principles on which the *Journal* was conducted, reference is again made to its position towards the newspapers. It is pointed out that the *Journal*, being necessarily made up ten days or more before publication, cannot possibly be a newspaper. Another characteristic is thus pointed out: "Its pages are not filled with advertisements—a species of material which, however profitable it may be, the conductor and publishers are by no means anxious to avail themselves of, and which, with the utmost goodwill, they leave to the proprietors of stamped sheets." On this subject more will be said presently.

Particulars are given of the sale of the *Journal*. It is said that 10,000 copies were absorbed in Edinburgh and Leith, and that the booksellers of a single street in the New Town, Edinburgh, not more than a hundred and fifty yards in length, sell every Saturday 1,000. The number of copies sold in the various towns of Scotland is given; and it is remarked that, "owing to the high charges of the Highland coaches, the publishers have been considerably baulked in their endeavours to diffuse it in that quarter of the country where it is perhaps most required."

The imprint of this thirteenth number shows

that Robert had joined his brother’s enterprise: “Edinburgh: Published by William and Robert Chambers, Booksellers, No. 19, Waterloo Place. Sold also by James Chambers, 48, North Hanover Street, and by all other Booksellers in Edinburgh and every other town in Scotland. In London an Edition is published with the permission of the proprietors by W. S. Orr, Paternoster Row, for circulation throughout England, Wales, and Ireland. Stereotyped by Alex. Kirkwood, North St. Andrew Street, and printed by W. Ritchie & Co., Edinburgh.

It afterwards became somewhat difficult to obtain copies of the first twelve numbers, which had not been stereotyped, and there are notices to readers on the subject. In the British Museum set of the volumes, these numbers are all of the seventh edition, except the second number, which is of the eighth edition.

With the thirteenth number begin the articles on *Popular Information on Literature*; but it is noticeable that although the *Journal* was now circulating in London and all over Great Britain and Ireland, the Scottish tone and element in it was in no wise abated, as the contents of No. 14 show:—*Tale of the Silver Heart* (Story of Edward, Lord Bruce); *Hours of the Day*; *Formation of Scottish Society*; *Traditions of the Plague in Scotland* (folk-lore article); *Scottish and English Peasantry*; *Real Story of Jenny Cameron*; *An Indian Pagoda*; *Column for all whom it may concern* (article on wines); *The Bluff Mountaineer* (Poem); Extracts on *The Venetian Oligarchy*, and *Beavers*; Gardening instructions for May; paragraphs on the *Parentage of Robert Bruce*, and *A Revolution Anecdote*.

Here in brief outline we have the establishment of *Chambers’s Edinburgh Journal*. Its immediate success, in the circumstances of the time, is worth consideration. The stamp duty greatly restricted the circulation of the newspapers, and in defiance of the law numerous unstamped papers were constantly appearing. These sheets, fiercely revolutionary in tone, selling at 1*d.* and $\frac{1}{2}d.$, found ready purchasers; and until the reduction of the stamp duty in 1836 from 4*d.* to 1*d.*, the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge, with their *Penny Magazine*, and the brothers Cham-

bers with their *Chambers’s Edinburgh Journal*, although rival forces, did a common good work in amusing and instructing the people.

The fifteenth number of the *Journal* has a *Column for Little Boys and Girls*, being a conversation on bees; and a poem, *The Old Familiar Faces*, by Charles Lamb.

No. 16 begins with *Fits of Thrift*, one of Robert Chambers’ papers; at the end of the number is this notice: “It was announced in the Prospectus of the *Journal*, and subsequently notified, that no communications in verse or prose were wanted; and to save trouble to all parties, as well as a considerable expense, such a peculiarity in the conducting of this paper is again respectfully made known.”

The seventeenth number contains an article on *Itinerating Libraries*, which had been started by Mr. Samuel Brown of Haddington. They are described as “libraries in a series, movable from place to place, so that as soon as the inhabitants of a village have read one library, it moves off, and another supplies its place.” There is also a *Column for Housewives*, giving recipes for cookery.

In No. 20 (June 16, 1832) is commenced the series of articles on *Popular Information on Science*. Some alteration took place with this number. The name of Robert Chambers is added at the beginning as one of the conductors, and at the end is the following announcement:—

“Mr. Chambers has much pleasure in announcing that the weekly impression of this journal in Edinburgh and London now amounts to fifty thousand copies. As the reprinting of early numbers has hitherto been a most serious drawback on the paper, operations are now in progress to stereotype every number as it occurs, by which means sets of the *Journal* may at all times be obtained. The stereotyping process will take place in Edinburgh; and as duplicates of the plates will be transmitted weekly by mail to London, and there, by means of steam presses, subjected to an impression of twenty thousand or more copies in a few hours after their arrival, the art of printing in this humble periodical will have secured a triumph altogether unparalleled in this or any other country.”

The imprint is “London: published by

W. S. Orr,” and several other names in London,—“Printed by John Haddon & Co., 27, Ivy Lane.” But in the following number there is a little further alteration, and Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, Bouverie Street, have become the printers of the *Journal*.

With No. 36 was published as a supplement a “Life of Sir Walter Scott,” price 3*d*. There is the following postscript on the subject:—

“The Life of Sir Walter Scott, which, with a few additions of easy acquirement, would form a half-guinea work, is given in connection with the *Journal* at a mere trifle, as a still stronger earnest than any hitherto held out of the desire of the Publishers to reduce general literature to the level of the *whole* community.”

With No. 40 there is another change in the imprint: “Typography executed by W. & R. Chambers; stereotyped by Thomas Allan, Jun., *Caledonian Mercury* Office, Edinburgh, and printed by Bradbury and Evans, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London.” In No. 43 there is a notice stating that, in consequence of numerous applications for a reprint of the early numbers, arrangements had been made for a re-issue of those numbers. And accordingly, in No. 51, the reprint of the first seven numbers, forming a 1*s.* part, is announced as ready.

As a monthly supplement to the *Journal*, there was issued at this time the *Historical Newspaper*. In No. 48 there is a notice that, reckoning the Edinburgh and London editions, the impression of this *Historical Newspaper* already reached 28,000 copies, 18,000 of which were circulated in Scotland. The price of the paper was the same as the *Journal*.

The first volume of the *Journal* ends with a good Index, as do the subsequent volumes, which may now be glanced at much more hurriedly.

The second volume begins with No. 53. The heading has “Conducted by William and Robert Chambers, editors of *Chambers’s Historical Newspaper*.” The first article is on *Chambers’s Edinburgh Journal*. Announcement is made of “an independent impression for Ireland, by the use of a set of stereotype plates, taken, like the others, from the types set up under the immediate care of the

Editors, and which are subjected to the press by Messrs. Curry & Co., of Dublin. The work is now therefore simultaneously printed and published in each of the three capitals of the United Kingdom; a circumstance for which there is no parallel in the annals of letters.”

A claim of priority in the field is made, “as the circumstance may afterwards become matter of dispute. . . . To prove our claims, we request an inspection of dates, by which it will be found that we commenced several months before the *Penny Magazine* of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and still longer before the other respectable publications of the same kind, which have paid us the compliment of adopting our plan, and now divide with us the public attention. Whatever honour therefore may hereafter be thought due to the discoverer of a mode of circulating knowledge on so vast a scale, must fall indisputably to the originators of *Chambers’s Edinburgh Journal*.”

The extent of the success scored by the energetic brothers is thus summarised:—

“Take the *Journal* in the aggregate, and, even upon the contemptible principle of those who talk of a *cheap publication*, as if cheapness were a stigma, it would probably exceed the fortune or extent of business of ninety-nine out of every hundred who expose in that manner their own illiberality. The number of sheets annually circulated by the Scottish newspapers—thirty-five in number, and many of them published twice and three times in the week—is 1,733,500. The number issued by the publishers of the *Journal* is 2,600,000, exclusive of the *Historical Newspaper*, which would increase the amount to within a little of *three millions*! The paper annually used by the *Journal* amounts to 5416 reams, weighing about 130,000 pounds, and paying about £1600 to Government as duty; and it is exceedingly probable that in a short time the Irish circulation will add at least a fourth to these computations.”

At the end of No. 59 (March 16, 1833), is this notice: “With the present *Journal* our readers will receive, by way of supplement, the first number of *Chambers’s Information for the People*.” It was printed on the same sheet as the *Journal* as a specimen. In No. 65 is the following:—

"No communications in verse or prose are wanted. All anonymous or unpaid letters are regularly returned to the Post Office, without any attention to their contents."

No. 73 ends with a notice "To our Readers," claiming originality of matter:—"Notices to this effect will be repeated from time to time, to obviate the injustice done to us by various illiberal newspapers, which have falsely asserted that the greater part of our matter is borrowed, a tale more readily believed on account of the low price of the *Journal*." Doubtless the great success of the *Journal*, together with its exemption from duty, was a sore point with the newspapers, and contributed to the force of the agitation which brought about the repeal of the tax. No. 77 of the *Journal* has an article, *The New Knowledge*, with a motto "Shall it be 'we' then?"—Story of the Organ Blower—and this explanatory note: "This *jeu d'esprit* on the newspapers is called forth by the pretensions of that class of publications to be considered as exclusively liable to what are called taxes on knowledge."

In No. 76 is this note:—

"The first thirty-six numbers of the *Journal*, originally published in a folio shape, are now reprinted in the present small size, by which means sets of this work from the commencement may now be had in every respect fitted for binding. A title-page and index are likewise prepared for the first volume, and may be purchased at the price of a number,"—and No. 80 contains an article on *Celebrated Libraries—Bodleian Library*.

The first number of the third volume has an article on *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*, giving the following comparative table of the sales of periodicals in a town of Scotland, extracted from *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine*.

		s.	d.	Copies.
Quarterly Review	.	6	0	6
Edinburgh Review	.	6	0	8
Westminster Review	.	6	0	5
Foreign Quarterly	.	6	0	2
Journal of Education	.	5	0	4
Edinburgh Philosophical Journal	.	7	6	2
Quarterly Journal of Agriculture	.	6	0	2
Fresbyterian Review	.	3	0	6
Blackwood's Magazine	.	2	6	14
Tait's Magazine	.	2	6	6
Fraser's Magazine	.	2	6	3
New Monthly Magazine	.	3	6	3
Metropolitan Magazine	.	3	6	2

		s.	d.	Copies.
Monthly Magazine	.	2	6	1
Monthly Review	.	3	0	2
United Service Journal	.	3	6	2
Court Magazine	.	3	6	1
Lady's Magazine	.	3	6	2
Johnstone's Magazine	.	8		200
British Cyclopædia	.	1	0	50
Library of Useful Knowledge	.	6		40
Scottish Pulpit	.	2		60
Chambers' Journal	.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		700
Chambers' Information	.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		225
Chambers' Historical Newspaper	.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		175
Penny Magazine	.	1		260
Penny Cyclopædia	.	1		65

No. 119, in the third volume, contains *A Story of the Forty-six*, by the Ettrick Shepherd. Notices that no communications are wanted are of frequent occurrence, and there are several short stories in the third volume.

In the fourth volume, No. 171, is told the story of *A Hero in Humble Life*, who gallantly saved all those on board a burning ship, by remaining at his post at the helm, although frightfully burnt. He was disabled by his devotion, and a subscription list was started in the *Journal*. In Nos. 184 and 195 there are notices of the issue of *The Spirit of Chambers' Journal*; and at the end of the fourth volume there is an analysis of the articles it contains, as follows:—41 familiar sketches and moral essays; 200 articles of instruction and entertainment; 36 stories or tales; 26 biographies; 41 pieces of poetry; "making a total of 354 articles, 216 of which are original, the remainder being either selected or partially re-written; besides 200 anecdotes and paragraphs."

In the first number of the fifth volume we are told that the sale was 58,000; and that in the four volumes completed there are 1939 articles and 1067 paragraphs. In the commencement of the sixth volume the sale is stated to have risen to 62,000.

In Vol. VII., Nos. 313 and 314 contain articles entitled *Salerooms*, on book sales in Scotland, wherein reference is made to a once projected periodical called *The Saleroom*, with this remark, "It proved dull, but certainly ought not to have done so."

In Vol. VIII., the sale has risen to 68,300; and in the first number of Vol. IX. the sale is given as from 65,000 to 70,000 weekly. In this

volume (p. 52) is reported a conversation with Sir Walter Scott which took place in 1824. Reference is also made to literary help obtained,—“Among these valued assistants we are happy in naming the venerable Mrs. Amelia Opie, Mrs. S. C. Hall, and Miss Agnes Strickland.” Several *Stories of the Irish Peasantry*, by Mrs. S. C. Hall, are in these early volumes. Other stories by her are *The Governess* (vol. ii., p. 138), *Cleverness* (vol. xii., p. 147), *Tattle* (vol. xii., p. 185). There is an article on *Bookstalls* in vol. xi., p. 337 (Nov. 12, 1842).

In the twelve folio volumes comprising the first series of the *Journal* there are 622 numbers. The last is dated December 30, 1843. Like the previous number, it contains an announcement of the intended alteration in size: “The number published on Saturday, the 6th of January, 1844, will be in royal 8vo size.” There is also this notice:

“To satisfy a general demand, the editors have likewise prepared a general Index for the *Journal*, from vol. i. to xii. inclusive.

“In the foregoing Index, which does not include small and unimportant paragraphs, many of the articles are entered under different heads, in order to facilitate their discovery.”

The second series of *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal* consists of twenty volumes, 8vo size; beginning 6 Jan. 1844, and ending with No. 522, Dec. 31, 1853.

In Vol. IX., No. 224, there is an article, *Dippings into Old Magazines*: “*The Gentleman's* for 1748. In Vol. X. (p. 105) is an article on Mr. Weld's *History of the Royal Society*. In Vol. XI. there are writings by Mrs. S. C. Hall and Maria Edgeworth.

In the number for August 23, 1851, there is an article on *Advertisement Duties*, showing why hitherto there had been no advertisements in the *Journal*. In 1833, the year after the establishment of the *Journal*, the duty on advertisements, until then 3s. 6d. for Great Britain and 2s. 6d. for Ireland, was reduced to 1s. 6d. and 1s. respectively. But the proprietors of the *Journal* took no advantage (because, as they point out, no advantage was to be had) of the reduction. Now, in 1851, the agitation on the subject had resulted in a careful investigation by a House of Commons Committee. The

above article, referring to this Committee, says:—

“In the evidence taken on this interesting subject there appears to have been some curious information furnished by the manager of the *Times*. He mentioned that the *Times* proprietary had paid £66,000 last year, the average circulation of the paper per day being 39,000 copies; and that the supplement attached to this large number was actually too great to pay. He goes on to say: “The value of the supplement consists of advertisements, and those advertisements pay a certain sum . . . which is fixed—same on small impression as it would be on 100,000. As the sum which is paid for paper, printing, and so on, fluctuates, and is increased by the amount of circulation, of course there is a certain point at which the two sums balance each other. Suppose that the value of the advertisements in the supplement was £200, you would know that you could publish as many papers as would cost £200 to manufacture, in paper, stamps, and printing, and if you go beyond that you publish at a loss. . . The greater the circulation the greater the loss beyond a certain limit.” It was asked, ‘Do you not mean that the profit is less?’ To which the manager replied: ‘No; the greater the absolute loss from a circulation beyond the point at which the expenditure and receipts balance each other.’ He repeated ‘an absolute loss’; and he made the point clear beyond all possibility of mistake, by taking the instance of the very day before he gave his evidence—namely, May 27—when the value of the advertisements in the supplement precisely balanced the expenditure on the paper, and the printing of further copies was stopped. The government charges paid that day by the *Times*, in the shape of direct taxation, for that one publication, amounted to £395! Again he says: ‘I have no doubt in the world, if there were no considerations beyond a mere desire to circulate the paper, that it would double itself within a couple of years; and at present from ten to twelve columns of advertisements are excluded daily from the *Times* for want of room, notwithstanding the supplement.’

“To compare small things with great, the position of the *Times* may be said to illustrate

our own inability to accept advertisements for our pages. We are occasionally advised to extend the size of our sheet, or issue a supplement, so as to afford space for advertisements, 'which would be so very profitable.' The truth being, that the expense for paper and printing of our impression—from 60,000 to 70,000 copies, goes far beyond what could be realized by any charge for advertisements. The thing, therefore, is practically impossible. Latterly, however, to meet a very general call, we have begun to print an Advertising Sheet, which is done up with our monthly parts. As these parts use up about 35,000 copies of the impression, there is a system of advertising so far in connection with our circulation, although the cost to advertisers is necessarily high. Should any modifications take place in the fiscal burdens of the press," Messrs. Chambers intimate that their rigour might relax.

To the imprint of this number is added this notice:—

"Advertisements for Monthly Parts are requested to be sent to Maxwell & Co., 31, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, to whom all applications respecting their insertion must be made."

At the end of the second series, the commencement of the new series and the change of name therewith is thus announced—"Vale!—Salve!—'The King is dead, long live the King!' . . . On the present occasion we have to perform a similar ceremony—we have to announce the termination, with this week's number, of *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*, after a reign of twenty-two years, and the commencement next week of a new publication, destined to run—how long? The name of the successor will be simply *Chambers's Journal*." There is a General Index to the second series, Vols. I. to XX. inclusive.

The third series (first under title of *Chambers's Journal*) extends from 1854 to 1864. The fourth series is now running. The publication under its name of *Chambers's Journal* is so well known that it would be occupying space unnecessarily to enter into any description of the numbers.



MR. QUARITCH'S CATALOGUE OF BOOKBINDINGS.



R. QUARITCH'S Catalogues are always interesting and instructive, but in the present catalogue* he has surpassed himself. It is safe to say that more may be learnt from these pages than from any professed history of the art of bookbinding.

The subject is divided under the following headings.—I. Books on Binding. II. Curiosa: Metal-work, Ivory and Wood-carving, coverings of peculiar substance or character, Oriental bindings. III. Stamped bindings in wooden boards and stamped leather, usually styled Monastic (Sec. xv.—xvi.) IV. Books of Sovereigns. V. Italian Collectors and Binders. VI. Books bound for or owned by French collectors from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century. VII. French Binders and bindings without indication of ownership (Sec. xvi.—xix.) VIII. English Collectors and Binders from A.D. 1350 to the present century. IX. German Collectors and Binders from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century. X. Flemish and Dutch bindings. XI. Spanish. XII. Slavonic Collectors. The preface contains a useful generalisation of the styles of binding, and is full of interesting particulars respecting the various binders. Mr. Quaritch makes an excellent point as to the importance of fine binding as a preserver of good books.

"Books cannot live long without bindings, and the neater and more elegant such coverings are made the better chance there is of preserving to a good old age the volumes they enclose. It is therefore no unwise or contemptible mania (as mere scholars and journalistic journeymen have combined to assert) which impels the lover of good books to deck his darlings in appropriate costume—a costume so beautiful and so good in itself that even Ignorance will be tempted to save the author for the sake of his robes.

* "Catalogue of Books in Historical or Remarkable Bindings from the Libraries of Sovereigns or of distinguished Private Collectors, or illustrating the History of the Art of Bookbinding from the IX to the XIX century . . . offered for cash at the affixed net prices by Bernard Quaritch." London: July 1, 1883, 8vo.

The book and its binding are like the mind and the body: who would not rather see a noble soul enshrined in a beautiful form than imprisoned in an ugly one? If only a little more of this 'coxcombr' of binding had been practised in former days, what precious jewels of intellect, especially of the kind that is best illustrated in our old Shakspearian and poetic literature) might not have been saved for us, which are now lost for ever!"

As to modern binding, Mr. Quaritch well says: "After his (Roger Payne's) death, and during the first twenty years of this century, there was a spasmodic effort to seek and introduce new methods of ornament, both in France and England; but it was not very successful, although very excellent improvements were effected in the more mechanical part of the work. Since that time all the binders in both countries seem to have settled down in a general tacit acknowledgment that they can do no better, in point of decoration, than imitate the work of the old craftsmen, and pick out from it, with questionable eclecticism, many varying details of ornament for the purpose of forming a blend. This is not praiseworthy."

It is not to be wondered at that modern binders should be imitators and little more, because in most of the fine arts we find nothing but imitation. Still the triumphs of the old artists can only be emulated by original treatment and a proper understanding of the principles of sound ornamentation.

With these preliminary remarks we will now pass on to mention some of the treasures which Mr. Quaritch places before the public. The first book described is a venerable Carlovian MS. on vellum, enclosed in an old binding the front of which is decorated with gilt-metal plates engraved with ornamental designs and enclosing gems and precious stones; the figures of the four Evangelists, wrought in champ-levé Limoges enamel, occupying four smaller plaques at the corners, and in the sunk centre an ivory carving of the crucifixion of great age. The date of the carving is put at about A.D. 600, the MS. at about A.D. 800, and the enamels at about 1100. The gems are all *en cabachon*; four of them are rock crystals, three jasper, and one agate. Another MS. of the tenth

century has a carved ivory of the twelfth century. A totally different style of binding is the cover to a Hebrew MS. written on a scroll, mounted on two oak rollers, and enclosed in a carved oaken box which bears on the top a curious figure of King David playing on the harp in a sort of triptych of which the two wings contain rude arabesques, such as are also seen on the other sides of the box. Both the MS. and the box were apparently made about the same time—viz., the middle of the sixteenth century. We must pass the modern metal-work, the sealskin covers, and the Oriental bindings, in order to come to the specimens of stamped leather. These last consist of English, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Spanish and Slavonic work. Many of these bindings were produced in the shops of the printers. The artist sometimes marked his work with his initials, and at other times with his full name; and the designs on these early books are often very elegant, being fine specimens of blind tooling. Of a copy of Froben's *Josephus* (1559) bound in oak, covered in leather stamped with figures of the prophets, with initials A B G D and date 1562 on sides, and brass clasps, Mr. Quaritch writes, "This is in a remarkably fine state of preservation—so fine, indeed, that I may say it is the best specimen of the kind in my possession, and unsurpassed by anything I have seen."

Popes, emperors, kings, princes and nobles, vied with each other in their patronage of the binders of their day; and we cannot expect a fine school of binding in the present day, until our rich men and women are educated to the same level of refinement as these patrons of the past.

A Lyons *Sallust* (1545), from the Sunderland Library, has a special interest, as being bound for Henri II. when Dauphin. It is in calf, tooled in geometrical designs, with painted and silvered compartments, and bearing on the sides and back the crowned dolphin in gold. Mr. Quaritch observes, "Rare as are the fine folios bound for Henri II. and the fair Diane de Poitiers, the bindings done for the monarch while he was yet Dauphin are much rarer." A magnificent volume is the royal folio, containing thirty-six coloured drawings of maps and plans of the north-eastern provinces

of France, recently acquired by arms or diplomacy, beautifully executed, in 1602 and 1603, for Henri IV.'s own use. It is in olive morocco, covered with fleur-de-lis (the King's arms forming the centre ornaments, with his crowned H at each corner). Mr. Quaritch describes it as a magnificent specimen of the skill and taste of Clovis Eve, the royal bookbinder. There is a set of Montfaucon's *Monumens de la Monarchie Française*, bound by J. A. De Rome, which is interesting as having belonged to Madame Victoire, one of the three daughters of Louis XV. It is the olive-green colour alone that distinguishes the books of Madame Victoire from those of her two sisters. The catalogue contains several specimens from the libraries of Maioli and Canevari. Respecting the latter Mr. Quaritch writes,—“Specimens of the famous Canevari library have been of most unusual occurrence, and are far rarer than the books bearing Grolier's name, and even than those which were bound for Maioli. Demetrio Canevari, one of the most learned and distinguished professors of the art of medicine, was special physician of Pope Urban VIII. He was a Greek by lineage, although born in Genoa, and by education and residence a Roman. It is for him that the books bearing the medallion above described are usually said to have been bound, but as most of these bindings appear to have been executed about 1570-80, we must conclude that it was another member of the family, perhaps his father, to whom the honour is due.”

This catalogue contains several fine specimens from the matchless collection of Jean Grolier, who stands out in the history of bookbinding as the greatest patron of the art and the one with the best taste. One of these is an *editio princeps* of *Lactantius* (1465) in orange morocco. An Italian Marquis, of the seventeenth century, superposed his coronet and monogram on the ornamentation of the back, and two of the compartments have been attacked by worms. “The glorious sides, however, have only succumbed to time, and lost somewhat of their freshness, but no worm or marquis has invaded the beauty of their rich decoration.” A Paris Bible, of 1558, has a motto of Grolier's on the sides, which has hitherto

been unknown—viz., “Quisque suos patimur manes.”

There are several books from De Thou's beautiful collection, representing its various periods—those bound in bachelorhood, those during his first and second marriages, and one bound about 1645-6 for Jacques Auguste II., who had succeeded to the ownership of the library after his brother François-Auguste's execution in 1642. The French collectors are so numerous that we must pass most of them by and come to some of the chief French binders. First of all we may mention those exquisite artists Nicolas, Clovis, and Robert Eve (1570—1620), whose designs, mostly consisting of a union of geometrical forms and wreaths of foliage, are so thoroughly delightful to look at; then comes Le Gascon (1620-50), a worthy successor and equal of these artists, whose work is divided into an earlier and a later style. He founded a school, and Mr. Quaritch has a considerable number of books bound by his followers. Now we come to some names, such as Boyet (or Boyer), Padeloup, and De Rome, which was made famous by several members of a family. There was more than one Bozérien, but we are not inclined to rank them among the great binders. Augustin du Seuil (born 1673, died about 1730) has had many bindings attributed to him which were the work of others. Mr. Quaritch has also fine specimens of such modern binders as Duru, Bauzonnet, Trautz-Bauzonnet, and Lortic.

In conclusion, we propose to draw attention to a few of the books of English collectors and English binders. Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, will ever be held in honour as a good example of the first class. Another collector, Thomas Wotton (1521—1587), father of Sir Henry Wotton, has been named the English Grolier. The names of English binders have been much neglected, but we trust that more attention will now be paid to them. Mr. Quaritch does honour to several of them—such as Hugh Hutchinson, and Eliot and Chapman. Roger Payne is apparently considered to be the only great English binder, and it is probably the individuality of the man that has made his name so widely known. He was not the first, but, as Mr. Quaritch says, he was the

last great English binder. Walther, Baumgarten, and Staggemeier did good work, and Kalthoeber is highly to be praised. Charles Hering is usually clumsy in the extreme ; but as long as Charles Lewis remained the chief London binder, English productions held a respectable place by the side of the work of French binders. We shall not refer to living binders, and we can only express our deep regret that the two chief modern binders, Francis Bedford and Robert Rivière, cannot now be included in this class.

Mr. Quaritch has placed bibliographers under obligations to him for his valuable series of Class Catalogues, and the catalogue just issued is one of the best of the series.

HENRY B. WHEATLEY.



BIOGRAPHIES OF PEERS.



WHEN Lord Campbell was writing his *Lives of the Lord Chancellors* he found that if he published his work a standing order of the House of Lords might be a stumbling-block in his way ; therefore, on the 28th July, 1845, he made a motion in that House for its abolition. As this involves a singular piece of literary history, the report of Lord Campbell's speech is worthy of permanent record in our pages.

"Lord Campbell rose, he said, in pursuance of a notice he had given, to call the attention of their lordships to the standing order No. 113, which prohibited all persons from publishing the Lives of any deceased Lord of Parliament, or the Will of any such Lord, without the consent of the heirs and executors of the deceased. This standing order dated its origin from the conduct of one Edmund Curr, who appeared to have been a shameless and dauntless person. In the year 1720 died Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham ; and in 1722 Edmund Curr published an advertisement in the London newspapers, indicating that there was to come out a libellous Life of that deceased nobleman. His family interposed, and caused a complaint to be made to that house. The advertisement appeared in the *Daily Journal* of Monday, Jan. 22, 1722, and set forth that there would be published

the Works of the deceased nobleman in prose and verse, together with his Life, (completed from a plan drawn by his Grace,) by Mr. Theobald, and a true copy of his last will and testament. Edmund Curr was summoned to the bar of the house, and attended ; he was called in, the advertisement was read, and the result was that the standing order making it a breach of privilege to publish the life of any deceased member of that house was moved, and ordered to be taken into consideration on a subsequent day, while Curr was reprimanded and reproved on his knees at the bar of the house. In the course of the proceedings upon that occasion a committee was appointed, but he could not find that they had made any report. But on the 21st of January following the matter was again taken into consideration, the lords being summoned, and that standing order was duly passed. In 1735 the same Edmund Curr caused another advertisement to be inserted in the *Daily Postboy*, which gave great alarm to the members of that house. On the 12th of May in that year the advertisement was brought under the notice of their lordships' house, and it was to this effect : 'This day is published, most beautifully printed, price 5s., Mr. Pope's *Literary Correspondence for Thirty Years*, that is, from the year 1704 to 1734, being a collection of letters, regularly digested, written by him to the late Earl of Halifax, the Earl of Burlington, and a great many other peers, with their respective answers thereto. Printed for Edmund Curr, in Rose-street, and sold by all booksellers.' The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was ordered to attend in his place, and to seize, or cause to be seized, the edition of this book ; and the said Edmund Curr and John Wilford, the printer of the newspaper, were ordered to attend at the bar of the house. Their attendance having been reported to the house, John Wilford and another printer were called in and examined in relation to the said advertisement. Then the notorious Edmund Curr was called in and examined, and directed to withdraw. Then the Gentleman Usher reported what he had done under the order of the house : that in pursuance of that order he had caused all the books found at Curr's house to be seized, and he believed

he had taken more than five hundred copies. But then it became a question whether this was a breach of privilege or not ; because the standing order applied only to deceased peers' lives, and not to letters written to them, but by them. A committee of inquiry was appointed, and they made a report by Lord Delawarr, whereby it turned out that the seizure was an illegal seizure, there being no letters from any peer in the work, and that the book was a perfectly innocent book, even according to the standing order. The committee were of opinion that the printing of the said book was not contrary to the standing order of the house, and that the books seized should be given back to the said Edmund Cull. That report was agreed to by the house. He was not aware that there had been any subsequent attempt to enforce that standing order. In fact, it appeared to have fallen into desuetude, for there had been lives of deceased members of that house published again and again, without leave of the relatives or of that house. His noble and learned friend (Lord Brougham), who was absent, had published admirably written lives of several deceased members of that house, and, among others, those of the Earl of Chatham and Lord North. So that, if he (Lord Campbell) should be sent to the Tower for disregarding the standing order, he should not want the companionship of his noble and learned friend. He thought this standing order should be repealed. He had employed his leisure, he hoped without incurring the censure of that house, in writing the lives of the predecessors of his noble and learned friend at that moment on the wool-sack.—*The Lord Chancellor* [Lord Lyndhurst] ‘Not down to the present time, I hope?’ *Lord Campbell*. ‘No ; and he trusted it would be long before that would be attempted. Curious enough it was that the standing order did not apply to his noble and learned friend, for anybody might take such a liberty with him, the standing order having this force only—*de mortuis nil nisi bonum*. The existence of such a standing order as this had a tendency to bring into disrepute their lordships' just and necessary privileges.’ The noble and learned lord concluded by moving ‘that the standing order No. 113 be vacated.’ The motion was agreed to.”

The Editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, in commenting on Lord Campbell's speech, adds this note : “We apprehend that at the passing of the order living peers were considered to be sufficiently protected by the laws or orders provided against *Scandalum magnatum*.”



CHRISTOPHER PLANTIN AND THE PLANTIN MUSEUM.

“ HE name of Plantin deserves to be inscribed by the side of the Alduses and the Stephenses in the golden book of printing.” “In this opinion,” says Mons. Degeorges,* “the witness of numerous historians is unanimous.” Mons. Firmin-Didot writes of the products of his press as remarkable for their beautiful execution, and especially for their great correctness, it having been said by an early historian that the faults of other editions could be corrected by one of his.

Christopher Plantin was born at St. Avertin or Mont Louis, near Tours, A.D. 1514, where his childhood was passed. He went early to Paris, and studied there ; he then went to Caen, where he was apprenticed to a printer, Robert Macé, the second of that name ; here in 1545 he married Jeanne Rivière, and then returned to Paris, where he acquired great skill as a binder. In 1549 he settled at Antwerp as a binder and trunkmaker, and soon gained some reputation for his bindings and caskets, which procured him the favour of Gabriel de Çayas, the secretary of Philip II. Plantin was commissioned to make a casket for a jewel which the secretary wished to present to the king. Having finished his task, he was taking it to Çayas, when he was attacked by some drunken men, who mistook him for one who had offended them, and he received so severe a wound from a sword that he was rendered unfit for this trade, and had to return to that of a printer. As he says himself, “I chose the profession of a binder, but the sword-cut which I received compelled me

* Degeorges (Leon), *La Maison Plantin à Anvers*, 2nd edition, 1 vol. 8vo, 1878.

to become a printer." He became a burgess of Antwerp March 21st, 1550, entering the guild of St. Luke.

It was however in 1555 that the first book was issued from his press, which was a French translation of an Italian work entitled *La Institutione di una fanciulla nata nobilmente*. The *Annales Plantiniennes*, by Ruelens and De Backer,* contains a pretty complete list of the books printed by Plantin; but, as the authors observe, "it would be impossible to number the quantity of editions of the Bible issued from his fertile presses." His first Bible was printed in 1559, the privilege having been granted him on Jan. 22nd, 1558. From this list we learn that in 1562 he printed a Tetraglott Dictionary, (Latin, Greek, French and Flemish,) the Latin being in Roman, the French in Italic, the Flemish in Gothic type. This was the first dictionary edited by Cornelius Kilian, who was the chief corrector of the house for fifty years—a man of great erudition, who became famous in the learned world for "the regularity of his printing and for the purity of the texts." In the same year Plantin got into trouble on account of a heterodox work having been printed in his office. Three of his workmen were arrested by order of Margaret of Parma and condemned to the galleys; he himself escaped, as nothing was discovered against him. Dreading, however, the result of the suspicions thus caused, he fled to France and spent a year in Paris, and his goods were sold by friends under the name of creditors. A copy of the little book which caused the trouble—*L'ABC, ou Instruction Chrétienne pour les Petits Enfants* (dated, however, 1558)—is among the curiosities of the Plantin Museum.† It is wrapped up with letters and MS. notes, among which is a letter of Margaret of Parma addressed to Plantin, in which she summons him to Brussels in haste, to answer for the printing of the work. To remove the mistrust against him, he professed himself a strong Catholic; and must have been soon successful in gaining the favour of the Spanish king, for Philip advanced him 21,200 florins towards the expenses of printing the Royal Bible in

* Brussels, 1865.

† By its side is another *Instruction Chrétienne*, which may have been the book incriminated, as Plantin has written on it that he did not print it.

five languages (Greek, Latin, Chaldee, Hebrew, and Syriac). This was the most famous work he printed: it was a new edition of the Complutensian Polyglott Bible, was completed in 8 vols. folio, issued in 1569-73, and gained for Plantin the title of "Protographus Regius." Forty workmen were employed on the printing of this Bible, which cost 40,000 crowns in its production. At that time Paul Aldus Manutius had the privilege of printing breviaries and missals; therefore Plantin agreed to pay him for the right of issuing them for the Netherlands; but in November 1570 Philip charged him to print all the liturgical books for Spain, and obtained from Pope Pius V. a brief which gave him a privilege extending to all countries belonging to the Spanish monarchy, which freed him from any payment to Aldus. "At this time," according to Van Hulst, "there issued from the Plantinian press every three months from six to seven thousand breviaries, as many daily prayer books, and four thousand missals."

De Thou visited Antwerp in 1576, when he saw seventeen presses at work in Plantin's establishment; but Plantin had presses in Leyden and Paris, as well as at Antwerp.

When Plantin went to Leyden, in 1584, he left the printing-office at Antwerp under the management of Francis Van Rapheingen, who had married his eldest daughter Margaret. This accomplished scholar, who had been of great service in editing several works, was born at Launoy in 1539; he studied Greek and Hebrew at Paris, and afterwards at Cambridge. In 1586 he undertook the direction of the house at Leyden, where he became Professor of Hebrew; and on Plantin's death the house there was bequeathed to him. In 1567 Plantin opened a house at Paris, in charge of which he placed his friend Pierre Porret, who gave it up in 1577, and died in 1589. This business was bequeathed to Gilles Beys, who married Plantin's third daughter, Madeleine.

The second daughter, Martine, was married to John Mourentorff or Moretus, assistant to Plantin, and his successor in the business at Antwerp, who had gone to the Frankfort fairs when Plantin was not able to go himself.*

* For an inedited letter of Plantin's to Dr. Cayas, secretary of Philip II., describing his family, see BIBLIOGRAPHER, vol. i., p. 146.

We learn Plantin's opinion of his two elder sons-in-law from another letter to the secretary of Philip II. He writes: "The first of my sons-in-law (Van Raphelingen) has never had any taste except for the study of Latin, Hebrew, Greek, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, and belles-lettres ; he has faithfully, carefully and honestly corrected what has been given him to correct.—The second has never occupied himself except in buying and selling, packing, and in the management of the business of our shop." In 1562 Philip II. created the office of "Archi-typographer," who was to keep a register of all the printers and apprentices in the town, and note all the books printed. This office was held by Plantin for some years, but the duties were so onerous that he was glad to be relieved of them.

Among the books printed we find in 1564 an edition of the Greek Testament in 12mo, which was the first printed in a small form; several editions of the Paraphrases of the Psalms in Latin by George Buchanan, and works edited by Raphelingen, Justus Lipsius, and Arias Montanus. This last author, according to Mons. Rooses, had a very high opinion of Plantin : he writes "that he had never seen so skilful a man as he was, and who was at the same time so good and so virtuous." Montanus besides praised him especially for his great modesty and incredible patience. Giucciardini, whose works were printed by Plantin, speaks of his house as being "one of the principal ornaments of the town, the asylum of all *savants*, and where always some were to be found."

This house was bought in 1579, and named by Plantin the "Golden Compasses," and inhabited by him until his death in 1589; and there his successors have resided until it was bought by the town council of Antwerp in 1875 for 1,200,000 francs. Jean Moretus continued the business until his death in 1610, when he was succeeded by his sons Balthasar and John. In his will the house was in case of the death of his sons to be left to the most worthy member of the family, and this clause was constantly repeated. John died in 1618, Balthazar in 1641; Balthazar II., son of John, succeeded; and after him followed his son Balthazar III., who was ennobled by Charles II., King of Spain; Balthazar IV. and Joannes Jacob next succeeded; then

the sons of the latter and his grandsons and great-grandsons, the younger of whom, Edward Joseph, who is still living, sold the building and its contents to the town of Antwerp. After the middle of the seventeenth century the printing had been almost confined to prayer-books; and when the privilege was taken away, in 1800, it ceased altogether. The Hotel Plantin-Moretus occupies one side of a square of the Marché du Vendredi. The façade was restored in 1761; the entrance door, which alone is antique, is surmounted by the coat-of-arms adopted by Plantin—a hand coming out of a cloud, holding the golden compasses, with the motto *Labore et Constantia*; this is supported by two allegorical figures representing Labour and Constancy. Entering this door, we find a vestibule out of which open four doors—two to the right, leading to the rooms of the Director, and two to the left, to the museum. At the end of this hall a glass door leads to the interior court, a vast quadrangle three sides of which retain their ancient appearance, the one facing the entrance being covered with the foliage of a vine three hundred years old, which had been, according to tradition, planted by Plantin himself. The fourth side is modern, having been constructed in the eighteenth century. Several busts with carved mottoes and ornaments are on the walls—two of Jean Moretus, one of Balthazar II., one of Balthazar IV., of Justus Lipsius, and of Christopher Plantin. There are several rooms, the finest of which is the correctors' room, in which are a table covered with proofs, the chair where Justus Lipsius and Corn. Kilian sat, three cabinets of carved oak, which are full of letters, proofs, MSS., etc.; another room, which was once the workroom of Justus Lipsius, a distinguished scholar, secretary to Cardinal Granvelle and afterwards Professor at Louvain, who not only assisted Plantin, but boarded with his successor Moretus, is hung with Cordova leather, black ground with gold arabesques. In another room are two cabinets, one of tortoiseshell, rosewood, and ebony, with twenty-four panels of white marble, on which biblical subjects are painted. In the workshop are cases full of type, seven printing-presses, two of which are of great age, and beneath which are two ink-pads,

balls of wool covered with dog's skin, which date from the sixteenth century.

The library is a parallelogram, the three principal sides of which, as also the spaces between the windows, are furnished with shelves. In the centre is a double desk loaded with books, below which are cases with engravings and drawings; the portfolios contain engravings after Rubens, Teniers, Van Dyck and Jordaens. There are three copies of the *Biblia Polyglotta*, one of which is full of notes and MS. corrections by Arias Montanus; a volume of poems in MS. by Cornelius Kilian, ready for the press; a list of books printed by Plantin, besides about two hundred MSS. mostly in vellum, block-books, and from eight to nine thousand printed books. Upstairs is the foundry for the type, one room with the moulds, another where the types were packed, in which are inks, varnishes, etc.; also an old machine for gilding, specimens of type, among which were some of silver, which might give some probability to the legend of silver type having been used, unless it had been disproved. There are in the museum several fine pictures—portraits by Pourbus, portraits, etc., by Rubens, Quellin, and others, 1500 woodcuts, 8000 copper plates, mostly of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, carved oak, tapestries, a tortoise-shell table, beautiful marble mantelpieces, and Chinese and Japanese vases.

This building, with its varied interesting contents, is now open to the people: owing to the public spirit of the municipality of Antwerp, a well-to-do citizen's house in the seventeenth century is thus open to the general view. A very interesting catalogue of the museum is published, as also a "Notice Historique" by M. Max Rooses, the director, which is illustrated by several phototypes.*

LEONARD A. WHEATLEY.

* The Directing Council of the Museum published in 1877 a volume in folio containing thirty-five plates designed by, or attributed to, Rubens; the originals from which they were printed being in their possession. The descriptive text accompanying it is by M. Rooses.



FOREIGN PROTESTANT LITURGIES.

NO. IV. THE PRUSSIAN LITURGY.



HIS book, in the edition which has come before us, is one of the quaintest little volumes we have ever seen. The shape is the remarkable thing about it: the length and depth in proportion to the breadth is most curious—for the volume is two inches across, seven inches from top to bottom, and an inch and a half across the back. This disproportion of measurement, though it gives a singular appearance to the little book, renders it, no doubt, more portable, as a volume so shaped could easily be carried in the ample pocket of a German gentleman's dress-coat, or in a lady's muff, or the pocket-handkerchief of the tidy servant or peasant woman, whereas our own prayer-books are often either so small as to get lost, or so bulky as to necessitate being left in church to the danger of being misappropriated. Neatly bound in black leather, stamped with the sort of Gothic devices which were generally in vogue at the date of its publication (1838), the exterior of the book has nothing else deserving remark. The inside of the cover and the first fly-leaf are of a bright light-yellow green, not very ecclesiastical—but the title-page is very antique-looking, almost suggestive of a *missal*, in the size and shape of the letters in such words in the title-page as are printed in red. The German character is especially adapted for anything *rubrical*. This title announces the book to be "A Collection of Old and New Hymns, for the Kingdom of Prussia, with an awakening passage at the commencement of many of the Hymns, and a Selection of Edifying Prayers, and the necessary Registers. Printed with the gracious sanction of the King of Prussia." Of course, at the present day the book would be said to bear the *Imperial* instead of Royal sanction; but at the period when it was printed the idea of a united Germany, of a restored empire, was looked upon as the dream of poets and a few romantic politicians.*

* The copy before us was printed at Königsberg, in East Prussia, but the book is, we believe, used all

As is the case with the other foreign Protestant Liturgies of which we have treated, the hymns take the lion's share of the book—the prayers being entirely subordinated to them. The "awakening passages," or more literally "speeches" ("Spruche")—are all from Holy Scripture, following the excellent plan now so largely adopted in the hymn-books used in the Church of England, that of having a text at the beginning of every hymn as a sort of motto—frequently given out by the clergyman instead of the old-fashioned two first lines, or first verse. The general motto of the book is a very beautiful one from the Son of Sirach—*Ecclesiasticus* xlvi. 8—10: "In all his works (David) praised the Holy One Most High with words of glory; with his whole heart he sung songs, and loved Him that made him. He set singers also before the altar, that by their voices they might make sweet melody, and daily sing praises in their songs. He beautified their feasts, and set in order the solemn times until the end, that they might praise His holy name, and that the temple might sound from morning."

The hymns, of course, are for all sorts and occasions, and as they comprise in all well nigh a thousand (there being two parts and an appendix) it may well be imagined that there is a large variety in the collection. The subjects are, in the first place, the different festivals and solemn anniversaries of the Church, Sunday, Advent, Christmas, New Year, Epiphany, the Presentation of Christ in the Temple, or, as it is termed, "The *Exhibition* of Christ" (*Darstellung*), Passion-tide,* Good Friday, Easter, Ascension Day, Whitsuntide, Trinity, and Michaelmas (the last-named feast, which is entitled that of St. Michael *or* of the angels, being the only saint's day observed),—and secondly,

over the empire—though whether it has been anywhere superseded by Baron Bunsen's similar work, compiled at the royal desire, we cannot tell. This work was compiled by one of the Prussian bishops, or in the language of the Lutheran Church "super-intendents," but at what date we do not know.

* It may excite surprise that no mention is made of Lent—but here Passion-tide answers to our Lent, the whole forty days preceding Easter being set apart for meditation on the sacred subject of Christ's Passion.

the various doctrines of Christianity, and circumstances both in the external and inner life of Christians. There are of course many subdivisions: we may mention "Hymns of Faith," comprising such subjects as God, His Works, the Saviour, etc. Then "Catechism-Hymns," no doubt intended for the use of young people while being catechised or prepared for first communion, and relating to the Sacraments, faith, prayer, and confession;* then, fourthly, hymns on the subject of "Fall and Justification"; fifthly, "Hymns of Christianity"; sixthly, "Hymns of Edification and Instruction"; seventhly, "Hymns for Times and Seasons," containing some on occasion of storms, good and bad harvests, etc.; eighthly, "Hymns for the Various Events of Every Day" (*Dagliche Lieder*); ninthly, "Hymns for Various Orders of Men"; and lastly, "Hymns for the Last Things"—Death, Burial, Judgment, and Eternity.

The second part contains the same subjects over again, with slight alterations. For instance, in the first portion of it we have, in addition to hymns for all the great festivals and the more important rites of the Church, some for Confirmation; and for Harvest Festivals, and Thanksgivings for Peace. The second section of this second part consists of "Hymns relating to the Faith, Duties, and Hopes of the Christian"—further subdivided into the three topics "God," "Man," and "The Christian's Hope of a Future Life."

The Appendix contains sacred songs on the subjects of human life—the various periods of the day, of the year, end of man's career on earth, as well as hymns for travelling and other occasional occurrences and circumstances. In a work which, like the present, is not theological, we need not enter more minutely into the subdivisions of these subjects, which will be found much the same as those in the Swedish and Norwegian Psalters (many of which are probably from the same source), and, indeed, in any collection of sacred songs for worship. The name of the author is, as in the Swedish collection, appended to each. Some are well known in this

* A very prominent institution, apparently, in all the Lutheran Churches.

country through Miss Wentworth's two admirable volumes of translated hymns, entitled *Lyra Germanica*, in which she has skilfully rendered into English many of the sacred lays of Luther, Paul Gerard, Schmolk, Richter, Gellert, Lavater, Neander, etc.,—some of them extremely beautiful.

We may mention in passing that the word *hymn* is not used in this book, “*Lied*” *i.e.* *song*) being invariably employed, just as the Swedes and Danes say “*Psalms*” for ordinary hymns as much as for the Psalms of David.

We have stated that the fasts and festivals enumerated in this book are not very numerous—consisting of Advent, Christmas, Epiphany, Candlemas, Passion-tide, Good Friday, Easter, Ascension-tide, Whitsuntide, Trinity, and Michaelmas—but in another work relating to Christian seasons in the German Church, which has been brought before our notice, Pastor Zimmer's *Sermons for the Sundays and Holidays of the Christian Church's Year*, many more specially commemorated days occur. The Sundays follow an arrangement similar to that in use among ourselves: four Sundays in Advent, six after Epiphany, followed by Septuagesima and Sexagesima, and twenty-seven after Trinity; but those from Sexagesima to Easter, and again from Easter to Whitsuntide, have Latin names, presumably from the first sentence in some portion of Scripture appointed for the day.

Quinquagesima Sunday is called “*Estomih Sunday*.”

The first Sunday in Lent is called “*Invo-cavit Sunday*.”

The second “*Reminiscere Sunday*.”

The third “*Oculi Sunday*.”

The fourth “*Lætare Sunday*.”

The fifth “*Judica Sunday*.”

The sixth “*Palmæum Sunday*.”

Easter Monday is especially commemorated, but not Easter Tuesday.

The first Sunday after Easter is called “*Quasimodogeniti Sunday*.”

The second “*Misericordias Domini Sunday*.”

The third “*Jubilate Sunday*.”

The fourth “*Cantate Sunday*.”

The fifth, as with ourselves, Rogation Sunday (*Sonntag Rogate*).

The Sunday after Ascension Day is called “*Exaudi Sunday*.”

We are not sufficiently well acquainted with Roman Catholic formularies to know whether these names for different Sundays may have descended from pre-Reformation times, and been retained by the reformed churches of Southern Germany. Pastor Zimmer is, or was (his volume of sermons bears the date of 1843) Minister and member of Consistory of the Reformed German Church at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in which town the book is published.

To return to our Prussian Liturgy. The liturgical portion, properly so called, occupies but a small part indeed of the book. Of the nine hundred and seventy-two pages of which the volume consists, only the last seventy contain prayers, and of these fully half are for domestic use—morning and evening hymns for a week, prayers for the sick and dying, for mourners after a funeral, etc. The remaining prayers are indeed congregational, but are not always used—the sermon and the hymns taking up by far the largest part of the not very long Sunday morning service in Germany. These few forms of prayer consist of, first, prayers to immediately precede and follow the sermon, a prayer for a fast day, confessions and other forms to be used at Holy Communion, a sort of Litany very similar to our own, only without responses, and forms of prayer for the confessional, and for the high festivals, Advent, Christmas, New Year, Easter, Ascension, and Whitsuntide, also for Good Friday. The volume concludes with short collects and sentences, also for Christian seasons. As allusion is made to the Creed, the Alleluia, and the Epistles, such and such a prayer being directed to be said before or after them, we must infer that there are parts of the German liturgical service which are not introduced in this book, but left to the memory of pastor or people. The Ten Commandments do not seem to be introduced in any part of the service.

Besides other differences between the Litany in this Prussian service-book and our own, we may mention that it contains petitions against flood and fire, intercessions for officers and soldiers. A few other small differences exist, but it is probably based

upon Luther's translation of the ancient church liturgy—almost identical with our own.*

No illustrations are to be found in this little book, excepting one or two quaint vignettes and tail-pieces, representing baskets of flowers, crosses twined with wreaths, the sacramental cup, the tables of stone, angels' heads, etc. etc.

JESSIE YOUNG.



TWO MANUSCRIPTS OF DIOSCORIDES.



TN the Imperial Library of Vienna are two vellum MSS. of Dioscorides, with fine illustrations of plants, which date from the fifth or beginning of the sixth century. The *Codex Constantopolitanus* was acquired about 1570 from a Turk named Hamon by Ogier Ghiselin de Busbecq (better known by his latinized name Busbequius), who was then keeper of the Imperial Library. The *Codex Neapolitanus* was acquired nearly two centuries later.

Dr. F. Cohn has lately lectured on these two books, and drawn special attention to their interest as illustrating the history of the figures of plants. Mr. W. B. Hemsley has followed Dr. Cohn in the description of the manuscripts, and the following account by that gentleman is taken from the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

"The *Codex Constantopolitanus* is bound in two worm-eaten wooden covers, and consists of fine folio parchment leaves gnawed at the edges. It was written for the Byzantine Princess Juliana Anicia, granddaughter of the Emperor Valentianus III., and daughter of the younger Placidia, issue of her marriage with the senator Flavius Anicius Olybrius, who was Emperor for a short time during the year 472. As was the custom with these manuscripts, especially those intended for exalted personages, this *Codex* contains a dedicatory picture, in which the

* In the title-page of the second part, the hymn-book is stated to be "A Second Part of the Song-Book of Regall."

Princess is enthroned between the allegorical figures of Justice and Magnanimity; a genius, the embodiment of the aspiration for the wisdom of the Creator, hands her the book; near him kneels a reverential female figure symbolical of the thanksgiving of the Arts. A frame of ornamental network in the form of two overlying squares and a circle, with the genii of the Arts in the intermediate spaces, surrounds the picture. Preceding the dedicatory picture are five pages of allegorical illustrations. In each of the second and third six celebrated physicians of antiquity are portrayed; the first group sitting at the feet of the hippo-centaur, Chiron, the mythical founder of medical botany; the others being grouped around their master Galenus. The fourth picture represents Dioscorides clothed in white and seated in a golden chair, and before him Euresis, the goddess of Discovery, in a golden tunic and red mantle, holding a mandrake of human shape; whilst between these figures is the dog that pulled the root out of the earth, falling over dead in accordance with the legend. The fifth picture represents Euresis standing in a niche of a pillared hall, and holding a mandrake root, whilst on one side sits a painter at an easel painting the root, and Dioscorides on the other writing upon its properties. Following these is the title-page, painted with gold letters on a blue ground, bordered with a wreath of laurel in gold. Then comes the alphabetical index, most likely of the same date as the text, which is repeated in Byzantine cursive characters. In the text each plant occupies two opposite pages—on the one side the painting of the plant with the name above in uncials, repeated below in cursive, together with synonyms, etc., and on the other side the description in running majuscule characters without accents or division of words, supplemented by various citations and glossaries in Hebrew, Greek, and Arabic. There are 387 leaves, according to Dr. Cohn; but this does not agree with Daubeny's number of engravings in the Oxford set.

"The *Codex Neapolitanus* is a quarto, in good wooden covers, but without title-page, and the beautiful dedicatory and other pictures of the *Constantine Codex*. Some of

the leaves at the beginning of the text are very much worn, and are given in duplicate at the end. The vellum is of fine quality and well preserved, and only written on one side, the coloured drawing and description of each plant (or plants) occupying a page opposite a blank one. This Codex was acquired by the Imperial Library in the early part of the last century, and is apparently of a rather earlier date than the other. It was presented to the Emperor Charles VI. by the monks of the Augustinian monastery at Naples. It contains twenty-five fewer drawings than the *Constantine*; but the execution of the details of the drawings is better, and it contains many better readings.

"With regard to the representations of the plants, they are of quite the same character in both Codices, and not made direct from Nature, but more or less conventionalised, and evidently copies of a common original; and the original drawings, as Dr. Cohn observes, must have been faithful representations of the plants direct from life; for even the drawings in these Codices, incorrect and imperfect as they are in some details, preserve a surprising likeness to the plants in general character, and often, too, in specific peculiarities. Dr. Cohn suggests the probability of their being copies of copies of originals prepared for the botanical writings of Metrodorus and Diogenes. He also expresses an opinion that the illustrations of the herbals of the fifteenth and of some of those of the sixteenth centuries had the same origin. This is quite likely, as far as the *Hortus Sanitatis* (1485) in its various forms (including the first English book of the kind, the *Grete Herball*, published in 1526) is concerned, and doubtless some others, wholly or in part; though these early woodcuts are immeasurably inferior, as pictures of plants, to the drawings in the Codices. In fact, they are so rude that it is impossible to recognise many of them. Moreover, this view is strengthened by the fact that the woodcuts in the *Hortus Sanitatis* representing the human figure, the interior of an apothecary's shop, etc., are so superior as to almost suggest the idea of their belonging to a different period, and they were clearly drawn from original models.

"We have been unable to follow Dr. Cohn

in all the details of his examination of these interesting manuscripts, which were executed about 1300 years ago; but we may refer the reader desirous of further information to the report of Dr. Cohn's lectures. It may be added, however, that these valuable examples of early botanical literature are accessible to every one."



LONDON BOOKSELLERS' SIGNS.



FORWARD you a list of some of the London Booksellers' Signs I find among my books. I think a few of them have already appeared in the BIBLIOGRAPHER, but it will be seen that in those cases the dates are not the same.

D. G. GOODWIN.

ANGEL, The

St. Paul's Churchyard. 1702.

BALL, The

St. Paul's Churchyard. 1674.

BIBLE, The

Next the Fleece-Tavern in Cornhill. 1733.

BIBLE AND CROWN, The

St. Paul's Churchyard. 1757-61.

BIBLE AND THREE CROWNS, The

Lower end of Cheapside, near Mercers-Chapel. 1715.

BIBLE AND SUN, The

On Ludgate Hill. 1752.

BLACK BOY, The

Paternoster Row. 1717.

BLACK SWAN, The

Pater-Noster-Row. 1699.

BLUE BALL, The

Little Britain. 1762.

MR. BOYLE'S HEAD.

Fleet Street. 1750.

CÆSAR'S HEAD.

Fleet Street. 1750.

COLLEGE ARMS, The

Near Deans-Yard Westminster. 1724.

CROSS KEYS and BIBLE, The
Cornhill, near Stocks-Market. 1703.

CROWN, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1699.

DOLPHIN AND CROWN, The
At the West-end of St. Paul's Churchyard. 1703.

FLOWER-DE-LUCE, The
Over against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street. 1714.

GLOBE, The
Cornhill, 1743.

GOLDEN BALL, The
Duck Lane. 1687.

GOLDEN BALL, The
Pater-noster Row. 1743.

GOLDEN LION, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1685.

GUN, The
Ivie Lane. 1659.

HALF-MOON, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1713.

HAND AND STARRE, The
Fleetstrete within Temple-Barre. 1581.

HOMER'S HEAD,
Near the Middle Temple-Gate, Fleet Street. 1746-56.

JOHNSON'S HEAD.
46 in Fleet Street. 1788.

KING'S ARMS, The
1692.

KING'S ARMS, The
St. Paul's Churchyard, near Cheapside. 1757.

LAMB, The
Under the Royal-Exchange. 1737.

LOOKING-GLASS, The
At London Bridge. 1750.

MITRE, The
Fleet Street, near Temple Bar. 1671.

PEACOCK, The
The Poultry, near the Church. 1782.

PELICAN, The
Little Britain. 1688.

RED LYON, The
Paternoster Row. 1733-50.

RING, The
1706.

RISING SUN, The
Little Britain. 1706.

ROSE, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1738.

ROSE AND CROWN, The
St. Paul's Churchyard. 1700.

SHAKESPEAR'S HEAD.
Over against Catherine Street in the Strand. 1711-15-33.

SHIP, The
Paternoster Row. 1762.

STATIONERS' ARMS, The
In the Piazza of the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill. 1680.

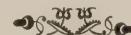
SUN, The
Against St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet Street. 1691.

THREE DAGGERS, The
At Temple-Barre. 1649.

THREE FLOWER-DE-LUCES, The
Little Britain. 1694.

THREE PIGEONS, The
Against the Royal-Exchange in Cornhill. 1691.

THREE LEGS, The
In the Poultry, over against the Stocks-Market. 1689.

**THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SKATING.**

BY FRED. W. FOSTER.

*PART IV.***WORKS RELATING TO SKATING (continued).**

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Tomlinson (Charles), *The Frozen Stream.* An account of the formation and properties of ice in various parts of the world. London: S. P. C. K., 1862. 8vo, pp. 12+260. (M). Chapter vi., *Amusements on the Ice.*

The New American Cyclopædia. Edited by G. Ripley and C. A. Dana. New York: 1863. 8vo. (M). Vol. xiv., pp. 682-3, "Skate."

How to Swim and how to Skate. London: B. Blake [1863?]. 18mo, Threepence. One of the "Family Herald Handy Books." (M). Pp. 45-56, Skating.

Winthrop (Theodore), Life in the Open Air, and other papers. Boston: Ticknor and Fields, 1863. 12mo. Contains "Love and Skates." ("An admirable little story."—E. B. Cook.)

Little Classics. By Rossiter Johnson. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Vol. vi. (1876?) contains—"Love and Skates. A story. By Theodore Winthrop."

The Boy's Own Magazine. London: Beeton, 1863, etc. 8vo. (M). New (3rd) Series. Vol. iii., pp. 85-90 (No. 13, Jan. 1864), Skating. By the author of "The Cricket Field" [=James Pycroft].

The Boy's Journal. London: Vickers, 1863, etc. 8vo. (M). Vol. ii., pp. 17-19 (No. 13, Jan. 1864); 117-22 (No. 14, Feb. 1864), Skating.

The Leader. New York. A Sunday paper. 1863-6. A. V. S. Anthony, Corresponding Secretary, New York Skating Club, and a noted wood-engraver, wrote personal sketches, accounts of skates, of skating excursions, and of new movements with diagrams.

The Field. London. (M). Vol. xxiii., Nos. 576-82, 584, 9th Jan.—5th March, 1864. Skating (9 chapters), by John D. Cartwright.

Wood (John George), A Handbook of Swimming and Skating. By George Forrest [=J. G. W.] London: Routledge, 1864. (Zähler, p. 12.)

Walsh (John Henry) and others. Athletic Sports and Manly Exercises. By Stonehenge [=J. H. W.], J. G. Wood [and others]. London: Routledge, W. & R., 1864. 16mo. (M). Pp. 49-69, Skating.

The American Boy's Book of Sports and Games. Illustrated by White, Herrick, Wier, and Harvey. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald, 1864. 12mo. \$3 50c. (Adv.)

Arnott (Neil), Elements of Physics, or Natural Philosophy. Sixth and completed edition. London: Longman, 1864-5. 8vo, 2 vols. (M). Vol. i., p. 50, § 130 (11 lines).

Athletics for boys. New York, Dick and Fitzgerald. 1864 or '65.

The Saturday Review. London. (M). Vol. xix., pp. 48-9 (No. 481, Jan. 14, 1865). Skating, (one page).

Wood (John George) and others. The Boy's Own Treasury of Sports and Pastimes. London: G. Routledge & Sons, 1866 [=1865.] 8vo, pp. 4-626. (M). Pp. 164-72, Skating.

Beadle's Monthly, a Magazine of To-day. New York, 1866, etc. 8vo, 25 cents monthly. Vol. i., pp. 184-9, Feb. 1866, "Learning to Skate," a Story, by Mrs. Mark Peabody.

Chambers's Encyclopædia. London: W. and R. Chambers, 1866. 8vo. (M). Vol. viii., p. 749, Skates and Skating (28 lines).

Dodge (Mary E.), Hans Brinker; or the Silver Skates. A Story of Life in Holland. Illustrated by F. O. C. Darley and Thos. Nash. Third edition. James O'Kane, 484, Broadway, New York, 1867. ("A story for older children."—E. B. Cook.)

Walsh (John Henry), British Rural Sports. By Stonehenge [=J. H. W.]. Seventh edition. London: F. Warne & Co., 1867. 8vo. (M). Pp. 600-603, Skating.

Pondont Courrier. New York State, 1867. "A Pair of Skates." A Story.

New York Sunday Times. 1867-9, and previously. Skating articles by E. L. Gill.

New York Sunday Mercury, 1867-9. Skating articles by E. L. Gill.

New York Clipper. 1867-9, and subsequently. Skating articles by Henry Chadwick.

New York Sunday Despatch. 1867, and later. Skating articles by M. R. Clark.

The American Chronicle of Sports and Pastimes. New York. Skating articles by Henry Chadwick. 1867-8.

A Description of the New York Central Park. New York: F. J. Huntington and Co., 459, Broome Street, 1869. 4to, pp. 14+9+206. Illustrations by A. F. Bellows. (M). Pp. 68-9.

Blaine (Delabere Pritchett), *An Encyclopædia of Rural Sports*. London: Longmans, 1870. 8vo (printed at Edinburgh). (M). Pp. 138-41, Skating.

Wood (John George), *The Modern Playmate*. London: F. Warne & Co. [1870]. 8vo, pp. 112+884. (M). Pp. 372-6, Skating.

Walsh (John Henry), *British Rural Sports*. By Stonehenge [=J. H. W.] Ninth edition. London: Warne & Co., 1871. 8vo, pp. 20+872. (M). Pp. 665-8, Skating.

New York Clipper. 18th Feb. 1871. American Skating Congress; account of its meeting, its programme, and pictures of Swift and Curtis.

Wood (John George) and others, *Skating and Sliding*. London: G. Routledge & Sons, 1872. 8vo, pp. 62. (M). Pp. 1-46, Skating.

Larwood (Jacob), *The Story of the London Parks*. London: J. C. Hotton [1872]. 8vo. 2 vols. (M). Vol. ii., pp. 117-19, Skating.

New York Clipper. 3 Feb. 1872. Picture of Brady and Dolland, two Brooklyn skaters.

Barker (Mary Anne), *Lady*, born Stewart, thirdly Broome. *Station Amusements in New Zealand*. London: W. Hunt & Co., 1873. 8vo, pp. 8+280, plate and folding map. (M). Pp. 58-74, chapter iv., Skating in the Back Country. (There is usually skating on Lake Ida, Canterbury, New Zealand, from June to August.)

Chambers's *Encyclopædia*. Revised edition. London: W. and R. Chambers, 1874. 8vo. (M). Vol. viii., p. 749, Skates and Skating (28 lines).

Punch. London, 9, 16 Jan. 1875. Full-page skating sketches by G. du Maurier. (Will some one compile a descriptive index to the skating sketches in *Punch*?)

Newburg Journal. New York State, 1875. "Caught on Skates." A Story. By F. W. R. 2½ columns.

Goethe (Johann Wolfgang von), *Aus meinem Leben. Dichtung und Wahrheit*. Von Wolfgang von Goethe. Leipzig: Druck und Verlag von Philipp Reclam jun. [1875?]. 8vo, 3 Th., I., pp. 2+154; II., pp. 168; III., pp. 238. Being volumes of "Ph. Reclam's billigste Classiker-Ausgaben." (M).

Harper's Weekly, Supplement. New York, 1st Jan. 1876, "Our Kettledrum on the Ice." Three twelve-line stanzas.

Pardon (G. F.), *Captain Crawley's Handbooks. Swimming, Skating, Rinking, and Sleighting, their theory and practice*. Illustrated with explanatory diagrams. London: Ward, Lock, and Co., Warwick House, Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, E.C. Unwin Brothers, Printers, Chilworth and London, 1878. 8vo, pp. 128. Pp. 9-74, Swimming; 77-106, Skating; 107-8, Sliding; 111-18, Rinking (=Roller Skating); 121-8, Sleighting. Edited by George Frederick Pardon.

The Field. London, 14 Dec. 1878, Skating Notes and Records. Fred. W. Foster. (2 columns.)

The Pall Mall Gazette. London, 19 Dec. 1878, Twenty Miles on Skates. (1½ column.)

The Field. London, 21 and 28 Dec. 1878, Skate Construction. Fred. W. Foster. (3½ columns.)

Pall Mall Gazette. London, 27th Dec. 1878, Hockey on the Ice. (2½ columns.)

The Cambridge Independent Press. 28 Dec. 1878, Twenty Miles on Skates. (One column, reprinted from *The Pall Mall Gazette*.)

The Truth. New York, 1878-81, Skating articles by M. R. Clark.

Bell's Life in London. 4th Jan. 1879, Swimming in Skates.

The Globe. London, 8 Jan. 1879, Figure Skating. (1½ column.)

The Field. London, 11, 25 Jan., 8 Feb. 1879, Skating Notes. F. W. Foster. (4½ columns.)

The Boy's Own Paper. London, 18 Jan. 1879, Skating and Scuttling. By the author of "The Modern Playmate," etc. (2½ columns.)

Puck. New York: Keppler and Schwarzmann, 21-23, Warren Street. Vol. vi., p. 763. 1879. The Amateur Skating Club.

The Whitehall Review. London, No. 10, Jan. 18, 1879. Vol. vi., pp. 223-4. Le Cercle des Patineurs (of Paris).

Sketch. London, 25 Jan. 1879, Cupid on Skates. (1¼ column.)

The Graphic. London, vol. xix., p. 115 (No. 479, Feb. 1, 1879). English Figure Skating. Subscribed E. B. M[ichell?] (1 column.)

The Field. London, 15 Feb. 1879. A Skating Championship. (1½ column.) Figure Skating. T. M. Witham. (½ column.)

The Peterborough and Huntingdonshire Standard, Feb. 15, 1879. Skating Races (by a special contributor). Quarter column: uses the words "pattens" and "pattener." Subscribed "B. T."

The Field. London, 11 Oct. 1879. T. M. Witham on F. E. Dowler's Blades.

Chadwick (Henry), *Handbook of Winter Sports.* Embracing skating (on the ice and on rollers), rink-ball, curling, ice-boating, and Americal football. Together with the special code of rules for prize skating of the Skating Congress, and records of matches at baseball and cricket on the ice. The whole illustrated with diagrams. By Henry Chadwick. New York: Beadle and Adams, Publishers, 98, William Street. Entered 1879. 16mo, pp. 60. Pp. 9-34, Skating.

The Sportsman's Year-Book for 1880. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co., London. 8vo, 5s. Skating-Rinking.

The Field. London, 13 Dec. 1879; 10, 24, 31 Jan., 7 Feb. 1880, Speed Skating.

The Friends' Quarterly Examiner. London, Jan. 1880. Article by W. C. Westlake.

Sketch. London, 11 Jan. 1880, Skating Cartoon.

Daily News. London, 23 Jan. 1880, Skating London, (1½ column.)

The Penny Illustrated Paper. London, 31 Jan. 1880. Full-page drawing of George Smart, the "Flying Fish," the 1878-80 Champion Speed Skater.

Harper's Weekly. New York, 28 Feb. 1880. A Skating Party on the Schuylkill. A picture drawn by A. B. Frost.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. December 1880 (Vol. cxxviii., No. 1782). Pp. 747-66, Winter Sports and Pleasures. Pp. 752-3, Skating on the Serpentine by Torchlight.

The Boy's Own Book. Fifth edition revised. New York: R. Worthington. 1880. (Skating 8 pages.)

The New York Clipper Almanac for 1881 [1880]. Pp. 72 and wrapper. Pp. 57-8, Fastest skating times for from 100 yards to 421 miles.

Chic. 19 January 1881. Secretary of State Blaine "On the Outside Edge." A political squib.

The Squire. A magazine for country gentlemen. Conducted by Morgan Evans. London: Franklyn & Co., 92 and 93, Fleet Street, E.C. No. 14, Dec. 1881. Vol. ii., pp. 81-5. Skating, by Tintagel. No. 16, Feb. 1882. 1s. Vol. ii., pp. 81-5, Wild-fowl Shooting on Skates. By Tintagel.

The New York Clipper Almanac for 1882. Pp. 72 and wrapper. Page 55, Fastest skating times for from 100 yards to 421 miles.

Allgemeine Sport-Zeitung. Wien, 26 Jänner 1882. Pp. 68-71, Report of International Skating Competitions held at Vienna, Jan. 1882. Seven diagrams.

The Field. London, 16 Dec. 1882, p. 871. Frank E. Marshall. A skating problem. (A good and new suggestion in combined skating.)

The Sporting Mirror. Edited by Diomed. Harry Etherington, 152, Fleet Street, London. Monthly, 6d. No. 13, Feb. 1882. Vol. iii., pp. 23-4, Skating and Skaters. By H. B. Bromhead.

New York Sunday Mercury. Skates. A story, by Guy Martial.

Kingston Journal. New York State. A Mad Skater. A story, by Homer Greene.

The Advertiser. New York. Carnival Song, "For the skating park." By W. H. P. Nine six-line stanzas.

Eastwicks. A poem dedicated to the Meagher Brothers of Kingston, Canada. Philadelphia, Feb. 1868. Twenty four-line stanzas.

The Squire. London, No. 27, Jan. 1883; vol. iii., pp. 208-12. Skating and skaters. By H. H. Bromhead.

IV. WORKS DEVOTED TO SKATING.

Jones (Robert). A Treatise on Skating; founded on certain principles deduced from many years' experience; by which that noble exercise is now reduced to an art, and may be taught and learned by a regular method, with both ease and safety. The whole illustrated with copper plates, representing the attitudes and graces. By R. Jones, Lieutenant of Artillery. . . . London, printed for the author; and sold by J. Ridley in St. James Street, 1772. 8vo, pp. 16 + 64. 4 plates. 2s. 6d. (M).

Anonymous. Cursus Glacialis; or, Scating, a Poetical Essay. Inscribed to the [Skating?] Club. Ocyor Euro. Hor[ace]. [Edinburgh?] Printed in the month of January, 1774. 4to, pp. 16. Without names of author, place, printer, or publisher. (M). "The following little piece [196 lines] was chiefly designed as an imitation of the *Cursus Glacialis* of Philip Frowde of Magdalene College, Oxford, printed in the second volume of the *Musæ Anglicanae*."—P. 3.

Vieth (Gerard Ulrich Anton). Ueber das Schlittschuhlaufen. Leipzig, Reinicke in Halle; Wien, Horling, 1790. 8vo. (Kaiser, v. 159a; vi. 80b; Zindel, p. 78.)

Garcin (J.). Le Vrai Patineur, ou Principes sur l'Art de Patiner avec Grâce, par J. Garcin. Paris, Delespinasse; Delaunay; Nepveu; l'auteur. 1813. 12mo, figures. 1 fr. 50 c. (J. M. Quérard, *La France Littéraire*, iii. 256; N. & Q., 5th S., iv. 437.)

Maier (or Mayr). Das Schlittschuhlaufen. Ein Taschenbuch für Freunde der edlen vergnügens. Salzburg, 1814. Mahr, 8vo (Kaiser, iv. 13b).

Anonymous. The Skater's Pocket Companion; an original work: containing plain and easy directions by which ladies or gentlemen may attain a thorough knowledge of this healthy winter amusement. London, printed and sold by Dean and Munday, Threadneedle Street. Price sixpence. Water mark, 1821. Eights, $2\frac{3}{4}$ by 4 in., pp. 62. Plate and fore-title (The Skater's Manual) engraved, and twelve woodcuts (white lines on black block) with the text. South Kensington Museum.

Zindel (Christian Siegmund). Der Eislaufer das Schrittschuhfahren, ein Taschenbuch für Jung und Alt. Mit gedichten von Klopstock, Göthe, Herder, Cramer, Krummacher, etc., und kupfern von J. A. Klein. Herausgegeben von Christian Siegmund Zindel. Nürnberg, 1824, bei Friedrich Campe. 8vo, 6 plates. (Kaiser, vi. 339b.)

Zindel (Christian Siegmund). Der Eislaufer das Schrittschuhfahren, ein Taschenbuch für Jung und Alt. Mit gedichten von Klopstock, Göthe, Herder, Cramer, Krummacher, etc., und kupfern von J. A. Klein. Herausgegeben von Chris. Siegm. Zindel. Nürnberg, 1825, bei Friedrich Campe. 8vo, pp. 4 + 18o, 6 plates. (M.)

Fergar (F. E.). Das Schlittschuhfahren, eine prakt. anleit. zum schnellen und richtigen selbstlernen dieser kunst. Mit kupfern. Wien, 1827, Haas. 8vo. (Kaiser, ii. 204b; v. 97a.)

Clay (Thomas). Instructions on the Art of Skating, containing useful lessons to learners. By Thomas Clay [of Liverpool]. Leeds: printed by Robinson, Hernaman and Wood, and sold by all booksellers. Price one shilling and sixpence. 1828. 8vo, pp. 24. Dedicated to Colonel Nicholson of Liverpool, "the most elegant skater in England." (M.)

Anonymous. The Art of Skating, containing directions for beginners, learners, and good skaters, and explaining all the movements and figures. By a skater. London, Basil Stewart, 139, Cheapside, 1832. P. White & Son, printers, 25, New Street, Bishopsgate. 8vo, pp. 16, 7 plates. Plate 1 was designed and lithographed by A. Gordon, 145, Strand. (M.)

Anweisung Schlittschuh zu laufen mit holzschen. Leipzig, Steinacker, before 1833. 8vo. (Kaiser, i. 89a.)

[Whitelaw, (James).] The Skater's Monitor, Instructor, and Evening Companion. With engravings. . . . Edinburgh: John Menzies, 61, Princes Street, 1846. 16mo, pp. 12 + 76, 2 plates. Preface subscribed "Walter Dove," and dated 20th October, 1846. The etchings are by Joseph W. Ebsworth.

Whitelaw (James). The Skater's Monitor, Instructor, and Evening Companion. By

James Whitelaw. With engravings. Second edition. . . . Edinburgh: John Menzies, 61, Prince's Street, 1846. 16mo, pp. 12 + 76, 2 plates. G. Moir, printer, St. Andrew Street, Edinburgh. The "notice" to the second edition is dated 9th Nov. 1846. Wrapper title, An easy guide to good figure skating as taught in the Skater's Monitor. . . . Price one shilling.

[Anderson (George), M.P. for Glasgow.] The Art of Skating; with plain directions for the acquirement of the most difficult and elegant movements. By Cyclos, a member of the Edinburgh Skating Club. Glasgow, Thomas Murray & Son, Argyle Street; London, David Bogue; Edinburgh, John Menzies, 1852. John Neilson, printer, Trongate, Glasgow. 8vo, pp. 4 + 8 + 80, 4 plates. (M).

(To be continued.)



NOTES AND NEWS.



PORTENTOUS rumours have been in the air for some time respecting changes that were about to take place in Printing House Square. One statement was that a penny edition of the *Times* was to be published daily. Now it appears that a new daily paper is projected, and the first number of the *Summary*, at the price of one halfpenny, will probably appear before this paragraph is seen by our readers. The prospectus says that "the object of this journal will be to place before its readers in good legible handy form, and within the shortest compass consistent with clearness, the pith of each day's news, without attempting to bias opinion on the events recorded. No fact of general importance will be omitted from the *Summary*, yet its form will be such that the contents can be mastered almost at a glance by the reader."

MR. EDMUND GOLDSMID, of Edinburgh, has put out a prospectus of a collection of curious and out-of-the-way books entitled *Bibliotheca Curiosa*, which he proposes to publish by subscription; one volume to be issued at intervals of not less than one month. The number of articles in the list amounts to forty-three, some of them of considerable interest—particularly the reprints of Maidment's *New Book of Old Ballads* (1844), and *A North Country Garland* (1824), Kinloch's *Ballad Book* (1827), and Sharpe's *Ballad Book* (1824). Nos. 8 and 10 in the list are bibliographical: viz., "A Complete Catalogue of all the Publications of the Aldine Press from 1494 to 1597," and "A Complete Catalogue of all the Publications of the Elzevir Presses at Leyden, Amsterdam and Utrecht, with an Appendix containing a list of all works, whether forgeries or anonymous publications, generally classed as Elzevirs."

THE final action of the Government in respect to the Ashburnham MSS. has been to purchase the Stowe Collection alone; this will be deposited in the British Museum immediately.

THE Froebel Society have commenced the publication of "Selections from the Writings of Friedrich A. W. Froebel, literally translated, arranged and edited by Madame Michaelis and H. Keatley Moore," which opens with the great educationalist's auto-biography.

THE following interesting announcement is made in the July number of the Rev. Beaver Blacker's *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*:—"The want of a Gloucestershire Bibliography on a good and comprehensive plan has long been felt, but the onerous nature of such an undertaking has deterred more than one from attempting it. It is therefore gratifying to be able to state in the present preliminary notice that measures have been adopted for carrying out this desirable object, and that a work of the kind (which there is every reason to believe will be found satisfactory) is in preparation. Full details of its plan and of the mode of publication will be announced without delay.

ALL who know Prince Lucien Bonaparte (and every one should know what a worthy and thorough student he is) will be glad to hear that he has received a pension of £250 from the Crown. On Wednesday the 11th July a member of Parliament asked for information respecting the pension, and Mr. Gladstone made the following interesting reply. "I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion Prince Lucien has rendered very great services to literature indeed, and not only so, but he has rendered precisely the services for which these pensions are specially intended. The services rendered by Prince Lucien are philological services, which are of a nature to be indispensable to the effectual prosecution of the history either of human thought or of human affairs. Every one who knows anything of the subject will bear me out in what I say to that effect. But, at the same time, they are services which the public, considered as customers for works, do not remunerate; and I can give a most singular and remarkable illustration of that fact which may be drawn from recent occurrences. At the present moment, it is probably known to the House that there is in preparation an important extension of the dictionary of the English language. It is now being prosecuted upon a scale hitherto unknown to previous research; and here we are dealing with a great philological work which does concern immediate utility, and notwithstanding it has been found impossible to find any publisher who would undertake the responsibility of producing this work, and the expenses and risks connected with it have therefore been undertaken, I think much to its credit, by the University of Oxford. If that is the case with regard to the construction of a dictionary, the House may very well consider what it will be with regard to the case of a gentleman who does not construct a dictionary, but goes down to the minute investigation and collection of the original rudimentary facts out of which all the knowledge required for a dictionary must necessarily be collected. Let me give the House some idea of what have been the services of Prince Lucien Bonaparte. This gentle-

man, who, I may say, is a British subject, and has spent his life mainly as a British subject, has devoted it to the purposes of philological inquiry, and when he had a considerable fortune—which, I am sorry to say, is not now the case—he spent upon these philosophical inquiries sums I apprehend very much larger than the rather trifling amount which, beginning at seventy years of age, he can hope to derive from this pension. Not only in the collection of books, but largely in the printing and gratuitous distribution of books to all students of philology and to every great institution connected with it, the funds which Prince Lucien possessed were largely and liberally expended. I believe there are no less than 160 of these operations of printing which he has executed in other and happier days at his own expense. Amongst them he has printed the Gospel of St. Matthew in twenty-nine dialects and languages, for the accuracy of every one of which he is personally responsible, and which represents absolutely his own work. He has printed *The Song of the Three Children* in eleven dialects of the Basque language; and he has printed the *Parable of the Sower* in seventy-two European languages and dialects. Many years ago, I believe about thirty, the University of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of Doctor for his distinguished services, and I believe there is hardly a country in Europe in which honorary distinctions have not been awarded to him. The hon. member says this a very considerable amount to give away as a pension. Well, for a man of seventy it is something under £1600; and while I do not shrink from any part of the responsibility of having awarded this pension, I am extremely sorry, and I am disposed even to take some shame to myself, for not having awarded it at an earlier period."

THE sale of the third portion of the Beckford Library was completed by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge on Saturday, July 14. The amount realised for the twelve days' sale was £12,852 2s. 6d.

THE July number of *Le Livre* contains an article on the Index Society and its publications by Mr. H. S. Ashbee.

THE annual meeting of the Folk-lore Society was held on Thursday, 5th July, at the house of the President (the Earl Beauchamp), Belgrave Square, when the fifth annual report of the Council was read. The chief points dealt with in this report are the monthly publication of the *Folk-lore Journal*, which has given much satisfaction to the members, and the progress made with the Folk-tale tabulation. The help is asked of volunteers who are willing to undertake the tabulation of tales in various collections or of scattered stories. We learn that the Bibliography of Folk-Lore is being proceeded with. Letters A, B (author's names) are printed, and C is nearly ready for press.

THE sudden death of Mr. H. F. Turle, the editor of *Notes and Queries*, on Thursday, June 28th, is a great loss to literature. He possessed the many qualities that are required to make a good editor, and he was deservedly popular in his position. But to his friends—and they are very numerous—his loss is irreparable; and the blow has been the more severe in that it was so sudden. Mr. Turle was born on the 23rd of July, 1835.

THE number of the *Western Antiquary* for June contains a bibliographical list of the writings of Dr. John Kitto, by Mr. G. C. Boase, which is printed as a contribution towards the projected Devonshire Bibliography.

THE Exhibition of Ecclesiastical Art, which has for so many years formed an interesting adjunct to the Church Congress, will be held concurrently with the Congress at Reading, in the Science and Art Schools, the use of which has been kindly granted by the Corporation, from October 1st to the 6th. Many of the leading church furnishers, embroiderers, silversmiths, and glass-stainers have already promised to contribute specimens of their workmanship. Educational books and appliances will also be included. A portion of the space will be devoted to a loan collection, which has always at former exhibitions attracted much attention. It will include examples of ancient church plate, ecclesiastical objects of various kinds belonging to past ages, drawings and photographs of ancient buildings, rubbings of monumental brasses, etc. The antiquaries, collectors, and trustees of museums of Berkshire, Oxfordshire, and the adjoining counties, are now being invited to contribute. This being the jubilee year of the Oxford movement—the publication of the *Tracts for the Times* having commenced in 1833—it is intended to mark the anniversary by bringing together a collection of portraits, autographs, books, etc., of those who took part in the movement. The collection will include not only the writers of the *Tracts*, but any other authors who contributed to the literature of the period, as well as the artists, architects, musicians, etc., who assisted in reducing the principles enunciated in books into actual practice. A special appeal is made for contributions to this part of the loan collection. As in former years, a portion of the building will be placed at the disposal of the principal Church Societies for their publications, and a room will be provided for the use of the Secretary or representative.

A DONATION of pamphlets on the ancient remains and architecture of Cornwall has been made to Lambeth Palace Library, by Mr. H. Michell Whitley, Hon. Secretary to the Royal Institution of Cornwall. Our literary readers may be interested to know that a MS. of the charters, grants, etc., of Launceston Priory exists at Lambeth, and that much use of it has been made by Sir John Maclean, the eminent archæologist, for his parochial history of Trigg Minor, in Cornwall. Messrs. Boase and Courtney have also presented their valuable *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis* to the Library. Lambeth Palace Library is open daily (Saturdays excepted), and the same facilities for study offered by the late Archbishop Tait are continued by his successor Dr. Benson, whose name and labours have been so intimately associated with Truro.

SOME important statistics relating to the last census of the German Empire have been drawn up by the Imperial Statistical Office. The *Börsenblatt* gives some for the bookselling trade of Germany, from which we learn that 22,259 persons are employed in it, 19,484 of whom are where bookselling is the chief business, and on these are depending nearly 30,000 persons.

THE new critical edition of Luther's works promises to be a great success. Possessing the support of the German emperor, most of the States of Germany have subscribed, besides which the various consistories, public libraries, schools and colleges have sent in their names. The first volume at least is to be ready for the approaching festival.

WE learn from the *Printing Times and Lithographer* that at a recent social re-union of the *employés* of the Liverpool paper-mills, at Liverpool, New South Wales (owned by Messrs. Williams & Murray), Mr. Murray, the managing partner, made some interesting statements as to the paper manufacture in that colony. He said that during the nine years he had been identified with the industry in the colony, 8500 tons of paper, chiefly for news-printing, had been manufactured at, and supplied to the leading journals of Australia from, the Liverpool paper-mills. The quantity of coals used during the time amounted to 40,000 tons, and of straw to 4,500 tons. The freight and carriage, chiefly on Government railways, had absorbed £28,000, wages £45,000, whilst the purchase of old rags had cost £50,000. He explained the advantages which nature had bestowed upon New South Wales towards fostering the industry. In certain districts a straw was produced which yielded a percentage and was of a quality equal to the best Spanish esparto. Coals were in abundance, and to be had at very low prices; whilst the supply of fine soft water for paper-making in the Liverpool district was probably not equalled in the world. He stated that 95 tons of news printing-paper was used weekly in New South Wales, which, in round numbers, gives 11,065,600 lb. annually. The consumption of imported writing and fancy papers during last year was 325,920 lb., and of brown and wrapping-papers imported 1,929,312 lb.; to say nothing of the products of the local factories, this would give an average consumption to the 800,000 inhabitants of 16½ lb. annually. To these figures must be added £189,079 as the value of books imported, and 19,291 packages of stationers' sundries, valued at 181,893. The *Literary World*, he added, ascertained that the average consumption of paper per head of the population of the following nations was: United States, 17 lb.; England, 11½ lb.; Germany, 8 lb.; France, 7 lb.; Italy, 3½ lb.; Spain, 1 lb.; and Russia, 1 lb. From the figures and official statistics afforded, it was plain that the people of New South Wales were foremost in the consumption of paper—including books, writings, wrappings, and news.

ACCORDING to the last census there are 145 printing and publishing establishments in Boston, U.S. The total number of *employés* is 2876, divided as follows: 2342 men, 436 women, and 98 children. The value of the annual products is estimated at about 5,470,000 dollars.

THE Chicago *Tribune*, it is said, receive for a column of advertisements \$26,000 a year. The New York *Herald* receives for its lowest-priced column \$39,723, and for its highest \$348,000. The New York *Tribune*, for the lowest \$29,764, and for its highest \$85,648; and these papers, it is stated, are never at a loss for advertisements to fill their columns.

MR. WILLIAM PATERSON, the eminent Edinburgh publisher was awarded the first prize by the Commission of the Heraldic Exhibition appointed at Berlin by the Heraldic Society for his exhibit in the Department of Heraldry.

THE International Electric Exhibition at Vienna opens on the 1st of August. Besides exhibiting all electric machines and works produced by them throughout the world, it is the aim of this Exhibition to display a library of works on the subjects of electricity, physics, mechanics, and allied branches; and a circular has been issued by Mr. A. Hartleben, of Vienna, calling the attention of all publishers and booksellers to this plan. The committee of arrangements have entrusted this part of the Exhibition to Mr. Hartleben, who assumes the whole responsibility of communicating with the publishers of the world and taking charge of all they may see fit to send him. He calls upon the publishers of books and periodicals relating to the above-mentioned subjects, in their widest meaning, to send him two copies of any work they care to exhibit, one to be bound uniformly for the shelves and the other to be used or read or handled free of charge, by the visitors at the Exhibition, in a reading-room for that purpose. He promises to make a complete catalogue of all such books and periodicals as he shall receive, which will be distributed free of charge, and will of course bring the works of publishers to the notice of the very best class of buyers of this line of books. Mr. Hartleben has perfected his arrangements, and promises that the expense of exhibiting will be very slight to individuals. All communications should be addressed to A. Hartleben, 1, Wallischgasse, Vienna, Austria.

DURING a period of over two centuries the Royal Society had until the other day only lost two Presidents during their terms of office: now a third name has been added to those of Newton and Banks by the death of Mr. William Spottiswoode. How high the esteem in which this distinguished man was held was strongly marked by the large and remarkable gathering in Westminster Abbey of those who came to pay the last tribute of respect to his memory. Mr. Spottiswoode was not only the recognised head of science as President of the Royal Society, but he was also the active man of business as head of the firm of Eyre and Spottiswoode, the Queen's printers. He was a man of the widest culture and of unerring judgment; it can therefore be no matter of surprise that the counsel of such a man was widely sought. The writer of an obituary in the *Athenaeum* truly says of him,—“Spottiswoode was a man of many gifts and powers, and over all there were thrown the charm of humility combined with dignity and truth.”

THE July number of the *Magazine of American History* is specially interesting, and we may call particular attention to one article entitled “An Unpublished Chapter in Noah Webster's Life: Love and the Spelling Book.” It relates to the lexicographer's early life, when he was disputing with a governor on the propriety of altering the spelling of the English language, and at the same time falling in love with a fascinating young lady.

MR. GEORGE RIVERS, who was for twenty-five years with Messrs. Trübner and Co., and is now located at 4, Queen's Head Passage, E.C., has published an interesting catalogue of second-hand books, arranged for the most part under the countries to which they relate. Seven columns are devoted to Africa, fifteen to America, eight to Australia, and sixty-two to India.

THE gem of the Collection of Towneley Manuscripts—the magnificent vellum MS. with full-page paintings by Giulio Clovio, bound in crimson velvet with silver gilt corners, hinges and clasps, was bought by Mr. Quaritch for £2050.



REVIEWS.

The Records of the Worshipful Company of Stationers.
By CHARLES ROBERT RIVINGTON, Clerk of the Company. (Westminster: Nichols and Sons, 1883.) 8vo, pp. 61.

On the 12th December, 1881, Mr. Rivington read this paper before the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society; and it is now published with two illustrations, one of the Court Room, Stationers' Hall, and the other of the Stock Room. The author does not profess to write a history of the Stationers' Company, but his account of the Records is so good that to some extent it fulfils the purpose of a history. The Appendices contain lists of Printing Patents granted by James the First and his successor, of Royal Printers, of Oxford University Printers, of Cambridge University Printers, of Printers to the City of London, of Masters of the Company from the Incorporation—1556 to 1882, and of the Clerks.

The history of the Stationers' Company is the history of the business side of literature, and we hope that a complete record of this history will some day be produced. When it is taken in hand the author will find much help from this very interesting paper, as well as from Mr. Arber's sumptuous edition of the Company's Registers. Till this good time comes Mr. Rivington's account of the Records will be found of great value. We wish Mr. Rivington could be induced himself to write the history we so much require.

The Archaeology of Rome. By JOHN HENRY PARKER, C.B. Part VI., The Via Sacra, second edition revised and enlarged. Excavations in Rome. (Oxford and London: Parker and Co., 1883.) 8vo.

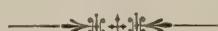
Mr. Parker has associated his name with that of Rome by so many and such strong links that they are never likely to be dissociated. He has for many years watched the excavations that have been going on, and he has taken photographs and drawings of everything worthy of record. His studies have borne in upon him the conviction that the historian Niebuhr is in-

correct in his theories. This view he wishes others to hold also, and so he points out with clearness the reasons for it, and he makes out an exceedingly good case. He urges English schoolmasters to visit Rome and to study the result of the various excavations on the spot, and to take with them their children, for these are generally keen observers, and they are not blinded by prejudice. Till the teachers learn the truth, the public are likely to remain in the dark.

The record of the excavations which have taken place at Rome from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries to the present time is very full and clear. The earlier accounts are taken from contemporary writers, and the later ones are drawn up from Mr. Parker's own observations. It is impossible to do justice to the thoroughness of the author's work in the space at our disposal. The descriptions are most clear; but Mr. Parker does not wish his readers to rely entirely upon his opinions, and therefore he has fully illustrated his book with copies of photographs and drawings which bring the various objects vividly before us. We cannot say more than that the author's treatment is worthy of the grandeur of the subject.

Folk-Lore Relics of Early Village Life. By GEORGE LAWRENCE GOMME, F.S.A. (London: Elliot Stock, 1883.) 8vo.

This interesting volume is one of the first publications of the *Antiquary's Library*, to which we have already alluded in a previous number. Mr. Gomme is so thoroughly at home in the study of this subject that his readers will find themselves safe in his hands, and they will soon see, as they read his pages, that they have to deal with one who has a clear view of the value of Folk-lore to illustrate that portion of the history of the world which cannot be retrieved from written records. It is refreshing to find the odds and ends of popular customs which have hitherto been looked at as mere curiosities, treated as bricks worthy to form a building of some importance. The scheme of the work is as follows: first comes the settlement of the village, then the foundation sacrifice, the occupation of the homestead, the house-spirits, the house-gods as gods of agriculture, leading up to early domestic customs and ending with the village marriage. Each of these chapters is full of illustrative matter of the most curious and interesting character, and in them will be found much food for thought. The reader may not agree with all the author's views, but he will not find much which is not ably supported. The key to the book will be found in the concluding words,—"It must ever be borne in mind that this history has no other records than what it has received from the undying memories, the steadfast faith, the superstitious reverence of generation after generation, who have remembered and believed and feared all that their fathers had remembered and believed and feared."





INDEX SOCIETY.



THE Annual Meeting of the Society was held on Friday, June 29th, in the Great Room of the Society of Arts—Mr. Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A., Director, in the chair. The fifth annual report of the Council was read as follows by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. J. Fenton):—

“At the conclusion of the fifth year of the Society’s existence, the Council think that it will be interesting to the members to have laid before them a comprehensive view of the Society’s aims, of the extent to which progress has already been made in accomplishing them, and of the work which will engage the attention of the Society in the immediate future.

“The Indexes contemplated by the Society have from the outset been divided into three groups: (i.) Indexes of single books; (ii.) Indexes of subjects; (iii.) General Index to knowledge. Each of these classes has an intimate connexion with the others, a general index of knowledge being to a considerable extent based on indexes of subjects, and indexes of subjects based in their turn upon indexes of books. At the same time, each class of indexes has its own special mode of procedure, and appeals to a distinct class of workers. Many will feel inclined to index an individual volume, who would not care to undertake an index to a series; and others who might shrink from both tasks would probably assist in collecting general information towards a common store of universal knowledge. Each class of index, too, appeals to a distinct class of students; and to some extent the respective claims of each seem to come into conflict. Students whose minute research requires the detailed analytical indexing of single volumes are apt to deprecate the more extensive but less minute index of an entire subject; and those to whom indexes of the latter kind are useful may not always see the use of more detailed work. But all classes are equally valuable within their respective scope, and a society which, like the Index Society, is intended to be inclusive, cannot neglect any one of them. Again, though the full value of an Index is not attained until it exists in print, a very considerable use can be made of it while in manuscript. And this leads the Council to the mention of another department of activity which has long been contemplated, but has only lately been successfully brought into operation—viz. the establishment of a central office. At this office the Council propose to collect manuscript indexes both to

books and subjects, and MS. slips contributed to the General Index, which will be sorted under their respective headings. All these will be available for reference by members and the public. An index, therefore, will in future be placed on the shelves immediately upon its completion in MS.; and will commence its career of usefulness while waiting its turn to appear in print.

“In addition to this division into Indexes of Books and Indexes of Subjects, a classification of the subjects themselves was sketched out, and has been steadily kept in view in the Society’s operations. It will be obvious that such a classification is imperatively necessary if any attempt is to be made to compile an Index for General Reference; not, of course, with the intention of attacking and indexing every section at once, but in order that each index, as it is completed, may fall into its proper place, and be joined, in course of time, by its companions, instead of forming a heterogeneous heap along with Indexes of totally different matters.

“Following out the rough sketch already made, the Society may be said to contemplate the gradual conquest of considerable fields in English Literature and Science.

“English History and Literature in their various branches have already been warmly taken up, and other subjects will be added from time to time.

“In Science, the Society proposes to publish (i.) Hand Guides to the Sciences, which will enable students to find readily the standard works on any particular branch of study; and eventually (ii.) Indexes to the subject-matter of the Sciences themselves. Among the Sciences already noted for work may be mentioned—Anthropology; Astronomy; Botany; Geology; Jurisprudence; Mineralogy; Mythology; Politics; Sociology; Theology; Zoology.

“This, it will be said, is a vast undertaking, and one too large for the Society to grapple with. But it may be urged in reply, in the words of Prof. Max Müller, that classification in these matters is half way towards conquest. And this, not only because it keeps the work done in proper definite shape, but finds a place for workers at the most recondite subjects. This is especially necessary now that the Society has opened the office where manuscript indexes are to be deposited. The work thus sorted will be immediately available, and each worker will feel that his work has found its way to its allotted pigeon-hole, and has done its share, however small, towards filling up the gaps in that particular subject.

“The Council now proceed to show what work has been done and is now in hand in the various sections, together with an outline of the work intended to be taken in hand as opportunities and workers offer themselves. As respects the record of work done and doing, the Council may remark that, though it may seem meagre, it will be found in several cases that the indexes are exhaustive of their subject. For instance, the Index of Norfolk Topography, the Index to Hereditary Titles, and the Indexes to Botany and Vegetable Technology, are complete repertoires of information on their respective subjects. They are not likely to become obsolete, and will not require supplements for many years. In the meantime they are steadily repaying the cost of their production, and have set the

hands of the Council free to undertake fresh work in other departments. It was, in the opinion of the Council, better to accomplish the work satisfactorily, once for all, than to undertake it in a manner which would necessitate a repetition of it in a few years' time. These considerations will doubtless justify the Council, in the opinion of the members, for the scale of thoroughness on which they have issued these volumes. It will be noticed that some of the sections are better filled than others, owing either to their greater usefulness or popularity, and these sections will probably be the earliest to be finished and appear in print. Still, it is important that all the sections should be attacked and conquered, and the Council hope that this expression of their readiness to receive contributions will induce workers to come forward and fill the empty spaces."

A full classification of work done, work in hand, and work proposed, follows here; and in conclusion the Council express their regret that want of funds prevents them from sending to the printer several valuable indexes ready for the press.

The adoption of the report was moved by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Robert Harrison, Vice-president. The following resolution was moved by Mr. G. L. Gomme and seconded by Mr. Fenton, and after some discussion was carried unanimously:—

"That the Council be requested to communicate with the Councils of the various scientific and literary societies, with a view to establishing a uniform system of indexing."

The remainder of the business was formal. The speakers were Messrs. Robert Harrison, Edward Solly, G. L. Gomme, Sidney Gedge, H. S. Ashbee, Eve Leigh, and J. Fenton.



CORRESPONDENCE.



AUTHORS AND THEIR CRITICS.

In the *Autobiography of Sir Egerton Brydges*, vol. ii., page 431, he says, "Oh, my traducers will exclaim, 'what a fanciful picture he has drawn of himself!—how unlike the original!—Surly, stern, misanthropic, captious, contradictory, furious, confused, moody, melancholy, querulous, arrogant, vain, awkward, dull, pusillanimous, a lover of show, recklessly expensive, arid of titles and rank, and aspiring to all employments without any regard to his fitness for them,—and all sorts of other degrading epithets. Some day these calumnies will be forgotten. *Le bon temps viendra!* Lord Byron took an odd mode of getting rid of detractions and obloquies by exaggerating them and then laughing them to scorn. Perhaps Rousseau did the same." S. SALT.

Gateside, Whicham, Cumberland.

LIBRARY STATISTICS.

As one of the writers of the article "Libraries" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, may I be permitted to make a few observations on some editorial remarks

in your July number? In April you printed certain statistics of Paris libraries, including the information that "the Bibliothèque Nationale contains more than half a million volumes" a fact commented upon in the *Monthly Notes of the Library Association* for May, where reference was made to the *Encyclopædia* for more exact particulars. You now say: "In printing these statistics we omitted our authority. This oversight we are glad to have the opportunity of setting right. The French Minister of Public Instruction is responsible for the figures, which are taken from his report and printed in the *Chronique de la Bibliographie de la France*, . . . Whether the editor of the *Monthly Notes* and the *Encyclopædia Britannica* are better authorities on the subject of French libraries than this distinguished official we must leave for others to settle." If you will refer once more to the *Chronique*, I think you will be disinclined to believe that the Minister is at all responsible for the paragraph. In the first place no "report" was mentioned, but under *Faits divers* appeared on January 13 the announcement "Le Ministère [not 'M. le Ministre,' be it observed] de l'Instruction publique vient de terminer une intéressante statistique," etc., etc. This is without date or authority of any kind. Surely the Minister of Public Instruction is not to be held responsible for every piece of gossip to which the name of his department is tacked. As regards the extent of the Bibliothèque Nationale, it is sufficient to refer to the latest and best authority on this subject—"La Bibliothèque Nationale, son origine et ses accroissements jusqu'à nos jours; notice historique par T. Mortreuil, secrétaire de la Bibliothèque Nationale" (Paris, 1878, 8vo). Here we find (pp. 161-2) that the official statistics reported 2,077,571 as the exact number of volumes as far back as 1874. But no person who knows anything about library history can seriously contend that the *Bibliothèque Nationale* only possesses half a million volumes. On French history only it contains nearly that number. Half a million volumes would reduce it to one-third the size of the British Museum. The other figures are nearly all equally erroneous; but it is scarcely necessary to fill your valuable space with a lengthy refutation of a document which contains so much internal evidence of its want of authenticity.

HENRY R. TEDDER.

Athenaeum Club, July 10, 1883.

BISHOP BAYLY'S PRACTICE OF PIETY.

(III. 63.)

MR. BAILEY'S valuable and interesting paper on this curious book ought to have attracted more attention than appears to have been the case. My knowledge of the subject is, I regret to say, very recent, never having heard of the work until about a year ago. I was so struck with it that I commenced to collect material for a possible article, but Mr. Bailey has anticipated me in a very satisfactory manner.

I fear that it will be very difficult to form anything approaching a perfect bibliography without gathering all the editions together on one's own table—an impossible task. The various reprints have been exe-

cuted with slavish fidelity, so that the passage in the dedication relied upon by Mr. Bailey as an indication of the particular edition is not altogether trustworthy. The names of the members of the royal family, too, have been retained as they were in the earlier editions, the faithful being invited to pray by name for persons who had been in their graves for many a long year.

I have recently had through my hands a copy purporting to be the 35th edition. It was "Printed for Robert Allot, and are to be had at the signe of the Beare in Pauls Churchyard." It is in 12mo, and measures $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in., pp. xviii, 701. The title is printed from a wood block, and the signatures extend from A to Gg. In the library of Sion College there is an edition dated 1638, said to be "amplified by the author." The last edition. London: printed by R. V. for Andrew Crooke." It measures about $4\frac{1}{4} \times 3$ in., and ought to be a 12mo, but it collates 8vo. The title is engraved on copper by W. Marshall. Including the title, the book contains pp. xii, 535, iii. The three pages at the end consist of the contents.

At Lambeth I found an edition dated 1675, but as the last figure is written in ink, it may possibly hide something underneath. It is "amplified by the author." The last edition. London: Printed for Philip Chetwende." 12mo, pp. x + 500. Size $4\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ in." The title is printed from an engraved plate, but apparently not on a separate leaf, as it is reckoned with the first sheet as if it had been worked with the letter-press. The test passage in the Introduction runs thus—"come now forth again the 13th time," so that it is probably a verbatim reprint of the thirteenth edition.

A copy in my own possession, for which I gave fourpence a few months ago, is dated 1676, and is a 12mo consisting of pp. xviii, 466. The edition is not stated on the title, but in the introduction the work is said to have "come now forth again the 35 time." The publisher is Philip Chetwynd. Mr. Bailey speaks of a thirty-fifth edition published by Mary Browning in 1680; so that we have now no less than three editions, printed respectively in 1635, 1676 and 1680, but all purporting to be the thirty-fifth edition.

Another copy at Sion College is dated 1685, and is about post 8vo size. It is described on the title-page as "Anplified by the author." Now the first time printed in so large a character. London: Printed for Edward Brewster, at the Crane in S. Paul's Churchyard." The frontispiece consists of an engraving on copper by Sturt, of Charles, Prince of Wales (i.e. Charles I.), followed by an engraved title, and then a printed title. Pp. xxviii, 548. The preliminary matter includes a leaf consisting of a list of books printed for Edward Brewster. According to the signatures the two engraved titles are reckoned with the first sheet as in the edition of 1675 previously described.

I have also a note of the "55th edition corrected," published by Daniel Midwinter, in 1723, the engraved frontispiece being dated 1713. 8vo, pp. xii, 464.

So far as I have been able to compare the above-mentioned copies, they are absolutely identical as to the matter, the variations in size being due to the different type used.

I trust that these notes will induce other readers of the BIBLIOGRAPHER to send accounts of any copies of the *Practice of Piety* to which they may have access. What do the libraries of Oxford and Cambridge contain?

RICHARD B. PROSSER.

ROBINSON CRUSOE. (III. 33.)

REFERRED to the article on "Robinson Crusoe" in No. 14 of the BIBLIOGRAPHER, I have just found a copy, containing also the "Vision of the Angelic World," marked sixteenth edition, 1 vol. 12mo, with four plates, printed by T. Martin, 44, Gracechurch Street, in 1792.

JAS. C. WOODS.

2, Glanmor Terrace, Uplands, Swansea.

LIBRARIES.

Birmingham: Old Library.—Although the Committee have not thought it advisable at present to carry out the extensive structural alterations and extensions recommended in the last annual report, they have thrown open the hall, a part of the librarian's room, and the old offices, into one large entrance-hall. A new general catalogue, compiled by Mr. Charles E. Scarce, the librarian, which has just been completed, is highly praised in an article in the *Birmingham Daily Gazette*. Incorporated in the alphabet is a complete list of all the articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* relating to England and English writers and statesmen from 1831 to 1874.

Philadelphia: Library Company.—Bulletin for July 1883. This number contains a description of a valuable collection of *Americana* arranged chronologically, and a list of the issues of the press in Pennsylvania from 1760 to 1769, by Charles R. Hildeburn.

Wandsworth: Public Library.—The Public Libraries Acts have been adopted in the parish of Wandsworth by a majority of 1,068.

Wimbledon: Public Library.—At a poll on June 21st the Free Libraries Acts were adopted by a majority of 81.

The following Booksellers' Catalogues have been received:—

Barker (Frederick), 15, Brooklyn Road, Shepherd's Bush (Autograph Letters and Historical Documents); Claudio (A.), Paris; Cohn (Albert), Berlin; Colwell (E.), Hereford; Downing (William), Birmingham; Drayton (S.) and Sons, Exeter; Gladding (R.), 76, Whitechapel Road; Herbert (C.), 60, Goswell Road; Lowe (Charles), Birmingham; Maggs (U.), 159, Church Street, Paddington Green; Paterson (William), Edinburgh; Smith (W. H.) and Son, 186, Strand; Taylor and Son, Northampton; Thorpe (James), Brighton; Wake (Henry T.), Wingfield Park, near Fritchley, Derby (Books, Coins, Antiquities, etc.); Wilson (James), Birmingham; Yule (J.), Scarborough.

Sale Catalogues have been received from Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge, and from Mr. Dowell, Edinburgh.

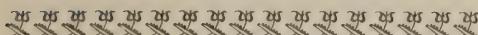


THE

BIBLIOGRAPHER.



SEPTEMBER, 1883.

ON BOOK-COLLECTIONS IN
ALGERIA.

BY F. POINGDESTRE CARREL.



ET must be said at the outset that book-collections in Algeria are neither numerous nor extensive, and, as the properties of an eastern colony, they have little history and few vicissitudes worth noticing.

Considerable apathy seems to exist on the subject: the "Colons" are incessantly asking for state aid for this or that purpose; but educational help, I believe, is rarely solicited. It is true that the various scholastic establishments possess their own libraries, but the contents of 102 scholastic libraries added together give no more than 12,000 volumes.

It might have been supposed that since the conquest several large public libraries would have sprung up; but such has not been the case, for the largest—that of Algiers—has very few claims to be regarded as a large library.

There are but four towns possessing libraries of any importance; and these are Algiers, Constantine and Bona on the east, and Oran on the west. They are differently housed: two occupy joint quarters with the "Mairie," and two similarly with the Museum, so that there is no building exclusively devoted to the purposes of a library. As for those which inhabit the Mairies, they may be said to be completely marred by their municipal connection, and to have no real recognition by the inhabitants, many of whom

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are but feebly aware of their existence. The Oran library is an instance of this: it contains about 1300 works, and is located in a large room on the first floor of the Mairie. This room, overlooking the sea as it does, would be as pleasant a place as could be desired, were it not for the continual presence of six municipal clerks, who transact their business, necessarily with much conversation, in the room. The most that can be said in praise of this library is that it contains a fair collection of works on the conquest of Algeria, and many volumes on African travel and Arab customs.

To Constantine much the same remarks apply, and the accommodation is barely sufficient. The library was formed by a municipal and a private donation, and now numbers 8000 volumes, among which are seventy works of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Bona possesses about 5000 volumes, chiefly collected by the military authorities, the Académie d'Hippone, and a local club. The Academy which contains the library is unfortunately situated almost in the suburbs of the town.

Having given these few particulars of the condition of the libraries of the smaller Algerian towns, which do not require more lengthy notice, I will proceed to say a few words upon the literary property of the capital.

I have visited libraries in many parts of the world, but I cannot remember one more charmingly lodged than the library of Algiers. The building is not European: had it been so, it would probably have been built with that unsuitableness to climate which is so great a characteristic of modern Algerian towns.

Before the conquest the building, the date of which is given as 1780, was the property of the celebrated Mustapha Pasha, and is, of course, completely Moorish in its architecture. It is approached by a narrow lane, at the back of the edifice which serves for a cathedral, well worn by the footsteps of the students of the Lycée of the town, and is entered by a fine old Moorish doorway. The place is well known to visitors to Algiers, because the Museum occupies the lower floor, which I cannot help thinking is a great pity. The structure is of the usual quad-

rangular form, and the court possesses a fountain surrounded by tropical plants, which diffuses a coolness and a sense of repose that makes the gallery above a perfect elysium for readers, who are able to read half in the open air, with a constant blue sky above them. Such a place is well calculated to make European workers sigh at the climatic disadvantages under which they labour.

The library owes its origin to the illustrious Governor-General the Maréchal Comte de Chancel, at whose instance the town made a grant for the purpose of creating it, in 1835.

Under his orders all the Arab MSS. were sent to Algiers which had been obtained at the conquest, and which were obtainable from the various expeditions against the recalcitrant chiefs. MSS. came in from Constantine and Mascara, from the ancient Arab city of Tlemcen, famous for its dynasty of kings, and from other parts, which, added to those obtained at the taking of Algiers, form a collection embracing almost every branch of human learning from an Arabic point of view, and well worthy the attention of Arabic students.

The subjects of the MS. volumes, some of which date from the twelfth century, are very varied, and include every branch of Arabic literature—such as books of instruction in the art of reading the Koran, treatises on the unity of God, the principles of religion, the virtues of the Prophet, and the principles of the Law of various kinds; works and commentaries on faith, law, philosophy, arithmetic, logic, history, zoology, medicine, voyages, geography, astronomy, philology, grammar, rhetoric, military art, occult sciences, poetry, tales and proverbs; books of prayer, miscellaneous writings, and glosses of the most learned Doctors. The collection now numbers about 1750 volumes; and the librarian, M. McCarthy, was very careful to explain to me that it was composed of *volumes of MSS.*, and not of separate rolls, —a misconception, he said, which was very prevalent in France. Additions to this collection are seldom made, because Arab owners are always most disinclined to sell any manuscripts which may have descended to them from their families, and negotiations for purchase are thus rendered very difficult.

The chief mosque of the town possesses some manuscripts, but so jealously are they guarded by the priesthood, that even followers of the Prophet have frequently some difficulty in obtaining access to them. Overtures have been made with a view of adding this collection to the public one; but they have always been met with distinct refusals, although many of the native inhabitants have favoured such a project.

The library contains about 20,000 volumes of modern works. A small proportion of this number is in the Arabic language—the worst printed volumes being the products of the Egyptian press. M. McCarthy explained to me the disadvantages under which he laboured in the double capacity of librarian and curator of the Museum, and how liable his two charges were to crowd upon each other. A few works are published in Algeria upon its geography and antiquities; but, considering the proximity of the mother country, it is perhaps not surprising that their number is not great.



JOHN HALL, SURGEON OF MAIDSTONE.



JOHN HALL was a poet as well as an orthodox surgeon who hated all empirics and quacks. He appears to have commenced and ended his literary career by the publication of verse; but his best known work is "*An Historiall Expostulation | against the beastlye abusers, bothe of Chyrurgerie | and Physyke, in our tyme: with a goodlye | Doctrine and Instruction, necessarye to | be marked and followed of all true | Chirurgiens: | Gathered and diligentlye set forth | by | John Halle Chyrurgien.*" Imprinted at London in Flete Streate, nyghe unto Saint Dun | stones Church, by Thomas Marshe. | An. 1565," published at the end of "*A most excellent and Learned Worke of Chirurgerie, called Chirurgia Parua Lanfranci, Lanfranke of Mylayne his briefe: reduced from dyvers translations to our vulgar or usuall frase and now first published in the Englyshe prynce, by John Halle Chirurgien.*" The *Expostulation* was reprinted by the

Percy Society, and was edited, with an introduction, by Mr. T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S.

This work contains the portrait which is here reproduced.*

Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps at one time thought it probable that Hall was some connexion of John Hall, the son-in-law of Shakespeare,

We have little or no biographical information respecting Hall, except that which we gain from the portrait, which tells us that he was thirty-five in the year 1564. He must therefore have been born in 1529 or 1530. The following acrostic will give some idea of his poetical powers:—



but he is now sure that the Maidstone surgeon had nothing to do with the husband of Susanna Shakespeare. Oddly enough, Watt in his *Bibliotheca Britannica* confuses the two men, and puts down the younger man's work as having been written by the elder John Hall.

* We are indebted to Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps, F.R.S., for kindly lending this block.

“ I f reason maye the justice be
O f this my minde the truthe to trye :
H owe can there be despaire in me
N o truthe sithe reason can denye.

“ H appye it is when men esteme,
A ll' one in truthe the same to tell,
L et no man voyde of reason deme,
L est he agaynste the truthe rebell.”

His first book was entitled—“ *Certayne Chapters taken out of the Proverbes of Solomon*,

with other chapters of the Holy Scripture and certayne Psalmes of David, translated into English metre by John Hall. London, by Thomas Raynalde. 1549, 8vo."

Here he complains that some of his psalms had been unfairly attributed to Thomas Sternhold. In which case they must have appeared somewhere before they were collected, and Hall must have been very young when he wrote them.

Another book was published in the same year as the *Historiall Expostulation*, and was printed by the same printer. The title is—"The Court of Virtue, containing many Holy or Spreual Songs, Sonnettes, Psalmes, Ballets and Short Sentences as well as of Holy Scripture as others, with Music Notes. London, by Tho. Marshe, 1565."

The last book which he appears to have published is entitled—"A Poesie in Forme of a Vision, briefly inveying against the most hatefull and prodigious artes of Necromancie, Witchcraft, Sorcerie, Incantations and divers other detestable and deuilishe practises, dayly used under colour of Judicall Astrologie. Compiled in metre by L. H. Printed at London by Rowland Hall, dwellyng in Gutter Lane, at the signe of the halfe Egle and the Keys." 1568, 8vo, 16 leaves.



ANONYMOUS POEMS.

BY EDWARD SOLLY, F.R.S.



EN the last century a great number of anonymous poems were published. Some of these were subsequently claimed for particular authors, and printed in posthumous editions of their works—sometimes rightly, but very often in error. Two circumstances very much contributed to this result: namely, that many of these poems, especially the more interesting ones, those written for political purposes, were hardly of a character which an author of reputation would care to put his name to; and secondly, that, as there could hardly be any copyright in an anonymous publication, any one else might, if he pleased, publish a "second part," or a quite

new poem with the old title, but taking a very different side in politics; or, trading on the reputation and popularity of a successful poetical tract, he might place on his title-page "By the author of so-and-so," making it appear that he and the popular author "rowed in the same boat," leaving readers to find out that the two writers did not "row with the same sculls." Thus the reputation of the first writer was to some extent injured, whilst that of the second was perhaps not aided. In 1704 Swift published his celebrated *Tale of a Tub* anonymously, and when the authorship of it was directly attributed to his cousin the Rev. Thomas Swift, rector of Puttenham, in Surrey, a Crown living to which he was presented in 1694 at the instance of Sir William Temple, and which he enjoyed for the long period of fifty-eight years—during the whole of which time he wrote or rather published nothing—Swift was sorely tempted to admit that he, and not "his little parson cousin," was the author of the tale; but prudence prevailed over cousinly contempt, and he strictly preserved his incognito to the end of his life. Even when it was openly asserted that, if Thomas Swift was not the sole author, he wrote in conjunction with Jonathan Swift, the latter kept silence; but his indignation only found vent in 1709, in the apology prefixed to a new edition, in which he says only one man wrote the *Tale of a Tub*; and "if any person will prove his claim to three lines in the whole book, let him step forth, and tell his name and titles, upon which the bookseller shall have orders to prefix them to the next edition." It may be taken for granted that it was pretty generally known that Jonathan Swift was the author, but he did not admit it, and to have openly asserted it would have been a libel. Hence others might and did make use of the title. Thus, when in 1708 Dr. William King's *Art of Cookery* was anonymously printed without his consent, the publisher boldly printed on the title-page "By the author of the *Tale of a Tub*." As a necessary consequence the poem was bought, read, and praised, as being Swift's; and as Swift could not disclaim it without acknowledging himself as the writer of the "Tale," and King did not care to set the matter right, King's poem has very commonly been

treated as by Dean Swift. Even so lately as 1863 it was included amongst Swift's separate works in Bohn's edition of Lowndes's *Bibliographer's Manual* (p. 2559), without any note; though Lowndes rightly also placed it under the heading of "King, W." at page 1275. It was with the same idea of making use of the title of Swift's famous little book, that in 1709, when Oldmixon published his *History of Addresses*—which by the way is so constantly attributed to Defoe—the publisher placed on the title-page "By one very near akin to the author of the *Tale of a Tub*."

Poets have often adopted a title already appropriated by a previous writer, sometimes perhaps in ignorance. This, when the writings are anonymous, leads to a good deal of confusion. According to Mr. Carruthers, Pope published *The Temple of Fame* in 1714. I have never seen a copy with an earlier date than 1715, being the 8vo "Printed for Bernard Lintott betwixt the two Temple Gates in Fleet Street." Mr. Elwin considered this the first issue; and observes that there was a second edition—which, however, he had never seen—published by Lintott that same year. I believe this was the real date of the poem, but I have often looked out for an earlier copy, in consequence of a curious criticism by Mr. Dennis, who, after drawing attention to the very remarkable fact that Pope saw no women in the *Temple of Fame*, says, "How will he answer this, as a gallant person to the rest of the sex? Are there really no women who are worthy to appear in the *Temple of Fame*? Oh yes, *divers*, he says, *but he thought he should affront the modesty of the sex in showing them there*." Mr. Elwin inquires when and where Pope made this reply; and suggests that perhaps it may be in the second edition [which he had been unable to meet with]. This is not the case, for I have carefully compared the two issues of 1715. Pope states that he wrote the poem in 1711, and it is possible that Dennis saw it in MS. before it was printed; but it is far more probable that he was referring to what he had heard Pope was reported to have said, or written to a friend. Whilst thinking about this, I was struck with an anonymous poem entitled, "*The Temple of Fame: a Poem. Inscrib'd to Mr. Congreve. 8vo. London, printed*

and sold by H. Hills, in Black-fryars near the Water-side, 1709." It is almost impossible but that Pope must have seen and read this little poem, the object of which is to celebrate Queen Anne's victories, and especially Ormond and Rooke; and it is certainly probable that reading it first suggested the idea of writing another *Temple of Fame*, although Pope states that he took the idea solely from Chaucer. It cost me some time to find out who wrote the poem of 1709; but I think the author was the Rev. Dr. Thomas Yalden, 1671—1736, a friend of Addison and Atterbury, who, though mentioned by Johnson in his *Lives of the Poets*, can only be spoken of as a forgotten writer. Johnson says of his poems that "they deserve perusal," but he does not mention amongst them the *Temple of Fame*.

In past years, when trying to discover the writers of some of these forgotten poems, which are of especial interest in the reign of George III., I have often wished that there was, and have more than once commenced to compile, a dictionary of anonymous poems. It would be necessary in the first instance to form an index of first lines. This would lead to the formation of a complete dictionary, to include first lines, titles of poems, authors' adopted names, and authors' real names. It would require also an index showing the collective works of each writer; and there are now many, even of the better known writers, of whose works only very imperfect lists exist. To illustrate this by the foregoing example, we ought to be able to find under

Temple of Fame, 1709. Thomas Yalden.

Temple of Fame, 1715. A. Pope.
and also—

"Till now of late, we thought the loud report."
Yalden's *Temple of Fame*.

"In that soft season when descending showers."
Pope's *Temple of Fame*.

As a mere index, this alone would be of much value; but to render it a work of general use, more information, and especially a means of reference to all the works of each writer, would be very desirable. There is no doubt that, though to make an index of first lines would be easy enough, it would be a work of very considerable labour to discover all the writers' names; and especially in the

case of those who have, like Mr. De la Mayne, first written a poem, and then written under another name an answer to, or a poetical critique on, the previous poem ; and also with such voluminous writers as Dr. Combe and Dr. Wolcot. I now only desire to suggest what I believe to be a literary desideratum, and shall be glad to hear the opinions of others on the subject : best of all it would be to learn that some one already has the matter in hand.



MASTERS OF THE STATIONERS' COMPANY.



HE following is a complete list of the Masters of the Worshipful Company of Stationers from the incorporation of the Company, and is taken from Mr. C. R. Rivington's *Records*, 1883 (see *ante*, p. 85).

1556, 1557.—Thomas Dockwray, notary, d. 1559.
 1558, 1563.—Richard Waye, d. 1577.
 1559, 1564, 1567, 1572.—Reginald Wolfe, Royal printer.
 1560, 1565.—Stephen Kevall.
 1561, 1562, 1566.—John Cawood, printer, d. 1572.
 1568, 1569, 1573, 1574.—Richard Jugge, Queen's printer.
 1570, 1571, 1575, 1576, 1577.—William Seres, printer.
 1578, 1585.—Richard Tottell, printer.
 1579, 1582, 1585.—James Gonneld.
 1580.—John Daye, printer, d. 1584.
 1581, 1586, 1593.—William Norton, Treasurer of Christ's Hospital, d. 1593.
 1583, 1588, 1596.—John Harrison the elder.
 1587.—John Judson.
 1589, 1594.—Richard Watkins, printer.
 1590, 1592, 1593, 1600, 1602, 1608.—George Bishop, alderman, d. 1610.
 1591, 1595.—Francis Coldock, "by birth a gentleman," d. 1602.
 1597, 1599.—Gabriel Cawood, son of John Cawood.
 1598, 1601.—Ralph Newbery.

1603.—Isaac Binge.
 1604, 1610, 1614, 1616.—Thomas Man.
 1605, 1606.—Robert Barker, Queen's printer, d. in the King's Bench Prison, 1645.
 1607, 1611, 1612.—John Norton, Queen's printer and alderman, d. 1612.
 1615.—Thomas Dawson, printer.
 1613, 1626, 1629.—Bonham Norton, printer and alderman.
 1617, 1626.—Simon Waterson, d. 1634.
 1618.—William Leake.
 1619, 1622.—Richard Field.
 1620, 1624.—Humphrey Lownes.
 1623, 1625, 1630.—George Swinhow.
 1627, 1628, 1631, 1632.—George Cole.
 1633, 1634.—Adam Islip.
 1635, 1636.—Felix Kingston.
 1637.—Edmund Weaver.
 1638.—John Harrison.
 1639, 1640.—John Smethwicke.
 1640.—William Aspley, d. during his year of office.
 1641.—Henry Fetherston.
 1642, 1648.—Thomas Downes.
 1643, 1651.—Nicholas Bourne.
 1644, 1645, 1649, 1656.—Robert Mead.
 1646, 1654, 1658.—Samuel Mann.
 1647, 1648.—John Parker.
 1650.—George Latham.
 1652, 1653, 1662, 1663.—Miles Flesher, printer.
 1655.—Henry Walley.
 1657.—Henry Seyle.
 1659.—William Lee, bookseller.
 1660.—Philemon Stephens.
 1661, 1667.—Humphrey Robinson, bookseller.
 1664.—Richard Thrale.
 1665, 1666.—Andrew Crooke, bookseller.
 1668, 1669.—Sir Thomas Davies, Knight, Alderman, and Sheriff, Lord Mayor in 1677.
 1670.—William Seale.
 1671.—Evan Tyler.
 1672.—Ralph Smith, bookseller.
 1673, 1674.—Richard Royston, bookseller to James I., Charles I., and Charles II.
 1675.—George Sawbridge, bookseller.
 1676.—Abel Roper, bookseller.
 1677.—Robert White.
 1678, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1687.—Roger Norton, printer.
 1679, 1681, 1682.—Samuel Mearne. He died whilst in office.

1680.—John Macock.
1681.—Thomas Vere.
1685.—Hugh Herringman.
1686, 1693.—John Bellinger.
1687, 1688.—Henry Hills, printer.
1685.—John Towse.
1689, 1692.—Edward Brewster.
1690, 1691.—Ambrose Isted.
1694, 1695.—John Simms.
1696, 1697.—Henry Mortlocke, bookseller.
1698, 1699.—Robert Clavell, bookseller.
1700, 1701, 1702, 1709, 1710, 1711,
1712.—William Phillips, bookseller.
1703.—Thomas Parkhurst.
1704, 1705.—Richard Simpson, bookseller.
1706.—Walter Kettily, bookseller.
1707.—Edward Dovrel.
1708.—Charles Harper.
1713.—Daniel Brown, bookseller.
1714, 1715.—John Basket, printer to the King, d. 1742.
1716, 1717.—Nicholas Boddington, bookseller.
1717, 1718, 1719.—Richard Mount, stationer.
1720, 1721.—John Sprint, bookseller.
1722, 1723, 1724.—John Knaplock, bookseller, d. 1737.
1725, 1726.—John Walthoe, bookseller.
1727, 1728.—James Knapton, bookseller, d. 1736.
1729, 1730, 1731, 1732.—James Roberts, printer, d. 1754.
1733, 1734, 1735.—William Mount, Treasurer of St. Thomas's Hospital, d. 1769.
1736, 1737.—Samuel Ashurst.
1738, 1739.—Samuel Buckley, bookseller, and afterwards printer. Printed the *London Gazette*.
1740, 1741.—James Round.
1742, 1743, 1744.—John Knapton, bookseller.
1745, 1746.—Thomas Brewer.
1747, 1748.—William Inneys, bookseller.
1749, 1750.—Stephen Theodore Janssen, M.P. for the City of London, Alderman, Lord Mayor 1754, Chamberlain of London 1765, succeeded to the title of baronet on the death of his brother, Sir Henry Janssen, in 1766; d. 1777.
1751, 1752.—Thomas Ridge.
1753.—Thomas Page.

1754.—Samuel Richardson, bookseller and novelist, d. 1761.
1755.—John March.
1756.—Francis Gosling, Alderman and Lord Mayor, knighted.
1757.—Thomas Wootten, bookseller.
1758.—Charles Hitch, bookseller, J.P. for Essex, d. 1764.
1759.—Jacob Tonson, bookseller, High Sheriff for Surrey in 1750, d. 1767.
1760.—John Clarke.
1761.—Allington Wilde, printer, d. 1770.
1762.—John Coles.
1763.—Edward Say, printer.
1764.—Richard Brooke.
1765.—Richard Manby, bookseller, d. 1769.
1766.—Henry Woodfall, printer, d. 1767.
1767, 1771.—John Vowell, stationer, d. 1781.
1768.—James Bailey.
1769.—Matthew Jenner, printer of the *Daily Advertiser*, d. 1786.
1770.—Paul Vaillant, bookseller, and importer of foreign books.
1771.—Thomas Gamull, d. during his year of office, Jan. 12, 1772.
1772.—Joshua Jenom, d. 1774.
1773.—John Beecroft.
1774.—William Strahan, King's printer, born 1715, died 1785.
1775.—John Rivington, bookseller, d. 1792.
1776.—Robert Brown, printer, d. 1781.
1777.—Thomas Wright, wholesale stationer, Alderman, Sheriff in 1779, Lord Mayor 1785, d. 1798.
1778.—Daniel Richards, stationer, d. 1802.
1779.—Lockyer Davis, d. 1791.
1780.—William Gill, wholesale stationer, Alderman, Sheriff 1781, Treasurer of Christ's Hospital 1785, Lord Mayor 1788, d. 1788.
1781.—William Owen, bookseller, d. 1793.
1782.—Thomas Caslon, bookseller, d. 1783.
1783.—John Boydell, engraver, Alderman, Lord Mayor 1790, d. 1804.
1784.—Thomas Harrison, printer of the *London Gazette*, d. 1781.
1785.—Robert Gyfford, bookseller d. 1806.
1786.—William Fenner, printer, d. 1809.
1787.—Thomas Greenhill, stationer, d. 1798.

1788.—Thomas Hooke, stationer, d. 1815.
 1789.—Thomas Field, d. 1794.
 1790.—John March, printer, d. 1798.
 1791.—Thomas Pote, of Eton, bookseller, d. 1794.
 1792.—Henry Baldwin, printer, proprietor of the *St. James's Chronicle*, d. 1813.
 1793.—John Townsend, d. 1804.
 1794.—Henry Clarke, stationer, d. 1820.
 1795.—William Chapman, d. 1800.
 1796.—Richard Welles, stationer, d. 1803.
 1797.—Henry Sampson Woodfall, printer, d. 1805.
 1798.—Thomas Cadell, bookseller, Alderman and Sheriff, d. 1803.
 1799.—James Bate, stationer, d. 1809.
 1800.—William Stephens, law stationer, d. 1806.
 1801.—Henry Parker, stationer, d. 1809.
 1802.—Charles Dilly, bookseller, born 1739, d. 1807.
 1803.—William Dornville, bookseller, Sheriff 1804, Alderman, Lord Mayor 1813, created a baronet 1814, d. 1833.
 1804.—John Nichols, printer of the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons, d. 1826.
 1805.—Francis Rivington, bookseller, d. 1822.
 1806.—Mathew Bloxam, M.P.
 1807.—Thomas Vallance, wholesale stationer, d. 1823.
 1808.—Henry Woolsey Byfield, bookseller, d. 1827.
 1809.—Samuel Hawksworth, bookseller, d. 1827.
 1810.—John Crickitt, marshal and serjeant-at-arms of the Admiralty Court, d. 1811.
 1811.—Josiah Boydell, engraver, d. 1818.
 1812.—Thomas Smith, d. 1829.
 1813.—John Barker, printer, d. 1831.
 1814.—John Wallis Street, bookseller, d. 1817.
 1815.—Joseph Collyer, engraver, d. 1827.
 1816.—Christopher Magnay, Alderman, Sheriff 1813, Lord Mayor 1821, d. 1826.
 1817.—Thomas Payne, bookseller, d. 1831.
 1818.—Joseph Gardiner of Newgate Street, wholesale stationer, d. 1829.
 1819.—Charles Rivington, bookseller, d. 1833.
 1820.—William Walker, d. 1830.
 1821.—William Witherby, d. 1840.
 1822.—Robert Davidson, d. 1824.
 1823.—George Wilkie, bookseller, d. 1826.
 1824.—William Venables, wholesale stationer, Alderman, Lord Mayor 1826, d. 1840.
 1825.—Thomas Bensley, printer, d. 1835.
 1826.—Richard Marsh, stationer, d. 1847.
 1827.—Thomas Turner, paper maker, d. 1843.
 1828.—James Harrison, printer, d. 1847.
 1829.—John Crowder, Alderman, Lord Mayor 1829, proprietor of the *Public Ledger*, d. 1830.
 1830.—John Key, wholesale stationer, Alderman, Lord Mayor 1830-31, created a baronet.
 1831.—Roger Pettward.
 1832.—Joseph Baker, map engraver.
 1833.—George Woodfall, printer, d. 1844.
 1834.—Charles Fourdrinier, wholesale stationer, d. 1841.
 1835.—Edward London Wilts, stationer, d. 1841.
 1836.—Thomas Chapman, d. 1849.
 1837, 1841.—William Barrow, stationer, d. 1851.
 1838.—William Francis Chapman, wholesale stationer, d. 1849.
 1839.—George Rowe, stationer, d. 1848.
 1840.—Thomas Steel, law stationer, d. 1841.
 1842, 1843.—Charles Baldwin, printer, d. 1869.
 1844.—Richard Bate, stationer, d. 1856.
 1845.—William Carpenter, printer, d. 1854.
 1846.—John Walter, printer, Proprietor of *The Times*, d. 1847.
 1847.—William Magnay, Alderman, Lord Mayor and created a baronet 1844.
 1848.—John Lewis Cox, printer to the East India Company, d. 1856.
 1849.—Benjamin Gibbons, wholesale stationer.
 1850.—John Bowyer Nichols, printer, d. 1863.
 1851.—Thomas Gardiner, wholesale stationer, d. 1866.
 1852.—Thomas Taylor, stationer, d. 1871.
 1853.—William Farlow, law stationer, d. 1866.
 1854.—Samuel Gyfford, bookseller, d. 1856.
 1855.—Francis Graham Moon, engraver,

Alderman, Lord Mayor, and created a baronet 1855, d. 1871.

1856.—Nathaniel Graham, bookseller, d. 1861.

1857, 1862.—John Dickinson, paper manufacturer, d. 1859.

1861.—John Saddington, copper plate printer, d. 1861.

1860, 1862.—Henry Foss, bookseller, d. 1868.

1861.—James William Adlard, printer, d. 1865.

1863.—John Simpson, music publisher, d. 1868.

1864.—James Daikers, stationer, d. 1869.

1865.—Thomas Jones, papermaker, d. 1876.

1866, 1867.—Edmund Hodgson, book-auctioneer, d. 1875.

1868.—Henry Adlard, engraver.

1869.—Henry Good, stationer, d. 1874.

1870, 1876.—Henry George Brown, wholesale stationer, d. 1881.

1871.—William Tyler, wholesale stationer, d. 1875.

1872.—Sydney Hedley Waterlow, Alderman, Sheriff 1866, Lord Mayor and created a baronet 1872, M.P. and Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

1873.—Francis Rivington, bookseller.

1874.—William Watson, printer.

1875.—William Good, stationer.

1876.—Charles Rivington, solicitor, d. 1876.

1877.—William Rivington, printer.

1878.—George Chater, wholesale stationer.

1879.—Francis Wyatt Truscott, printer, Alderman, Sheriff 1871, Lord Mayor and knighted 1879.

1880.—James Figgins, type founder, Alderman, formerly M.P. for Shrewsbury.

1881.—Richard William Starkey, wholesale stationer.

1882.—Joseph Johnson Miles, bookseller, J.P. for Middlesex.

The following is a complete list of the clerks:—

1575, Richard Collins; 1613, Thomas Mountfort; 1630, Henry Walley; 1652, John Burroughs; 1663, George Tokefield; 1673, John Lilly; 1681, John Garrett; 1692, Christopher Grandage; 1697, Simon Beckley;

1723, Nathaniel Pole; 1759, John Partridge; 1776, John Baldwin; 1800, Henry Rivington; 1829, Charles Rivington; 1869, Charles Robert Rivington.



MR. JAMES CROSSLEY.



SLIGHT accident, a fall at a railway station, has robbed the city of Manchester of its leading man of letters, Mr. James Crossley. He was not connected with Manchester by birth, but he was brought there about 1815, when only fifteen years old, had studied its men and its manners, both living and past, ever since, and was universally recognised throughout the Palatinate as the centre of its literary life. An omnivorous reader almost from infancy, he was able, at a time when other men are but dreaming of the directions in which their fancies may lead them, to settle in his own mind the books which he desired to peruse or to possess; and he could boast fifty years later, though partly from the facilities which collectors in old days possessed for buying large numbers of works at small prices, and partly from an acquaintance with other libraries in London and the country, extended over half a century, that he had seen most of the books which at one time he thought would have been beyond his reach. There are now, and there have been, book buyers in Lancashire whose collections in some particulars are superior to those formed by Mr. Crossley. He could not pride himself, as an ecclesiastical lawyer of Manchester can, on the ownership of 750 volumes of editions and translations of Horace, and of 300 volumes produced from the presses of a single Lyons printer before 1560. His black-letter books of the sixteenth century could not challenge comparison with those of Mr. Napier, and the shelves which contained his treasures in early English poetry were surpassed both in number and in value of contents by the marvellous library which Mr. Corser amassed, to the detriment of his own fortunes, in his parsonage house at Stand. The glory of Mr. Crossley's library was that it was not confined

to any single author or to any one epoch of time. Wherever he met with a writer whose works attracted his attention—and his tastes in literature were strikingly catholic—it was the aim of his after life to acquire everything that bore on his life and his labours. The result was that his house contained the writings of a great many persons of varying sympathies and different ages, attractive to him and to no other bibliophile. The earliest Manchester directory, and the first book printed at Manchester were there, and in his bookcases there reposed a vast number of Lancashire sermons and pamphlets. In his library were contained the whole of the 254 books which the biographer of Defoe claimed as the production of his hero, besides fifty-two mere tracts which Mr. Crossley attributed to that unwearied pamphleteer, and eight thick quarto volumes of the correspondence of Defoe's friend and son-in-law. His Commonwealth tracts comprised two thousand separate articles, which were sent down, hot from the press, by President Bradshaw, to his brother in the country, and nearly as many more which were collected by Thomas Hollis, to assist the forgotten Mrs. Macaulay in the preparation of that portion of her English history. Bundles of tracts—"Tractarian literature" was his playful expression for this branch of literature—always possessed a peculiar fascination for Mr. Crossley, and he was never more pleased than when he was able to fill up a gap in his own possessions. His ardour for forming or improving libraries was not, however, confined to his own stores. In the Chetham Library, that priceless relic of old Manchester, he took especial interest, and for several years he acted, with the object of augmenting its funds, as its honorary librarian. The growth of the Portico Library was fostered by his care; and when the Manchester Free Library—not the least striking proof which the city affords of the public spirit of its citizens during the present reign—was opened in 1852, the books (some 18,000) which it then contained had been purchased on his advice and on that of Mr. Edward Edwards.

Mr. Crossley was not a mere student of the outsides of books. His knowledge of their contents was as accurate as his acquaintance with their exteriors, and he was able to im-

part his information in a style of singular attractiveness. He contributed to *Blackwood* almost before he was out of his teens, and it is fifty-two years ago since he wrote for the *Retrospective Review* an article, felicitous both in its language and its ideas, on loving and loveable old Tom Fuller. The Chetham Society, which has for its object the advancement of the past literature and history of the twin shires of Chester and Lancaster, has for many years been presided over by Mr. Crossley. For it he edited the diary and correspondence of Dr. Worthington, with notes embodying stores of information on the divines and scientific men of the seventeenth century,—on every one, in fact, who is included in the inmost thoughts or in the letters of a Cambridge "Don" of comprehensive learning and catholic character. For the same Society he edited two other works, one of which was an account, with a laughable as well as a pathetic side, of the discovery of witches in the county of Lancaster. Not a volume has been produced by a Lancashire author during the last thirty years which was not indebted either to the library or the learning of Mr. Crossley. His name may be found, like that of Thomas Baker, and many others whose energies were spent in buying and in reading rather than in writing, in a hundred prefaces to books, which were improved by his accumulated knowledge of seventy years. One of them may serve as an instance: it is the *Manchester School Register*, an annotated list of its scholars such as no other institution of the kind in this country can boast of (aptly described as "a perfect store of facts relating to Lancashire families"), and to which Mr. Crossley supplied much of its most valuable information. In the course of his active life he had made the acquaintance of many distinguished men of letters. He had complimented Maginn, had known De Quincey; and one of the few productions of his pen in later years was an article to prove that a tour in the Midland Counties in 1772 by T—Q—, which appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1774, was by De Quincey's father. The interest of Mr. Ainger's memoir of Charles Lamb, in the series of *English Men of Letters*, was heightened by reminiscences furnished by Mr. Crossley; and

when Mr. Harrison Ainsworth wrote his romance of *Lancashire Witches*, he acknowledged, in the dedication to his old friend at Manchester, that the groundwork of the tale was taken from the Lancashire-witch reprints to which we have already referred, and that the preparation of the novel was due to the suggestion of Mr. Crossley. Now that he has gone down, full of years and full of honour, to the grave, those who like himself are absorbed in the pleasures of literature cannot but mourn over the wealth of knowledge which has perished with him. All the patient reading of years, all the deep study of thousands of quiet hours, are represented now by nothing save a few essays scattered through various periodicals, one or two reprints of curious works, and the hints and anecdotes which must be sought for in the publications of his friends. The man of greatest knowledge is too often deterred from print by the dread that when his book shall have issued from the press some tyro of but slight and superficial information compared with his own will be able to supply some fact which he himself has omitted. The feeling is always in his own mind that there is still some tract to be read, some lacuna to be filled, ere his own collections are complete; and so the years go on, until there comes the last stage of all, and his knowledge is buried with him.

W. P. COURTNEY.



PYNSON'S CONTRACT WITH
HORMAN.



ANY information respecting our early printers is of interest, for such information is all too scant; and a contract between two such distinguished men as Richard Pynson and William Horman has a special value as illustrating our literary history.

William Horman was a native of Salisbury, and received his education at the University of Oxford. He became a Fellow of New College, and then Master of Eton College. Here he probably found the need of a good Latin phrase-book, for in the fifteenth century

school-books were not very numerous nor very excellent. In 1519 he published his chief work, which is now of great rarity and some value. The title runs as follows:—"Vulgaria viri doctissimi Guil. Hormani Cæsarisburgensis. Apud inclytam Londini urbem, MDXIX. Cum Priuilegio serinissimi regis Henrici eius Nominis octaui." The book was printed by Pynson, and the colophon is "Impressa Londini per R[i]chardum Pynson | regium impressorem cum priuilegio a Rege indulso. Ne quis hæc imprimat; nec aliubi impressa | importataque | intra regnum Angliæ vendat."

Mr. Furnivall found the Contract among the State Papers, and printed it in the *Transactions of the Philological Society*, 1867, (p. 364), from which it is here copied.

"*Indenture between PYNSON and HORMAN,
28 June, 1519.**

"Thys indenture made / the eyght and twenty day of June / the aleventhe yere of the reigne of Kyng Henry the eight / betwene William Horman, clerke, and felowe of the Kyngys college of owr blesseyde Ladye of Eton / in the countye of Buckingham / on the on partie: and Master Richarde Pynson, bookpryntar, dwellyng in Flete Strete in London / on the other partie. Wyttnesyth that the seyde Master Richarde Pynson / hathe bargaynide, and by thes presentys barganyth / wythe the seyde Wylliam Horman / to by hym selfe / his executours / or assinges: imprynte for the seyde William Horman / eight hundrede hoole and perfytt bookys / of suche Vulgars as be conteynide in the copye delyverde to the seyde Master Richarde Pynson / in suffycient and suyng [i.e. fitting, suitable] stuff of papyr / after thre dyverse letters / on for the englysh / an other for the laten / and the thyrde of great romayne letter / for the tytlyls of the booke / and fyve and thyrti chaptres of the same / to represent goodlye and trulye the mater / and all the stuffe and other thyngys, att hys owne charge and cost / in suche forme and maner / as afore wytnesse warr assygnynge and apointyde betwene the seyde partyes / so that the on halfe of the hole summe be sengle quayr, and the other dowble; And

* *Mr. Brewer's Calendar*, vol. iii., No. 337; *Record Office Papers*, 1519, vol. xix., No. 89.

that the seyde Master Richarde Pynson /
byndythe and promysythe hym selfe by an
othe / to the seyde William Horman / that
he shall not prynce, nether do, or geve, or
cause to be pryncte any moo / then the
seyde nombre / wythein the space of fyve
yeres nexte folowing / wythe-owt the consent
and graunt / of the seyde Wylliam Horman.
Vnder the priuilege and payn that he hathe
grauntynge hym by the grace of owre Soverayne
lorde the kyng, and that the seyde pryncte
shalbe pryncte in every of the seyde bokys.
And the seyde Master Richarde Pynson doing
trulye the premysys, shall receyve and be
trulye payde of the seyde William Horman,
or hys assynges, for every hole reme of
papyr so impyncte fyve shilingys of lawfull
money of Inglonde, by thes parcellys folowing.
ffyrst att the begynning he shall receyve a-
fore honde, in partie of payment of the hole,
fortye shyllingys / and att the day of delyver-
aunce of the hole nombre of eight hundrede
bookys / the full payment for fyve hundrede
bookys / so the forseyde fortye shyllingys be
rekennyde as part of the full payment for
fyve hundrede. And that day twelve monythe
next cummyng, full payment for the three
resydue hundede before delyverde. In wytnesse
whereof the parties wythin namyde to
thys presynts have interchangeable set to
ther sealys: yevyn the day and yere above-
sayde." [On parchment. The seals have
been cut off.]

Mr. Furnivall having obtained this valuable
document, set to work to make a calculation
of the cost of printing the work as set down
there, and he asked Mr. Blades, the great
Caxtonist, to help him. He says: "The
Vulgaria contains 82 sheets, so that Pynson
must have got £32 15s. for his work, *plus*
corrections and extras, which were no doubt
charged in those days as well as the present.
There are 27 double sheets, signed +, A, C,
E, G, I, L, N, P, R, T, X, Z, (these i. to iij),
a, c, e, g, i, l, n, p, r, t, x, z, aa, cc, (these 1
to 4) and 28 sheets, + +, B, D, F, H, K, M,
O, Q, S, V, Y, &, b, d, f, h, k, m, o, q, s, v,
y, &, bb, dd, ee, of which all are signed i, ij,
or 1, 2, all except B, D and b are signed
iij, or 3 on the third leaf, while ee is not
signed on the 2nd or 3rd leaf; B ij is signed
Q ij by mistake. The first two signatures,

signed with Maltese crosses, contain the Title,
Letters Dedicatory, and Contents." Mr.
Blades writes: "There are 82 sheets of
paper in the British Museum copy, the signatures
alternating with great regularity—
first two sheets and then one sheet, throughout
the volume. The position of the watermark
proves the book to be a true quarto,
and it follows that eight leaves must represent
two sheets, one sheet being put in the middle
of the other. This peculiarity of alternating
signatures is noticed in the contract, where
it says, 'One half of the whole sum to be
single quire, the other double.' The word
quire I suppose to have been applied to any
small publication with *one back* only, and
thence to the sections of a book irrespective
of number of leaves. My calculation, then,
runs thus:—800 copies of 82 sheets = 65,000
sheets, which divided by 500, gives 131
reams; which at 5s. per ream = £32 15s.
Money was reckoned twenty years ago as
being only one-tenth the purchasing value
of what it was in 1500, so I reckon it now
at one-twelfth. This would make Pynson's
£32 15s. equal to £393 or £4 17s. a sheet.
This is considerably more than the price
of the work at the present day. A practical
printer sets the present price of composition,
presswork, paper and pressing at 46s. a
sheet; and this multiplied by 82 sheets (for
800 copies) would make £188 12s., or less
than half the amount charged by Pynson.

Mr. Furnivall also prints the Letter of
Denization granted by Henry VIII. to
Richard Pynson, A.D. 1513, and quotes a
string of important notices of the printer:—
"In 1520 Pynson signs a receipt for an
annuity of £4 (*Brewer's Calendar* (v. 3,
pt. 1, p. 365, l. 10), has an order to print
'4,000 letters, and as many briefs' for John
Robinson on May 10, 1523, *ib.* pt. 2, p.
1269, No. 3015), and gets £16 6s. 4d. 'for
printing proclamation bokes concernynge
Saintuaries' in Febr. 1521, *ib.* pt. 2, p.
1544." There are other entries relating to
Pynson in the prior volumes of Mr. Brewer's
Calendar, as—

"1510, 3 May.—Signed bills. 1030. To
the Abp. of Canterbury, Chancellor, warrant
to deliver to Richard Pynson, the King's
printer, a true copy of the statutes lately

passed in Parliament, that he may print them. Greenwich, 3 May, 2 Hen. VIII., *Sealed* (Cal. i. p. 154).

"1512, 20 June.—S. B. 3253. For Richard Pynson, the King's printer, annuity of 40s. from Michaelmas last. *Del.* Westm. 20 June, 4 Hen. VIII. *Pat.* 4 Hen. VIII. p. 2, m. 24.

"1515, 27 Sept.—Signed bills. 954, For Ric. Pynson, the King's Printer. Annuity of £4. *Del.* Croydon 27 Sept. 7 Hen. VIII. *Pat.* 7 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 15.

"1516. Record Office. 2736. Fees and annuities paid by the King. Richard Pynson printer, for life £4. *Brewer's Cal.* vii. pt. i, p. 875."

In the King's Book of Payments are:—

"1511, March.—To Pynson, for printing of informations to the Commissioners taking musters, £10.

"— July.—Pynson, printing statutes and proclamations, £6 13s. 4d.

"1512, July.—Ric. Pynson, printing books of statutes for the army over sea, 100s.

"1513, February.—Ric. Pynson, King's Printer, £10.

— June.—Pynson, printing and binding 1600 books of "statutes of war," 16l. 13s. 4d.

"— 25th Dec.—Pynson, printing of the enterdity of Scotland, 40s.

"1514, June.—Pynson printing 100 parchment rolls of the last subsidy act, containing four skins, £10.

"1515, March.—Pynson, printing 450 skins of parchment, containing "the Acts of retendors of the statutes of Winchester" £6 13s. 4d.

"— Dec.—Pynson for printing 100 parchment skins and 125 leaves of paper of the last subsidy: and for printing the statutes, £18.

"1517, May.—Pynson, printing books concerning the subsidy, £31 13s. 4d."

The paper from which these particulars have been obtained contains also Pynson's contract with Palsgrave, and some information respecting the first important grammar of the French language, *Lesclarissement de la Langue Françoise*. This contract we shall hope to find in a future

number of the BIBLIOGRAPHER. The title of Mr. Furnivall's paper is "Pynson's Contracts with Horman for his *Vulgaria*, and Palsgrave for his *Lesclarissement*, with Pynson's Letter of Denization."



AMONG THE STATE PAPERS.

PART III.

EN the succeeding Calendar (Domestic Series, 1591-4) most of the bibliographical extracts refer to Seditious and Suppressed Books; in this case, therefore, that heading has been classified, as follows:—(a) *Proclamation*; (b) *Title or Author not given*; (c) *Titles*; (d) *Authors' Names*; (e) *Verses*; (f) *Answers to Seditious Books*.

The order otherwise is substantially the same as before. First, notices of books of which neither titles nor authors are given. Then the seditious and suppressed books, arranged as above. There are no entries with regard to the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer in this Calendar. The references to special books, other than seditious and suppressed, are placed under the heading of Miscellaneous Books, according to the alphabetical order of the authors' names. Lastly, there are a few notices of Printers and Printing.

1591, [March].—The branches of the bill exhibited in the Star Chamber against Tho. Cartwright, Ed. Snape, Humfrey Fenn, and others, concerning the Queen's supremacy and the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England. . . . [9 pages; printed in *Strype's Whitgift*, Vol. iii. p. 242].—P. 24.

1591, May 5, Gatehouse.—Sir Dennis Rowghane to Burghley. John Beache, an Englishman, wrote a book of articles of the wickedness and indirect dealings of the Archbishop of Cashel, both against Her Majesty and her laws, and delivered it to the Lord Deputy and Council [of Ireland]. Requires said Beache and the Archbishop to be examined, etc.—P. 35.

1591, Sept. 20, Aston.—Wm. Boteler to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Would attend on his Grace's summons, but fears his enemies may take away his liberty. Hopes his Grace will not urge him beyond the Court of Requests, which allows attorneys to act. If his counsel's consent be sufficient, they, having his books, may do as they please, with due regard to law and conscience. Wants his books sending.—P. 105.

1591, Ecclesiastical treatise, in chapters, on (1) Temples, (2) The form of temples, (3) The limit of temples, (4) The dedication and preservation of churches, (5) The benediction of water, salt, wax, etc., (6) The ornamenting of temples, (7) Of pilgrimages to temples and other holy places, (8) Of vows offered to saints, (9) Whether feasts should be celebrated by Christians, (10) On the Dominical day, (11) On Easter, (12) On Pentecost, (13) On Septuagesima and the following Sundays, (15) On other feasts of the Lord, (16) On Vigils. [Latin, fifty-one closely written pages].—P. 162.

1591 (?)—Fragment of a treatise in the same handwriting, and similar in subject to the preceding [Latin $2\frac{1}{4}$ pages].—P. 162.

1592, Geographical treatise, containing an account of the principal kingdoms of Europe, Asia, and Africa, the islands adjoining Europe, islands in the Indian and Atlantic Seas, America, and the West Indies; the countries about the poles, etc. [Small book, eighty quarto pages; abstracted from a larger work, with references to its pages].—P. 163.

1592, April 27, Westminster.—Sir J. Fortescue and J. Wolley to Rob. Gaffell *alias* Gavell, of Cobham, Surrey. He is immediately to return to the Exchequer, safe and undefaced, all books and evidences of the possessions of the late dissolved monastery of Chertsey, Surrey, as their remaining with him may be detrimental to the Queen and injurious to those concerned to search them. With memorandum by Edw. Vaughan, deputy to John Wolley, clerk of the Pipe, of receipt of a torn book of enrolments, and certain indentures, from Rob. Gavell, 10 May, 1592.—P. 213.

1592, Oct. 26, Hampton Court.—Lord Burghley to Sir Thos. Wilkes, Clerk of the Council. Her Majesty wants some order set down for the discipline and mustering of her army in Brittany, to avoid previous disorders. Asks him to bring all books and papers of the orders in such causes, taken in Lord Leicester's time or since, that the like, if thought fit, may be put in execution forthwith.—P. 283.

1592 (?)—Treatise addressed by Thomas Gaire to Sir Thos. Heneage, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, on the Stannaries, and the existing abuses in the production, stamping, and sale of tin. Recommends a new charter for the management of the stannaries, and requests employment therein.—P. 301.

1592 (?)—List of writings and books belonging to Stephen Trefulacke, relating to astrology, conjuring, and alchemy.—P. 303.

1594, Feb. 20, Hampton Court.—Instructions to R. Smith, of Yarmouth, sent by the Queen to Lubec also to recover any books or papers of Ouldfield relating thereto, or other of his books which treat of alchemy.—P. 435.

1593, Feb. 28.—Speech of Solicitor General Edw. Coke, Speaker of the House of Commons. . . . Noted as taken out of a written book wherein is set down what passed every day in the House of Commons anno Eliz. 1593, when Sir Edw. Coke, Solicitor to the Queen, was Speaker.—P. 322.

Sept. 14, Eton.—Vidame of Chartres to Sir Robt. Cecil. Recommends a young Frenchman who has been eight years in England teaching the language, and given the Queen verses, and a little book on the miserable state of France; she promised him something, and he wants a licence to export 1,000 tunns of beer.—P. 371.

1593.—Heraldic MS., being a dissertation on the descent of baronies by writ or by patent to the heir male or the heir general, and how far they may descend through a female, with pedigrees and precedents in favour of a descent by an heir general; also on the differences in

the titles given to Barons, either from their surnames, the names of their castles, or otherwise, and how far the descent of other titles is affected thereby.

The pedigrees given are [50 pages, with additions by another hand; compiled at different times, from 1591 to 1593.]—P. 404.

1594, Aug. 15, Tower.—Examination of Edm. Yorke before the Earl of Essex and Lord Cobham. . . . Young gave him a book, written by his own hand, about poisoning.—P. 543.

1594, Aug. 20, Alderman Ratcliff's house, London.—Dr. Ch. Parkins to Lord Burghley. . . . Has spent his time in books and politics, and been now five years, a tenth of his life, in patient attendance, sustaining undeserved imprisonment and suspicion. . . . —P. 547.

1594.—Discourse showing reasons why the King of Spain desires to invade England. . . . With a dedicatory epistle to the Queen. [17 pages.]—P. 577.

SEDITIOUS AND SUPPRESSED BOOKS.

(a) Proclamations.

1591 [Oct. 18]. Note of Proclamations against Papists and priests, during the reign of Elizabeth, with reference to the pages of a book in which they are inserted, before the year 1591; viz.:

1573, Oct. 20. Proclamation against the despisers or breakers of the orders prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer.

1588, July 1.—Proclamation against the bringing in, dispersing, uttering and keeping of bulls from the See of Rome, and other traitorous and seditious libels, books and pamphlets.—P. 115.

1591 (?)—Instructions [by Wm. Woodward] Also to send any proclamations, controversial pamphlets, etc., that may be printed, and to say how the Catholics are treated.—P. 162.

(b) Title or Author not given.

1591, June 20.—J. Snowden to Cecil. . . . Finds all things contrary to the relations

made in other countries, they publish in their books and pulpits that a most rigorous persecution is practised here upon Catholics. . . . Asks for the rest of the books and papers; will collect therefrom the Cardinals' names and dispositions, and such other things as Cecil should know of.—P. 60.

1592, Sept. 14.—Examination of Geo. Dingley before Lord Keeper Puckering, Lord Buckhurst, and John Fortescue. . .

They greatly rejoiced in the muttering of the Martinists, translating the book into Spanish, and presenting it to the King, judging by the hot words of 100,000 fists about their ears, and such like in the book, that some uproar should shortly be moved by the faction, etc.—P. 270.

1593, Feb. 24.—John Welles, *alias* Moody, to Wm. White. Laments the loss of his favour; has committed nothing worse than a slight indiscretion. Has not purposely allowed his name to be printed in that odious book, as an intelligencer, and as having received a letter from his Honour; his having done so would render him infamous wherever the religion of that book is professed, and the discovery of the letter would not procure him a recompence to countervail loss of country and friends.—P. 320.

1594, March 15, London.—Sir Rich. Young to Sir Robt. Cecil. Wrote generally concerning John Davis, not knowing any particular cause wherein he was touched; yet as in Allfield's matter, his diligence, fidelity, and intelligence were very great, and as he also took all Allfield's books in the West Country, which were very evil and seditious, and sent them to the writer, has taken his bonds, with sureties for his appearance, etc.—P. 462.

1594 Feb. (?)—Wm. Emro [*alias* Walter Orme] to Otwell Smith, merchant. . . .

There is a statute prohibiting the bringing into England of such books and libels as tend to the scandal of religion and contempt of the Prince, whereby many have been kept back. Saw not long since a written calendar

about to be printed, containing reproachful matters against Lord Burghley and others: might procure a copy, but it is not worth the looking upon.—P. 451.

1594, April 27, Dieppe.—W. Orme to Lord Burghley Was shown a written pamphlet, in form of a calendar, wherein his Lordship is taxed with many supposed treasons, and Sir Fras. Drake and others with bad matters.—P. 491. [Apparently the pamphlet referred to in the above two extracts is that by Verstegan, the Antwerp printer, of which there is a notice under his name.]

1594, July (?) Confession of Hen. Walpole. . . . Verstegan sends letters, intelligences, and books, up and down between the Cardinal, Parsons, Holt, and Owen, and England.—P. 533.

1594, Sept. 6.—Articles for examination of Ralph Sheldon, as to his intercourse with English fugitives; what books and libels against the State he has in his hands. . . . —P. 554.

(c) *Titles.*

1593, June 21.—St. Antony village, forty miles from the Bay of All Saints, Brazil. John Vincent to the Rev. Rich. Gibbon, Jesuit, of the college of Madrid. . . .

Wants certain new books made by the English, touching the persecution of the Catholics in England, the articles proposed to them, and such like, either in the Latin or Spanish tongue, to communicate to the fathers and brothers there, who wish to understand such matters. Father Good sent him two in Latin—viz., *De Persecutione Anglicana*, and *Rationes decem*, of the glorious martyr, F. Campion; with another in English, about twelve martyrs that suffered there. Father Howling, two years since, sent him another in the Spanish tongue, of certain new martyrs, compiled by Father Rob. Parsons. Wants an English Grammar, if not prohibited, to aid in finishing a Portuguese grammar, which he has composed in Portuguese, of the people's speech there, and which Father Procurator Lodwick

da Fonseca carried with him, with the ordinary catechism that they use, to get it printed. . . . P. 354.

1593, June 21.—John Vincent to Sir Fras. Englefield. . . . Regrets the death of Father Wm. Good, from whom he received two or three letters, the last dated 30th Nov. 1584, full of spiritual comforts, and various news of Europe, with divers images of the English martyrs, and a book of the new martyrs in England, in the English tongue. . . . Has a printed letter in Spanish, written to his worship by one of the sisters of that holy convent, touching her imprisonment in England, and deliverance from thence, set out by Father Robert Parsons. . . . Wants some books in Latin and Spanish, formerly requested, and the *Revelations of Saint Bridget*, as they would much comfort him in his banishment.—Pp. 355-6.

1593, Oct.—Confessions of Robt. Gray, priest, before Rich. Topcliffe and three others.

. . . . has a book of the *Cases of Conscience*, but will not tell where it is P. 379.

With note by Topcliffe to Lord Burghley. Gray the priest broke prison at Windsor, but was retaken; found all his Popish books and lewd trash hidden, amongst which there was a written book, thought a great jewel, containing an exhortation that Catholics should dissemble and come to church, yea, even be of the Parliament and councils of heretics, provided it were on purpose to destroy the law. There were many other bad books against the Church and Protestants and the State. [“This book, he saith, was Dr. Langdale's, and this examineate, after the doctor's death, had it at Cowdray among Dr. Langdale's books; a written book it was, but this examineate never read a leaf of it, but knew what it was, for the title of it was against going to church. J. P. C. S.” [The passages in brackets are marginal notes in the original.]—P. 381.

1594, March 19.—Examination of Wm. Wiseman, of Broadoaks (Braddox) Wimbish, gentleman, before Sol. Gen. Coke, Wm.

Daniell, Edw. Vaughan, and two others. . . . Does not know the book entitled *Breviarum Romanum*, nor to whom it belongs, but the letter shown him is from his mother.

Admits that the book entitled *Hieronymi prelati de Societate Jesu* is his own, and was bought at Cawood's shop in Paul's Churchyard; that he has read it, translated a portion of it, and lent the book to Father Edmonds and other priests at Wisbeach Pp. 466—467.

1594, March 20.—Examination of John Bolt, of Exeter, etc.; the book beginning with "There is no other name under Heaven," etc., is his, and in his handwriting; another entitled *St. Peter's Complaint* he borrowed of Mr. Wiseman, but does not know the handwriting; another, on Campion's matter, he copied from one lent to him by Harry Souche, late servant to Mr. Morgan, now gone beyond the seas. Has had the latter book five or six years, and has not given a copy of it to any one.—P. 467.

1594, May 24.—Beard was sent by Mr. Warneford of the Counter, to a priest at the house of Goodacre in Fetter Lane, to be reconciled, and the priest gave him a *Primer Book*, so that he might learn how to confess P. 511.

1594, Aug. 30, Paris.—W. Emro, alias Walter Orme, to Lord Burghley. Hears that his Lordship has received the book of *Pope Joan*, with the written pamphlet, which the writer sent. On coming to Paris, sent him certain books of the proceedings against the Jesuit priests, but they have miscarried, or else Peter Browne has bestowed them upon some of his friends. Sends therefore another book of the last proceedings against the said priests, which contains all the substance of the other; also a book called the *Catholicon of Spain*, both worthy reading. Wishes that both were published in English, that the world might see for what end the said priests have been sent, as it were to destroy the world P. 552.

(d) Authors' Names.

1592, Jan. 25, Derby.—Note by Robert Bainbridge, of Derby, of notorious Papists and dangerous recusants in the household of, or in great account with, Lord Shrewsbury.

His lordship has also a book written by one CONSTABLE, a kinsman, wherein he makes a reconciliation between the two religions, and which, before the Lord Chancellor's death, he showed to many P. 74.

1594, July.—Confession of Walpole. Has seen a book called *Perimus*, written as some think by F. CRESWELL, etc.—P. 533.

1591, Dec. (?)—John Barcroft to [Sir Robt. Cecil], eighteen Interrogatories, with regard to his brother, a Priest: *answers* of John Barcroft.

15. Never burned any of his letters, but did destroy a book, *a Treatise of Schism*, by Gregory MARTIN, which he lent him, finding nothing good in it; kept another, by Parsons, a Jesuit, which Mr. Bunny corrected, and in which there are many things good, as well as many corruptions.—P. 150.

17. . . . Mr. Blunt is in the Marshalsea; has not seen him these two years; the last time he saw him, he drew his knife to thrust into the writer's breast, for saying that Dionysius Carthagensis was a late writer, and that his works were but the scum of the Fathers.—P. 150.

1591, [May 23].—List [by John Snowden] of the parcels left in the ship belonging to Gisbred (Gilbert) Jacob, of Amsterdam, viz: letters of PARSONS, and his books on the deaths of some in England, and on the seminary in Valladolid. also the Rules of the Jesuits and other books left with the cook. *Annexing*

I. John Snowden to Gilbert Jacob of Amsterdam. Requests him without fail to send the books and papers left in his ship by the bearer, as they are of much import.

[Spanish] London, May 23, 1591,
P. 44.

1592, May 16—26, Cologne.—Treatise [by Robert PARSONS the Jesuit]. “A Declaration of the true causes of the great troubles pre-supposed to be intended against the Realm of England, wherein the [in]different reader shall manifestly perceive by whom and by what means the realm is brought into these pretended perils.” It contains, first, an epistle to the reader, complaining of the oppressions practised on English Catholics, and the exactions made on account of the pretended danger of a Spanish invasion, while no pains is taken to satisfy the King of Spain by the restitution of towns, etc., taken from him [1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pages]. Second, verses on the “Feigned happiness of England,” three stanzas, beginning, “No triumphe of the Gospel light.” Third, a treatise, arguing that the Queen would have embraced the old religion, but was induced by [Burghley] and Nich. Bacon, for their own interests’ sake, to embrace the reformed faith. Description of her proceedings in religion, in politics by stirring up disorders in other States, as Scotland, France, Flanders, Portugal, Holland, detailing particularly the injuries committed by England against the King of Spain; then the causes of the present calamities of England, *viz.*: 1st, the wonderful confusion in all matters concerning faith and religion; 2nd, exterior enemies, of whom the realm never had so many; 3rd, the sundry competitors for the crown, and uncertainty of the succession; 4th, the overthrow of the nobility, and general oppression of the people. It contains violent invectives against the Earl of Leicester and Lord Burghley, and concludes with an address to the reader. [36 pages. *It was printed in London, 8vo, 1592, and answered by Lord Bacon, then Fras. Bacon.*]—P. 220.

1592, Aug. 27.—James Young, alias Dingley, a priest, to Lord Burghley. . . . Spaniards returned from England speak much of the persecution there, pitying those who had to venture their lives by returning there. On this Father PAR-

SONS wrote a little book, dedicated to the King’s daughter, in behalf of the college. . . . —P. 257.

1594, May 2.—Hen. Thirkell to Lord Burghley. . . . There is a pernicious book being compiled in English in the College of Valladolid, by PARSONS, entitled a Letter of State, and another as a continuance of St. Bede, of the history of the Church of England to the present time. Thinks it will be the most pestilential book that ever was put forth by them.—P. 497.

1594, June 13.—Confession of H. Walpole. . . . There are divers chests of books at St. Omer, printed when the Armada was to have come over, set out by Cardinal Allen against Her Majesty. Father PARSONS has written an English relation of all things done in the seminaries in Spain, in which he speaks of a discourse to be written of the titles pretended to the Crown of England; there was a Flemish merchant with him at Seville who spoke English very well.—P. 521.

1594, July (?)—Confession of Hen. Walpole, on interrogatories not prefixed. . . .

11. Has seen a book called *Perimus*, written, as some think, by F. Creswell; *Didimus*, by D. Stapleton; *Philopater*, by PARSONS, and an English pamphlet by Verstegan. PARSONS has written a relation of the seminaries and residences erected in Spain, and has promised a discourse of those that pretend title to this realm. . . .

15. . . . Forgot to name in the 11th article that Philopater’s book, written in Latin by Father PARSONS, was begun to be translated and augmented by Sir F. Englefield, who gave the writer the residue to present (translate?) which he did, following too much Parsons’ style —Pp. 533-5.

1593, May 31.—Particulars of seditious and slanderous speeches urged against PENRY on his arraignment. . . . With note of an extract from his own book, “That were it not for the hope of a better life, it were better being the Queen’s beasts than her subjects.”—P. 350.

1591, July 3.—[J. Snowden] to Cecil
RIBADIVERA'S *Book of Tribulation* tends to comfort his countrymen for the loss of their Armada, etc.—P. 67.

1591 (?)—Notes [by Thos. Phelipps].
Some gentlemen want to pass into England, and will inform about the printing of SAUNDERS' book, *De Schismate Anglicano*, and the Queen of Scots' complaint to her son; Jenkins, an Oxford scholar, that had his ears cut off, is the printer in Flanders;

Allatt went to Scotland with two seminaries that landed at Shields, and is appointed to distribute the books. —P. 161.

1594, July.—Confession of H. Walpole.
Has seen a book called *Didimus*, by D. STAPLETON, etc.—P. 533.

1594, June 13.—Confession of Hen. Walpole.
As to Earl of Arundell heard, that he had written verses. VERSTEGAN in Antwerp conveys all Father Garnet's letters, and wrote a book inveighing against the Lord Treasurer. —P. 520.

(e) *Verses.*

1591 (?)—Notes [by Thos. Phelipps]: he said Parry asked whether his Lordship favoured Catholics, and showed him some verses he had made against the Knights. —P. 160.

1594, March 21.—Examination of John Bolt, yeoman, late of Thorndon, Essex. Confesses that certain leaves containing verses beginning with "Why do I use my paper, pen, and ink," etc., and ending with "To Jesu's name," etc., are in his handwriting; wrote them in London five years since, from a paper given to him by Henry Souche, servant to Mr. Morgan, of Finsbury Fields. —P. 467.

(f) *Answers to Seditious Books.*

1591, May 23.—John Snowden to Burghley.
Has set down the principal points of the Spanish practices against England, and his own intended services, to show that it is not so impossible as is generally thought to be a good subject, and at the same time a good Catholic. Intended to have shown to

Catholics that the King of Spain means no good by his invasion, and to have proved from the actions and writings of Cardinal [Allen] and Par[sons], that they have no respect to the afflictions of poor Catholics at home, but only incense the Queen more against them. Brought over for this purpose Parsons' book on the seminaries, and the Cardinal's book of proclamations that was to have come with the army of Spain, but it was taken at Antwerp, and the bookbinder put to death for conveying it.

Argues the impolicy of compelling Catholics to apostatize, confiscating them, or putting them to death; their martyrdom is the greatest service to opponents abroad, for accounts are printed, painted, and published, and Princes are moved to compassion. Parsons gapes after some such windfall to give credit to his new seminary. —P. 42.

1592, May (?)—“Epistle to the reader,” to be prefixed to a work in answer to a complaint “from some forlorn fugitive” of the misfortunes of England; vindicating the Queen, and arguing the pernicious character of the libel. Endorsed [by Cecil], “A beginning of a discourse.” [Query, by Lord Bacon, intended as a prologue to his “Observations in answer to Parsons's tract” ? 4 pages].—P. 220.

1593, Jan. 3.—“Henry whom you know” to —. The Lord Treasurer is much offended with the libels printed against him, and lately brought over; it is thought they will do no good to the Catholics. Hears of a book in hand against them; will send a copy as soon as it is published.—Pp. 303-4.

1593, [April 6].—Wm. Sterrell to Thos. Phelipps. Hears that a Bill passed today against Recusants, and that a book has been published by the Lord Treasurer, but made in Scotland, or so pretended.—P. 341.

1593, April 7.—Thos. Phelipps to Wm. Sterrell. [Dictates a letter to be written by him to Fitzherbert, as follows]:—
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“Barrow and Mr. Goodman, with others condemned upon the Statute

for writing and publishing seditious books, were to have been executed last week, but as they were ready to be trussed up, they were respite; but the day after the Lower House had showed their dislike of this bill, they were hanged early in the morning.

A new discourse is coming out on Scottish matters, written, as it is thought, by the Lord Treasurer, in English, but translated into French, by his Lordship's directions. Another has been written in answer of the Duc de Maine's late declaration; will send him a copy when printed. Only forty copies of the other were printed, and they were distributed by the Lord Treasurer amongst persons of note; he [Sterrell] saw that which my Lord of Worcester had.—Pp. 34¹⁻².

1594, Nov. 19, London.—News from London:— Some books will soon come to light against the Spaniards, in reference to Dr. Lopez and similar matters.

12 Nov. Sends a book, by Ant. Percy, against the Catholic King.

19 Nov. The books printing on Dr. Lopez's conspiracy are not out yet. [Spanish.]—P. 564.

1594.—Part of a treatise against Popery and the Spaniards, containing the conclusion of chapter 7, against the Popes; chapter 8, “Of the Spaniards and Kings of Spain, and their hostile proceedings against the Queen, and the people of England, with an answer to the 8th encounter”; and part of chapter 9, being “A conclusion directed to the Lords of Her Majesty's Council, containing an answer to N. D. his petition, which he intendeth to offer their honours.” [Seemingly a reply to a defence of Spain and Philip II, by Noddy, an Englishman, in opposition to Sir Fras. Hastings; it alludes to Lopez's conspiracy, and the confessions of York and Williams.—24 pages.]—P. 577.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SACHEVERELL.

BY F. MADAN.

PART IV.

[For *Preface* and Nos. 1—12 see Vol. III., p. 136: for Nos. 13—69, see p. 165: for Nos. 70—138, Vol. IV., p. 44.]

c. Miscellaneous.

139a. Bisset, rev. William; *The modern fanatick*, with a large and true account of the life, actions, endowments, etc., of the famous Dr. Sa—l. Pp. viii+63 [with no price on title-page]. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

139b. — Another issue [with price on title-page]. Pp. viii+63. Lond., 1710, 8vo. [At least eleven editions of this work were published in 1710.]

140. — *The modern fanatick*, Part II., containing what is necessary to clear all the matters of fact in the first part; and to confute what has been printed in the pretended *Vindication* of Dr. Sacheverell [see No. 141] relating to myself. Being the first book that ever was answered before it was made. With a postscript on that account. Pp. viii+24. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

[Darling, *Cyclopaedia Bibliographica* asserts that four parts of the above work were issued.]

141. — *A vindication of the reverend Dr. Henry Sacheverell from the false scandalous and malicious aspersions cast upon him in a late infamous pamphlet entitled The modern fanatick.* Intended chiefly to expose the iniquity of the faction in general, without taking any considerable notice of their poor mad tool B—t in particular. In a dialogue between a Tory and a Wh—g. [By William King, LL.D., assisted by Charles Lambe, M.A. and Dr. Sacheverell. Pp. viii+99. Lond. (1710), 8vo.

[This work was advertised with a slightly different title beginning “A full vindication,” and giving Mr. Bisset's name in full.]



42a. — — Sacheverell, B.: Sacheverell against Sacheverell; or the detecter of false brethren prov'd unnatural and base to his own grandfather and other relations. In a letter to Dr. Henry Sacheverell from his uncle: written upon occasion of the aspersions unjustly cast upon his family, in a late Vindication of the said doctor from Mr. Bisset's charge of fanaticism. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

142b. — — — 2nd ed. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

142c. — — — Another ed. Pp. 16. Lond., 1711, 8vo.

143. — — Withers, W: A general apology for the lies made use of against Dr. Sacheverell. Occasion'd by the pretended answer to Mr. Bisset. With a large introduction, shewing the reasonableness and necessity of such a work. Pp. 24. Lond., 1711, 8vo.

144. — — A letter to the author of the Vindication of Dr. Sacheverell from the malicious aspersions cast on him by W. Bisset. Pp. 24. Lond., 1711, 8vo.

145. — — A letter to the reverend Dr. Sacheverell, with a postscript concerning the late vindication of him, in answer to Mr. B——'s Modern phanatick. By an inferior clergyman. Pp. 32. Lond., 1711, 8vo.

146. — — A letter to Dr. Henry Sacheverell, in which are some remarks on his Vindication, with an account of some passages of his life not mention'd in the Modern fanatick. By a gentleman of Oxford. [Signed at end "J. B."] Pp. 16. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

147a. — — A letter to the eldest brother of the Collegiate Church of St. Katharine, in answer to his scurrilous pamphlet entitul'd the modern fanatick, etc. In which all the forgeries, false reports and scandals thrown on Dr. Sacheverell, the church and clergy in the said pamphlet are fully detected, Mr. B——t is prov'd to be a false brother, and a scandal to that church he is a minister of; with a full account of his moderation and other excellent qualities. Pp. ii+42. Lond., 1711, 8vo.

147b. — — — Another ed. Lond., 1711, 12mo.

148. — — Mr. B——t's [Bisset's] recantation: in a letter to the reverend Dr. Henry Sacheverell. Occasion'd by his reading the Doctor's Vindication, lately published by Henry Clements. Pp. 8. Lond., 1711, 8vo.

149. Lovell, : Mr. Baron Lovell's charge to the Grand Jury for the county of Devon, the 5th of April, 1710. At the Castle of Exon. Pp. 8. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

150a. Tilly, William: A return to our former good old principles and practice the only way to restore and preserve our peace. A sermon [on Jer. vi. 16] preach'd before the University of Oxford, at St. Mary's on Sunday, May 14, 1710 ... With a letter to Dr. Sacheverell. Pp. [6]+18. Oxf., 1710, 8vo.

150b. — 2nd ed. Pp. [6]+18. Oxf., 1710, 8vo.

150c. — 3rd ed. [Assumed to exist.] Oxf., 1710, 8vo.

150d. — 4th ed. Pp. [6]+18. Oxf., 1710, 8vo.

151. The case of Dr. Sacheverell represented in a letter to a noble lord [By E. Curll, to the duke of Beaufort]. Pp. 32. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

152. The Church of England's late conflict with, and triumph over the spirit of fanaticism. Wherein is shown, that Dr. Sacheverell's method of teaching fanatics was apostolical ... By a lover of the Church of England. [Dedication signed "P. D."] Pp. vi+56. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

153. Chuse which you please: or Dr. Sacheverell } drawn to the life. Being a and Mr. Hoadley } brief representation of the respective opinions of each party, in relation to Passive Obedience and Non-resistance ... &c.... Pp. 8. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

154. Dr. Sacheverell's recantation, or the fire of St. Paul's quickly quenched, by a plea for the Non-conformists. [This work is stated in "Dr. Sacheverell's

Defence" (No. 43) to have gone through seven editions. Written by Daniel Defoe.] Lond., 1709, 4to.

155. A full reply to the substantial impeachment of Dr. Sacheverell, in a dialogue between an High-Church Captain, a stanch'd Whigg, and a Coffee-man; as the matter of fact was really transacted on Friday last in B—s Coffee-house in Westminster Hall. Pp. 8. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

156a. The judgment of whole kingdoms and nations concerning the rights, power and prerogative of Kings, and the rights, priviledges and properties of the people. ... Written by a true lover of the Queen and Country ... who now challenges Dr. Hicks, Dr. Atterbury ... and the great champion Dr. Sacheverell or any other person to answer this book. Lond., 1709 ?, 8vo.

156b. — 2nd ed.

156c. — 3rd ed.
[The above editions, and the 5th, are assumed to exist.]

156d. — 4th ed., corrected. Pp. vii+71. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

156e. — 5th ed. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

156f. — 6th ed., corrected. Pp. vii+71. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

157. A letter to a noble lord, occasion'd by the proceedings against Dr. Henry Sacheverell. By a hearty lover of the Church and present happy Constitution. Pp. 16. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

158. A letter to Dr. Sacheverell concerning Calvin's loyalty. Pp. 8. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

159. A letter to Dr. Sacheverell, suppos'd to be written by St. James, the first bishop of Jerusalem. Pp. 15. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

160. A letter written by Mr. J. Dolbin to Dr. Henry Sacheverell, and left by him with a friend at Epsom to deliver to the doctor. Pp. 16. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

161. The loyal catechism, wherein every English subject may be instructed in their duty to their prince according to the apostolick doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance; in a dialogue between Mr. Sacheverell and a young pupil, &c. Pp. 24. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

162a. The managers pro and con: or an account of what is said at Child's and Tom's Coffee-houses for and against Dr. Sacheverell [At end:—] Reflections on a late pamphlet entitled Priestcraft in perfection. [By sir John St. Leger.] Pp. 78+[2]+12. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

162b. — 2nd ed., corrected. Pp. 48. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

162c. — 3rd ed., corrected. Pp. 48. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

162d. — 4th ed. [assumed to exist].

162e. — 5th ed. Pp. 48. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

163. — Les avocats pour et contre le Dr. Sacheverell. Avec plusieurs pieces importantes concernant le procés de ce docteur. Traduit de l'Anglois. Pp. [15]+184 (including a portrait). Amsterdam, 1711, 8vo.
[The above work contains, besides the French translation of "The managers pro and con," a translation of the articles of accusation against Dr. Sacheverell and of Nos. 63 and 70.]

164. — A letter out of the country, to the author of the Managers Pro and Con, in answer to his account of what is said at Child's and Tom's in the case of Dr. Sacheverell, article by article ... Pp. 40. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

165. — A search after principles, in a free conference between Timothy and Philatheus concerning the present times: wherein is contain'd, a full answer to all the arguments made use of, in a late roaring pamphlet entitul'd The Managers Pro and Con. Lond., E. Curr, 1710.—
[Advertised in "An impartial examination of the rt. rev. the ld. bp. of Lincoln" (No. 73). I have not seen a copy: possibly it is the same as No. 171.]

166. Monarchy and church explained. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

[Watt, *Bibl. Britannica*, gives this title as connected with Dr. Sacheverell's trial.]

167a. A new catechism, with Dr. Hickes's Thirty Nine Articles. With a preface relating to the true interest of Great Britain, both in Church and State.

167b. — 2nd ed. [These two edns. are assumed to exist.]

167c. — 3rd ed., enlarged. Pp. 36. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

168. New form of prayer. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

[Watt, as in No. 166.]

169. A plain and familiar discourse humbly dedicated to Dr. Sacheverell. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

170. The Sacheverellite-plot, or the church's real danger detected, in several letters ... Written by the unknown author of "Neck or nothing." [By John Dunton] [part of "the Impeachment or Great Britain's charge," No. 207] n. pl., [1710?], 4to.

171. A search after principles, in a free conference between Timothy and Philatheus concerning the present times: Wherein, among other matters, Dr. West, Bishop Fleetwood, Bishop Wake's late sermons, Bishop Burnet's speech against Dr. Sacheverell, are consider'd: and the celebrated author of Priest-craft in perfection, not forgot. Pp. [4]+31. Lond., John Morphew, 1710, 8vo.
[See No. 165.]

172. A speech without doors. Pp. 20. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

173a. The thirteenth chapter to the Romans vindicated from the abusive senses put upon it. Written by a curate of Salop, and directed to the clergy of that county and the neighbouring ones of North Wales ... Pp. [2]+22. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

173b. — Another ed. Pp. [2]+22. Lond., 1711, 8vo.

174. A true defence of Henry Sacheverell, D.D., in a letter to Mr. D——n [Dolben?]. By L. M. N. O. Pp. 16. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

175. A visit to St. Saviour's Southwark, with advice to Dr. Sacheverell's preachers there. By a divine of the Church of England. Pp. 16. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

176. A warning piece to young and old. Lond., 1710, 4to. [Mentioned in Watt, *Bibl. Britannica*, as connected with the subject of Sacheverell: I have not seen a copy.]

177. The wolf stript of his shepherd's clothing, address'd to Dr. Sacheverell, by a Salopian gentleman. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

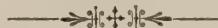
1711.

178a. Saint-John, Pawlet: The wisdom of integrity: a sermon preach'd at St. Saviour's Southwark for the Rev. Dr. Henry Sacheverell ... May 6, 1711, [on Job xxvii. 5—6]. Pp. [2]+4+18. Lond., 1711, 4to.

178b. — Reprinted in Saint-John's "Fourteen sermons on practical subjects." Lond., 1737, 8vo.

179. High church display'd, being a compleat history of the affair of Dr. Sacheverel in its origin, progress and consequences ... Pp. iv + 387 + [9]. Lond., 1711, 8vo.

(To be continued.)



BECKFORD SALE.



HE third portion of the Beckford Library, removed from Hamilton Palace, was sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge, on Monday, 2nd July, and eleven following days. The books were perhaps scarcely so interesting as those in the two former parts, but there were many choice volumes which realised large prices, and a great number of books with Beckford's amusing notes were scattered through the sale. The bindings were choice, and the Groliers and Marguerite de Valois' pretty covers fetched great sums, as usual. We notice that the names of Nicholas and Clovis Eve occur very frequently in the catalogue, but it would be interesting to know how far these ascriptions are indis-

putable. The highest priced book was the grand dedication copy of Smith's *History of Virginia*, large paper, and bound in morocco, which brought £605 after a spirited contest.

The amounts of the twelve days' sale were as follows:—First day, £837 6s. 6d.; second day, £1050 18s.; third day, £879 19s. 6d.; fourth day, £2072 2s. 6d.; fifth day, £915 3s. 6d.; sixth day, £777 15s. 6d.; seventh day, £1194 2s. 6d.; eighth day, £1014 12s. 6d.; ninth day, £1462 14s. 6d.; tenth day, £741 11s. 6d.; eleventh day, £983 16s.; twelfth day, £922: making a total of £12,852 2s. 6d.

First day.—Lot 24, Natalis, *Adnotations et Méditations* in *Evangelia*, fol., 1595, Colbert's copy, in red morocco covered with gold tooling, £53 10s. (sold at the La Vallière sale for 451 livres). 42, A Schole-House for the Needle, with patternes of cut workes, 1624, £58. 50, Nelson's Letters to Lady Hamilton, 1814 (8 pages of caustic notes by Beckford), £16. 70, Newcastle (Marquis of), *Méthode de dresser les Cheveux*, first edition, 1657-58, fine impressions of plates, red morocco, £53. 114, Niphus, de Pulchro, *Romea*, 1531, Grolier's copy in brown morocco, £70. 149, North's Lives of the Norths, 2 vols. 4to, 1742-4, russia, by Lewis, 2 pages of MS. notes by Beckford, £17 10s. 183, Nunez Cubeça de Vaca, *Relacion y Comentarios de lo Acaesido en las dos jornadas que hizo a las Indias*, red morocco extra, *Valladolid*, 1555, (this is the first publication on the river Plata and Paraguay,) £48.

Second day.—Lot 248, *Ordonnances sur le fait des Monnoyes*, 1540, printed on vellum, woodcuts emblazoned, brown morocco covered with gold tooling, £132. 253, Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*, 5 vols. 4to, 1762-71, red morocco by Roger Payne, £17 15s. 254, Walpole's *Historic Doubts on the Life and Reign of Richard III.*, 4to, 1768, author's own copy with MS. notes, with proof portraits and plates, £50. 256, Walpole's *Description of Strawberry Hill*, 4to, 1774, author's own copy with additional engravings, £29. 257, Another edition, large paper, author's own copy with the printed sheet O (said to be unique), £16 5s. 266, *Orlando, la segunda parte*, sm. 4to, Anvers, 1557, in olive morocco, £16 5s. 291, Osius, *Histoire de Portugal*, Paris, 1587, five vols., magnificently bound in red morocco, with beautiful gilt tooling and the fleur-de-lis, by Clovis Eve, £32. (This copy sold for £6 18s. in the Hibbert sale.) 310, *Ovalle, Historica Relacion del Reyno de Chile y de las Misiones de la Compañia de Jesus*, fol., Roma, 1646, bound with the arms of Cosmo III. of Tuscany in gold on sides, £21 10s. 314, *Ovidii Opera, cura D. Heinsii*, Lugd. Bat., Elzevir, 1629, three fine vols. bound in red morocco, double, gilt-marbled edges by Deseuil, £21 10s. Oviedo y Valdes, *Histoire Naturelle des Indes, Isles et Terre Ferme de la Grand Mer Oceane, traduicte par Jean Poleur*, folio, Paris, 1556, beautiful specimen of binding in old veau fauve, covered with tooling and

dots, with nine medallions of figure subjects embossed and worked with gold on each side by Nicholas Eve, £38. 382, *Palladien Filz du Roy Milanor d'Angleterre et de la belle Selerine sœur du Roy du Portugal, roman de chevalerie en prose mis en Françoy par feu Cl. Colet*, folio, Paris, 1555, £21 10s. 384, *Palladio, Quattro libri dell' Architettura*, fol., Venetia, 1570, with autograph of Jac. Aug. Thuanus, vellum, £61. 410, *Paradin (C.), Quadrins historiques de la Bible*, 1st ed., Lyon, 1553-54, with woodcuts by Le Petit Bernard, in old citron morocco, £20. 425, *Paris, Collection of 20 views drawn and etched by T. Girtin, proofs*, 1803, view of the Louvre by Le Clerc, and 12 views in Paris from T. Holcroft's *Travels*, proofs, 1804, one vol., royal folio, bound by C. Lewis, £27.

Third day.—Lot 491, *Passe (C. de), Miroir des plus belles Courtisanes de ce Temps*, 40 portraits, including the Duchess of Richmond and Countesses of Oxford and Pembroke, small oblong 4to, 1631, £27 10s. 504, *Pastissier François*, very fine copy in vellum, probably the rarest of all the works printed by the Elzevirs, 1655 (Benzon's copy sold for 3255f.), £30 10s. 619, *Perrault, Hommes Illustres qui ont paru en France, etc.*, 2 vols. folio, Paris, 1696-1700, fine portraits, including the suppressed ones of Arnauld and Pascal, by Edelinck, Lubin, Van Schuppen, Simonneau, Duflos, etc., £24. 620, *Perrault, Contes de ma Mère L'Oye*, cuts, La Haye, 1742, red morocco, by Roger Payne £10 15s. 621, *Perrault, Contes des Fées*, Paris, 1781, thick paper copy, with vignettes by Martinet, in red morocco by Roger Payne, £14 5s. 632, *Persius enucleatus*, the Lamignon copy, Elzevir, 1664, bound by Derome, £10. 650, *Petrarcha, Le Cose Volgari, Vinegia, Aldo*, 1501, the first Aldine edition, and the first book printed in the italic type, initial letter illuminated in gold and colours, bound in red morocco, gilt gaufré edges, £12. 651, *Petrarcha*, printed on vellum, *Vinegia, Aldo*, 1514, the second Aldine edition, in the original old Venetian brown morocco, with gold borders and gilt edges. Only seven copies of this beautiful little book are known printed on vellum. (Hanrott's copy sold for £73.) This now brought £66. 654, *Petrarcha, con l'Espositione d'A. Vellutello*, woodcuts, 4to, Paris, 1545, £13 5s. 658, *Petrarca, con nuove Spositioni*, Lyone, G. Rouillio, 1574, with woodcuts, bound in olive morocco by Clovis Eve, the sides and back covered with arms, motto, and devices of Marguerite de Valois in gold, £79. 664, *Petrarcha, Spirituale di Frate H. Maripetro*, 4to, Venetia, F. Marcolini, 1536, woodcuts, bound in old marbled morocco, sprinkled with gold, inlaid in coloured leathers, and having in gold letters on the cover "Petrarcha Spir." and beneath "Tho. Maioli et Amicor," with on the reverse his motto in gold, "Inimici Mei Mea Mihi Non Me Mihi," £46. 668, *Petronii Arbitri Satyricon et Veterum Poetarum Catalecta cum Notis Variorum, Lutetiae*, 1587, old French olive morocco, with the arms and device of Charles Cardinal de Bourbon (Charles X. of the League) in gold on the back, £9 10s. 671, *Petronii Satyricon et Priapeia cum Notis J. Boschii, Amst.*, 1677, in red morocco, by Deseuil, with arms of N. Lambert de Thorigny on sides, £11 5s.

Fourth day.—Lot 708, *Les Deux Philostrates. Images ou Tableaux de Platte Peinture et les Statues*, large paper, blue morocco by Derome, fol., 1615, £20. 709, *Philostrati Vita Apollonii Tyanei et Eusebius contra Hieroclem, Gr. et Lat.*, Grolier's superb copy, folio, Venetiis, Aldus, 1501-2, apparently on larger paper than usual, bound in old red morocco, the sides covered with gold scroll tooling, £300 (Quaritch). This copy was sold in the McCarthy sale for 255fr., and again in the Hibbert sale (1829) for £21 only. 710, *The same author's works, engravings of armorial bearings, alphabets, medals, and vignettes, mounted, 3 vols.*, £20 10s. 721, *Picart's Ceremonies et coutumes religieuses, etc., and Superstitions Anciennes et Modernes, etc., 9 vols. fol.*, £76. 723, *Picart, Tempel der Zang-Goddinen, with the 60 engravings in the first state, and 60 by Diepenheke, of the 1655 edition, and others from Mariette's collection, including the rare duplicate suppressed Salmacis, Amst., 1733, bound by Derome in green morocco with silk linings (sold in the Morel Vindé sale for 810 fr.)*, £168. 725, *Piccolomini (A.), Dialogo della bella creanza delle Donne, Venetia, 1574*, with the arms and monograms of Thuanus and Marie Brabant on the sides and back, £25. 765, *Pindari Carmina cum Scholiis, Græcæ, 4to, Romæ, 1515*, fine copy in *russia extra*, by Payne, with his bill for the binding, £39. 788, *Pinto (F. M.), Perigrinaciam em mytios Reynos das Partes Orientais et do Occidente, 1st ed., fol.*, Lisboa, 1614, red morocco by Derome, £18 15s. 807, *Plaisirs de l'Isle Enchantée*, collection of engravings and descriptions of fêtes at Versailles, 1673-6, fol., Louis XIV.'s copy, bound by A. Ruette, with the Royal arms and cipher, £23 10s. 814, *Platon, Le Timee et Plutarque de la Creation de l'Ame traduit par L. le Roy dit Regius, Paris, 1581*, *Le Sympose, Le Phedron, etc., 4to, one vol.*, bound by Nicolas Eve in brown morocco, elaborately tooled with gold work, £141. 818, *Plauti Comœdiae, Amst., L. Elzevir, 1652*, bound by Roger Payne in blue morocco, £20. This uncut copy sold in Colonel Stanley's sale for 6½ guineas. 824, *Plauti Comœdiae, 3 vols.*, Paris, 1759, frontispiece and vignettes by Eisen, bound by Derome, with dentelle borders, £25 10s. 836, *Plot's Natural History of Oxfordshire*, large paper, red morocco, fol., 1677, £8 15s. 837, *Plot (R.), Natural History of Staffordshire*, large paper, fol., 1686, £40 10s. 873, *Poliphili Hypnerotomachia*, first edition, fol., Venetiis, Aldus, 1499. This was D. Crozat's copy in the old Venetian binding of red morocco, richly ornamented with gold tooling and with *gaufré* edges: £130. (Sir C. Price's copy sold for £53 10s.) 874, *Hypnerotomachia*, in French, 2 vols. in 1, fol., translated by the Cardinal de Lenoncourt, with the woodcuts by Cousin, Paris, 1561, and *Le Roy dict Regius de la Vicissitude des choses, Paris, 1577*, bound together in one blue morocco volume by Nicholas Eve for Queen Louise de Lorraine, ornamented with gold tooling à petits fers, £220. 895, *Pompes Funèbres, de Polixene Reine de Sardaigne, Elisabeth Therese de Lorraine, La Dauphine à Notre Dame et à St. Denys, Philippe de France, Roi d'Espagne, and other ceremonials, in 1 vol., atlas folio*, £100. 897, *Pomponii Mellæ Cosmographia*, first edition, sm. 4to, *Mediolani, 1471*, fine copy in blue morocco, richly tooled and lined with citron morocco, and vellum fly leaves, £22.

Fifth day.—Lot 959, *Postel (G.), "Tresmerveilles Victoires des Femmes du Nouveau Monde, et Doctrine de Siècle Dore," 2 vols. in 1, Paris, 1553*, Girardot de Prefond's copy, with his ticket, bound by Monnier in red morocco, covered with gold tooling, £23. 1013, *Prevôt (Abbé), Œuvres, Paris, 1783-5*, set of Marillier's illustrations and portrait, red morocco, by Padeloup, £39. 1054, *Psalmorum Liber, Antverpiæ, 1584*, red morocco with tooling, à petits fers, by Le Gascon, and with silver clasps, 16mo, £21 10s. 1059, *Pseaumes, Traduction nouvelle, 8vo, Paris, 1679*, frontispiece and vignette, beautifully bound by Boyet, in red morocco doublé, £32. 1061, *Ptolemæi Cosmographia, opus Donni Nicholai Germani*, printed on vellum, with the 32 woodcut maps by Schnitzer, coloured, folio, Ulmæ, L. Hol., 1482, sold not subject to collation, £25 10s. 1077, *Purchas (S.), Purchas his Pilgrimes, 5 vols. fol.*, 1625, with the rare frontispiece (containing portrait) and all the maps and tables, bound with arms of Lord Aylmer, gold on sides, sold not subject to collation, £63. 1130, *Rabelais, Plaisante et Joyeuse Histoyre du grand Géant Gargantua, woodcuts, Lyon, E. Dolet, 1542*, £44. 1132, *Songes Drolatiques de Pantagruel, 120 droll woodcuts, title inlaid, fine copy in brown morocco, Paris, 1565*, £25. 1136, *Œuvres, large paper, 3 vols. 4to, Amst., 1741*, £55.

Sixth day.—1230, *Recueil de Pièces galantes, en Prose et en Vers, de Madame la Comtesse de la Suze et de M. Pelisson, Paris, 1698*, 4 vols. in 2, bound by Boyet, with arms of Count Hoym on sides, £53. 1242, *Regnier (Jehan), Ses Fortunes et Adversitez, black letter, Paris, 1526*, woodcuts, fine copy in red morocco, silk linings, £43 10s. This copy sold at White Knight's sale for £5 19s. 1243, *Regnier, Satyres et autres Œuvres augmentés de diverses pieces cydeuant non imprimées, Leiden, Elzevir, 1652*, fine copy, uncut, bound in green morocco, Grolier tooling, with arms and crest of Rev. T. Williams, £46. 1244, another copy, in red morocco, bound by Padeloup, £46. 1314, *Reynolds' (Sir J.) Engraved Works, continuation by F. Bromley, 40 parts, royal fol.*, £20. 1316, *Reynst (Bourgmestre G.), Son Cabinet, proofs of the 41 fine engravings by various old masters of the Italian and Flemish schools, red morocco by A. Ruette, with the arms of Louis XIV. in gold on sides and his cipher on the back, atlas folio, Amsterdam, no date*, £47.

Seventh day.—Lot 1410, *La Rochefoucauld, Mémoires, Cologne (Elzevir), 1663*, a fine copy, ruled, red morocco, richly tooled, £42. 1467, *Rommant de la Rose (par G. de Lorris et J. de Meung), Paris, Galliot du Pré, 1529*, woodcuts, bound by Deseuil in red morocco, doublé, red leather and gilt-marbled edges, £46. (The Solar copy sold for 355 francs.) 1469, *Ronsard (P. de), Œuvres, Paris, 1587*, 10 vols. in 3. This was the magnificent edition dedicated to Henry III., whose portrait it contains; from the library of Marguerite de Valois, Reine de Navarre, bound by Clovis Eve. It was splendidly ornamented with the arms, motto, and devices of Marguerite de Valois: £430. 1540, *Rubens, Ses Œuvres, 100 engravings, brilliant impressions, 3 vols. atlas folio*, £20. 1545, *Rudbeckii (O.), Atlantica, folio, Upsalæ, five vols., with atlas, including two duplicates*,

vol. 1 with different titles, one without date with seven additional leaves, the other date 1679, bound by Derome, £69. 1560, *Archeologie de Russie*, printed at the expense of the Emperor for presents only, 6 vols. in 7, imperial folio, and one vol. descriptions in Russian; it contains 515 very fine coloured plates: £80. 1571, *Rutter's Delineations of Fonthill and its Abbey*, royal 4to, Shaftesbury, 1823, 2 vols., with proofs and etchings, several added, and an additional volume, with MS. notes by Beckford, £24 10s. 1606, *Sagard Theodat, Grand Voyage du Pays des Hurons*, 2 vols. in 1, Paris, 1632, £30 10s. (The Solar copy sold for 320 francs.) 1607, The same author's *Histoire de Canada et Voyages des Frères Mineurs Recollects pour la conversion des Infidèles*, Paris, 1636, fine copy, with music at the end, bound by Clark and Bedford, £30 10s.

Eighth day.—Lot 1621, *Saint Greaal*, 2 vols. in 1, folio, Paris, 1523, slightly wormed, red morocco by Derome, £35. 1630, *Sainte Marthe (Scevole de), Œuvres Poétiques*, 4to, Paris, 1579, *De Thou's fine copy in vellum, gilt*, £46. (The Solar copy sold for 100 francs.) 1675, *Sallustius Elzevir*, 1634, bound by Deseuil, in red morocco, double, £22. 1695, *Salviani Aquatilium Animalium Historia*, large paper, fol, Romæ, 1558, fine engravings of fish, splendidly bound in Grolier style in olive morocco by N. Eve, with arms of Bishop N. de Thou in silver on sides, £73. 1730, *Sannazzaro, Arcadia, Sonetti e Canzoni*, 2 vols. in 1, sm. 8vo, Venet., Ald., with the anchors and initials illuminated, in brown morocco, with Grolier's mottoes on sides, £125. 1736, *Sansovino (F.), Hist. Universale dell' Origine et Imperio de' Turchi*, 4to, Venetia, 1573, Henry III.'s copy, in red morocco, covered with the Royal arms, monogram, and fleur-de-lis in silver, by N. Eve, £50. 1779, *Savonarola, de Simplicitate Christianæ Vitæ*, Paris, 1637, citron morocco by Monnier, (fine specimen of his work,) £26. 1795, *Seneca Tragœdiæ*, Venetiis, Aldus, 1517 (this was Francis I.'s copy, ornamented with his arms, the salamander, crowned F, and fleur-de-lis), £81 (Quaritch). 1839, *Scot (R.), Discovery of Witchcraft, with a Discourse on Devils and Spirits*, fol, 1665, black morocco, by Kalthœber, £14.

Ninth day.—Lot 1890, *Senecæ Philosophi et Rhetoris Opera*, 3 vols., Elzevir, 1639-40, gold tooling, à petits fers, by Le Gascon, £41. 1901, *Sepulveda, Romances Nuevamente Sacadas de Historias Antiguas dela Cronica de España*, Anvers, 1551, blue morocco, £20. (The Solar copy sold for 467 francs.) 1915, *Serres (I. de), Inventaire General de l'Histoire de France*, Paris, 1600, 3 vols., bound by Deseuil in brown morocco, with broad borders of gold in which are depicted the sun, fleur-de-lis, crown, stags, dogs, etc., lined red with gold borders, £76. 1933, *Seyssel (Claude), La Victoire du Roy contre les Venetiens*, black letter, sm. 4to, Paris, A. Verrard, 1510, printed on vellum, with woodcuts, borders, initials, and capitals illuminated, bound by Padeloup, £62. This copy sold for 450 francs in 1856. 1960, *Shelley's Queen Mab*, 8vo, 1821, uncut, with notes in pencil by Mr. Beckford, £8. 2033, *Sloane (Sir*

Hans), Voyage to Madera, Barbados, Nieves, S. Christophers, and Jamaica, 2 vols., fol., 1707-25, £29 10s. 2049, *Smith (John), Generall Historie of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles*, large paper, folio, 1624 (the dedication copy "To the Lady Francis, Duchesse of Richmond and Lennox," with maps and plates, including portrait of the Duchess of Richmond by W. Pass, and of Matoaka, by S. Pass), inlaid, £605 (Quaritch). 2054, *Smith (John), Select Views in Europe and America*, 61 Drawings in Water Colours, folio, £34. 2063, *Smith (W.), History of the Province of New York*, 4to, 1757, large paper, red morocco, £45.

Tenth day.—Lot 2096, *Somers' Collection of Tracts*, ed. by Scott, 13 vols. 4to, 1809-13, £23. 2104, *Sophoclis Tragœdiæ*, first edition, Venetiis, Aldus, 1502, red morocco, covered with gold tooling, £36. 2105, Another copy, red morocco double, (with Baron de Longepierre's device of the Golden Fleece), £31. 2151, *Spenser's Works*, 6 vols., 1715, red morocco, with rich gold tooling, £16. 2193, *Stanhope (Hon. Col. L.), Greece in 1823-24*, with two pages of MS. notes by Beckford (among them is the following: "The fit I laboured under when I wrote *Vathek* lasted two days and a night.—W.B."), £11 10s. 2211, *Staunton's Account of Lord Macartney's Embassy to China*, 3 vols., royal 4to, red morocco, 1797, portraits and plates in various states, with cancelled leaf, £21. 2271, *Strada, Epitome du Thresor des Antiquitez*, 4to, Lyon, 1553, brown morocco, covered with Grolier tooling, by N. Eve, £31.

Eleventh day.—2304, *Suetonii Vitæ XII. Cæsarum*, folio, Venetiis, N. Jenson, 1471, brown morocco by Lewis, £16 15s. 2319, *Sully, Memoires*, large paper, 3 vols. royal 4to, Londres (Paris), 1745, red morocco by Padeloup, £12. 2404, *Taillevent Grant Cuysinier du Roy de France, Livre de Cuysine*, black letter, Paris, £13. 2406, *Sir W. Talbot's Discoveries of John Lederer in Virginia and Carolina*, sm. thin 4to, 1672, of 27 pages only, with map, uncut, £58 10s. 2427, *Tasso, Rime*, 1589, *Aminta*, *Il Rinaldo*, and others, brown morocco by C. Eve, from the library of Marguerite de Valois, and covered with her devices, arms, and motto in gold, £86. (A mem. in pencil on the fly-leaf showed that it cost Beckford only two guineas and a half.) 2428, *Tasso, Gerusalemme Liberata*, with the engravings by Castello and Agostino Caracci, 4to, Genova, 1590, bound by Derome in blue morocco, with rich gold floral ornaments and silk linings, £45. 2482, *Terentii Comœdix*, Venet., Aldus, 1545, title mended, brown morocco, by N. Eve, £12 15s. 2493, *Terence*, in Latin and French, with Madame Dacier's notes, 3 vols., plates, 1757, bound in citron morocco by Derome, £46 10s. 2505, *Novum Testamentum Græce*, the *O Mirificam* edition, Lutetiae, R. Stephanus, 1546, red morocco, by N. Eve, £18. 2524, *Tewrdannckh*, the famous metrical romance of chivalry, written by Pfintzing, recording the deeds of Maximilian I., folio, £1517, £81.

Twelfth day.—Lot 2551, *Thevenot, Voyages*, 4 parts, and fragments of part 5, royal folio, 1696, £35. 2556, *Thevet, Singularitez de la France antarctique*,

autrement nommée Amerique, etc., cuts by Tory, 4to, Paris, 1558, £62. 2557, Another edition, Anvers, 1558, red morocco by Boyet, £36 10s. 2589, Thomas, Account of Pensilvania 1698, £26. 2600, Thornton's Sporting Tour, 2 vols. in 1, royal 4to, large paper, red morocco, 1806, 2 pages of MS. notes by Beckford, £21. 2627, Tirante, Il Bianco valorissimo Cavaliere, sm. 4to, Venegia, 1538, one of the rarest of the Aldines, and from the library of Demetrio Canevari, and bearing his devices, with a medallion of Apollo driving his chariot, £111. 2633, Tod's Annals and Antiquities of Rajast'han, 2 vols. royal 4to, 1829-32, double set of plates (India proofs), red morocco, £22 10s. 2676, Geoffrey Tory, Champ Fleury, sm. folio, Paris, 1529, £16. 2697, Toussaint, Les Mœurs, 3 parts in 1 vol., 1748, blue morocco by J. A. Derome (the Arrêt of 1748 ordering the book to be burnt added), £16. 2774, Tyri, Livre de la Conqueste de la Toison d'Or, 1563, Ornaments à Fontainebleau, 16 plates, oblong folio, 26 engravings, 15 guineas.



NOTES AND NEWS.



MR. QUARITCH bought at the sale of some books of the Earl of Devon, at Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge's, a magnificent perfect Caxton (*Lydgate's Lyf of our Lady*, 1484). In the same sale Messrs. Ellis and White bought a copy of the *Boke of St. Alban's*, 1486, for £600. This, however, was a very inferior copy to the one which we have described as having been bought by Mr. Quaritch some time back for £630.

MR. HARTLEBEN, of Vienna, announces in connection with his *Electriche Bibliothek* a complete bibliography of the Electric Sciences from 1860 up to date. It is compiled by Mr. Gustav May, who combines with painstaking care an ample knowledge of the subject. The work will fill a foolscap octavo volume of about 240 pages, and will be got up in the same style as the volumes of the *Electriche Bibliothek*. We hope to give a fuller account of this interesting work in our next issue.

THE sixth annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom will be held at the Free Public Library, Liverpool, on Tuesday, the 11th of September, and three following days. The chair will be taken by the President, Sir James Picton, F.S.A., Chairman of the Liverpool Free Public Libraries Committee. Reports will be laid before the meeting by the Council and by the committees appointed to prepare illustrations to the Cataloguing Rules of the Association and to consider the question of Size Notation. It is proposed to pay special attention to the subject of Classification. Papers will be read on various questions relating to library administration and bibliography. The local committee at Liverpool propose to hold an exhibition of objects and appliances illustrating the working arrangements, etc., of libraries in all their

departments. Exhibits will be required not later than September 4th. Further particulars may be obtained of the hon. secs. to the local committee (Mr. P. Cowell and Mr. W. J. Stewart), Free Public Library, Liverpool.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper has been published containing the correspondence which has passed this year between the British Museum and the Treasury with reference to the purchase of the Ashburnham MSS. The published papers include the original recommendation by the trustees of the Museum that the whole collection should be purchased for £160,000, the refusal of the Government, the recommendation that the Stowe collection and the Appendix should be purchased for £90,000, the proposal by the Government to give £70,000, the offer of the Museum to make good the difference between the two prices, and the final agreement of the Government to purchase the Stowe collection for £45,000. With regard to the disposal of the collection a Treasury minute, dated July 16, 1883, states that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have been in communication with the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and with the Chief Secretary on the two questions which remain for settlement—viz. (1) which of the manuscripts should be sent to Ireland, and (2) at what place those so sent should be deposited. The minute continues:—"Upon the former point my Lords observe that the selection is practically confined to the two sections of the collection in which are contained respectively the manuscripts in the Irish language, and those bearing more or less directly upon Irish history and literature. But the decision within these limits depends upon various considerations, which can only be decided by experts. The importance of making one national collection as complete as possible must be practically reconciled with the advisability of depositing a special class of documents in a place which either is or ought to be most convenient to their special students; and local feelings must be weighed against the interests of science. My Lords will indicate at the end of this minute the means whereby they propose to solve this difficulty. As regards the place of deposit, it appears clear that with the possible exception of some documents of the nature of 'Public Records,' whatever part of the collection is sent to Ireland should be kept together, and not scattered; it must therefore be deposited in Dublin. After giving full consideration to the claims of the various places in that city where it has been thought the manuscripts might be preserved, Her Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that the Royal Irish Academy best fulfils the necessary conditions. That institution has maintained a high reputation as a learned body, and is already the possessor of valuable collections illustrative of the history and antiquities of Ireland—collections which are and will be available for the use of students and the public. A difficulty, however, arises from the fact that although the Irish Academy is in many ways connected with the State, notably as receiving a large annual grant, it is not under direct Government control. To meet this it is proposed not to give the manuscripts to the Irish Academy, but to lend them to it indefinitely upon the

sole condition that they remain available for the use of students and the public upon terms to be agreed on ; the manuscripts remaining the property of the Treasury. The terms of the loan to the Irish Academy, and the selection of the manuscripts to be so lent, should be settled in the first instance by a representative of the British Museum in conference with some gentleman from Ireland. For this purpose my Lords consider that no person would be so appropriate as Sir Samuel Ferguson, who, as President of the Royal Irish Academy as well as Deputy Keeper of the Public Records of Ireland, seems marked out for the duty of giving advice in this matter. The ultimate decision and responsibility must, however, rest with the Government." An appendix contains a catalogue of the manuscripts in the Stowe collection, with descriptive memorandum by Mr. R. B. Knowles.

IN July 1882 a commission was appointed in Paris, on the subject of School Pictures and of Illustrations as a means of Education. Its purpose was to carry out one of the decisions of a previous commission, appointed in 1880 ; which had decided—(1) that all schools should be embellished, (2) that they should have museums of art, and (3) pictures for the use of the children which should be artistic as well as educational. The report on this last subject has just been drawn up by Mons. Henri Havard, one of the members of the commission of twenty-one, and presented to the Minister of Public Instruction. It gives some interesting particulars on many French illustrated works.

THE Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques of Paris have given the Prix Jean Reynaud, which is worth ten thousand francs, to Mons. Perrens, the author of a life of Savonarola, who is at work on a history of Florence.

THE centenary of the birth of Friedrich Koenig, the inventor of the steam printing press, was held in Germany in April 1875, when there were published a series of articles on him by Theodor Goebel. These articles have now been improved upon in the form of a quarto volume of 279 pages, in which Koenig's labours, trials and disappointments are described, as well as his private life and character. He was a native of Eisleben, the birthplace of Luther—whose fourth centenary is being held this year. Mr. Smiles gave an article on Koenig in *Macmillan's Magazine* for Dec. 1869.

MR. W. E. FOSTER'S *Monthly Reference Lists* for July—August contains a very valuable list of editions of Shakespeare, with criticisms on their relative merits.

THE July number of the *Palatine Note-Book* contains an article on Matthew Mainwaring's romance of *Vienna*, 1621 ; and the August number of the same has an article on the Towneley family, *apropos* of the sale of the Towneley Library.

THE eight days' sale of the valuable topographical library from Stourhead, which closed on August 8th at Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge's rooms, realized £10,027 6s. 6d.

THE *Manchester Guardian* for Thursday, August 2, contained a very interesting life of the late Mr. James Crossley, which occupied six columns.

The Librarian's Year-Book, Diary, and Directory, 1884, (compiled by Arthur Allchin, member of the Library Association,) is announced to be published by Messrs. Triibner and Co. early in December. The contents will consist of Almanac, Diary suitable for recording library purchases, Summary of Events interesting to Librarians in 1882-83, Obituary of the past year, Bibliography of the past year, Book Sales Record—a concise account of every important auction of the year ; Directory of the Public Libraries of the United Kingdom, with date of opening, days and hours of access, number of volumes, and names of librarians and assistants ; Statistical and other papers ; description of recent Inventions and Apparatus useful in the Library, etc.

A NOVEL scheme entitled the "Parcels Post Periodical Press Exchange" has been established. The circular states that the introduction of the parcels post renders possible a central organization for the purpose of facilitating such exchanges in a systematic manner. Subscribers anxious to see the same class of paper or magazine will be put into communication with each other, and thus enabled to pass on the parcel at stated periods, until it has made the circuit. Magazines of permanent interest will be in circulation for ten weeks among a circuit of ten subscribers ; periodicals devoted to articles more in the nature of news, will circulate for rather more than three weeks among six subscribers. As far as possible, especially in the latter case, each circuit will be made up of subscribers in the same town. By this means, not only will there be less delay in repostage, but subscribers may, if so disposed, save themselves the cost of the postage by personal delivery. As the scheme is novel, the tariff may be regarded as *provisional*, and will, if necessary, be modified at the end of the first six months. To simplify calculation, parcels are made up in the nominal values of 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., and £1. Thus subscribers in Class A will receive the parcel within a fortnight after publication ; in Class B, at some period between the third and ninth weeks ; and in Class C, a week later, including the re-postage. Subscribers in Class A, for a 5s. parcel, will pay 9s. for reading to the value of 30s. ; subscribers in Class B will pay 7s. for the same ; and subscribers in Class C will pay 8s., and retain the six months' magazines.

THE Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres has bestowed the Gobert Prize on M. Frederic Godefroy, author of the *Dictionnaire Historique de la Langue Française*. The second prize was given to M. A. Giry for his work on the *Etablissements de Rouen*. M. Maurice Jametel is to have the Stanislas Julien prize for his work on the history and manufacture of Indian ink.

Science suggests to the American Association for the Advancement of Science that it appoint, at its next meeting, a committee "to draw up a definite list of foreign technical journals of mathematics, physics, chemistry, mineralogy, geology, geography, botany, zoölogy, physiology, and ethnology, such as

do not compete with any enterprise of any publishing firm in the United States; and then urge upon Congress the passage of a special act, putting these journals on the free list." The suggestion is an excellent one, and we trust it will be acted upon.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Western Antiquary* having referred to the often quoted claim of Dr. Gauden to the authorship of the *Eikon Basilike*, Mr. Ingle Dredge pointed out in the July number of the same periodical that Dr. Bliss wrote in 1817, "My own opinion is that Gauden was not the author and that Charles was"; that Dr. Wordsworth's "Who wrote *Eikon Basilike?*?" 1824, "Documentary Supplement to 'Who wrote *Eikon Basilike?*?' 1825, and "King Charles the First the authör of *Eikon Basilike*," 1828, have not been satisfactorily answered; and that Mr. Edward John Scott's preface to Mr. Stock's reprint of the *Eikon*, 1880, contains particulars of the new evidence since Dr. Wordsworth wrote. He adds: "Apart from Gauden, this subject will necessarily turn up in the *Bibliotheca Devoniensis*, for Dr. Thos. Long, a Prebendary of Exeter, answered Anthony Walker in 1694; and J. Y[oung] of Plymouth took part in the controversy in 1703. Mr. H. Sharrock also refers to the *Athenaeum*, May 5th, 1883, pp. 570, 571, in which some evidence of an early date is brought forward in corroboration of the kingly authorship.

ACCORDING to recent statistics, there are in Constantinople 33 letterpress and 22 lithographic printing-establishments; in 11 of these both branches of the trade are carried on. The letterpress plant includes 46 steam, 17 treadle, and 39 hand-presses, and the lithographic machinery comprises 21 steam and 66 hand-presses. The personnel of the several offices aggregates to 14 overseers, 212 compositors, 57 printers, and 68 apprentices, while the lithographic staff is made up of 4 lithographic draughtsmen, 46 lithographers, and 3 apprentices.

MR. WALTER DE GRAY BIRCH, F.S.A., proposes to publish, in about twenty-five parts, a work of first-rate importance, to be entitled "*Cartularium Saxonum: a collection of Charters relating to Anglo-Saxon history.*" The want of a new and comprehensive edition of the well-known *Codex Diplomaticus Evi Saxonici* of the late Mr. John Kemble, published by the English Historical Society, 1839-1848, has been long felt by students and writers, not alone of English, but of European, ecclesiastical and political history. Since the publication of that work, the *Diplomatarium Anglicum Evi Saxonici*, by the late Mr. B. Thorpe, 1865; the *Facsimiles of Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts*, by Lieut.-General J. Cameron, R.E., C.B., F.R.S., 1878; the four volumes of *Facsimiles of Ancient Charters in the British Museum*, edited by Mr. E. A. Bond, F.S.A., Principal Librarian, 1873-78; the *Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents relating to Great Britain and Ireland*, by Rev. A. W. Haddan, B.D., and Professor Stubbs, 1869-73; and other kindred works, have brought to light many new and important documents which should have had a place in it. To these, not a few may be added from the publications of the Master of the Rolls, the Deputy

Keeper of Records, the Historical MSS. Commission, and the Transactions of Antiquarian and Archæological Societies,—and some are even yet unpublished. It is intended in the proposed work to arrange all the documents in a general series, according to order of chronology, the text of each deed being preceded by a short *précis*, and collated with the oldest and best copies, either manuscript or printed. The variations will be placed in footnotes. At the foot of each deed will be given a summary of the principal sources from which the text and various readings are derived, so as to form a bibliography of Saxon Diplomatics. The work will contain between two and three thousand documents.



CORRESPONDENCE.



THE ANONYMOUS LIFE OF FULLER.

THE author of this little book (London, 1661; Oxford, 1662, two editions), which, to use Mr. Bailey's words, "formed the basis of all subsequent memoirs" till the appearance of his own exhaustive work, has been singularly successful in concealing his identity. He has been often asked for, but I have not met with any plausible solution of the enigma. Yet a comparison of the *Life of Fuller* with that of *Hammond* (1660) raises a very strong suspicion that both books are from the same pen. Not only is there a strong resemblance between the two biographies in style and vocabulary, and the singular abundance of Latinisms, but the general construction of the two lives, and the general point of view, are strikingly similar. I will give only one instance. The author of the *Life of Hammond* writes of his *Parænesis*: "The occasion of that treatise [was] the interdict of Jan. 1655, which disabled the loyal suffering clergy from doing any ministerial act; which he resented with the highest passion, not only upon the general account of God's more immediate displeasure to the nation legible therein, but (what he had much less reason to do) in reference to his own particular, he looking on this dispensation of Providence as God's pronouncing him unworthy to do His service, *the reproaching* (to use his own words) *his former unprofitableness, by casting him out as straw to the dunghill.*"

In speaking of the same event—which he too terms an "interdict"—the biographer of Fuller tells us: "He did not only look upon this prohibition in general as a severe punishment inflicted upon the nation, by removing their teachers into corners—nay, remote corners of the world, if they disobeyed that edict, but in particular (at first view of it) as some punishment or infliction on himself, as if God had refused him and laid him aside as not fit to serve Him; and this he referred to his former remissness in the discharge of that high function whereunto he was separated and called."

The author of the *Life of Hammond* was of course John Fell, Dean of Christ Church and Bishop of Oxford, whose own life, through various untoward accidents, remains unwritten, and who played so

great a part in the publication of the works of the author of *The Whole Duty of Man*. It need scarcely be added that Fell did nothing to deserve the epithet "atheistical," which, by a freak of the compiler, is affixed to his name in the Index to the *Reliquiae Hearnianae*.

Oxford, July 31, 1883.

C. E. DOBLE.

AN ANCIENT ETHIOPIAN VELLUM
MANUSCRIPT. (iv. 24.)

ETHIOPIAN MSS. are not at all uncommon, and I believe a considerable number were brought to Europe by officers engaged in the Abyssinian expedition. During my confinement at Mágdala, I collected several, but they were all lost during the confusion that attended the capture of the fortress, with the exception of one—a copy of the Ethiopic version of the *Gospel of St. John*, which I still have amongst my books at home. It is a small 8vo volume of the seventeenth century, to the best of my recollection, bound in boards covered with silk, with a small piece of looking-glass inserted in the inner cover, and a painted frontispiece. Mirrors, it must be remembered, are a greater rarity in Abyssinia than Ethiopic MSS. are with us. The book has a leather satchel or case, and a Turkey-red outer bag to protect it on a journey. A large number of MSS. were collected in Abyssinia by M. A. d'Abbadie, which are described by him in a *Catalogue Raisonné*. The MSS. in the *Bibliothèque Nationale* have been catalogued by M. Zotenberg, and those in the British Museum, which include the library of King Theodore captured at Mágdala, by Prof. W. Wright, LL.D., who would probably give Mr. Reade the information he requires, on application. The book which Mr. Reade describes appears to be a collection of prayers and intercessions addressed to the Holy Virgin, the saints, and the angels. Such books are not uncommon, but they rarely date beyond the sixteenth century.

While on this subject, I may perhaps be permitted to cast a retrospective eye upon the literature that formed our intellectual pabulum during our enforced detention at Mágdala, which lasted from July 1866 to April 1868. The equipment of myself and my companions, Mr. Rassam and Dr. Blanc, was so light that I doubt if it contained a single book which could come under the head of literature. We were therefore obliged to depend on the assistance rendered by our fellow-prisoners, Consul Cameron and the missionaries. To the former we were indebted for our *pièces de résistance*, Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, and McCulloch's *Commercial Dictionary*, as well as for a Russian dictionary and grammar, which served to while away many a heavy hour. The missionaries' contribution to the *menu* consisted of an amusing work on Eastern travel, by a certain Gadsby, Bishop Gobat's account of his journeys in Abyssinia, and Harris's *Highlands of Ethiopia*. Add to these the evergreen Horace, which Captain Cameron supplied to the dessert in Anthon's edition, and the bill of fare is complete. I must not forget a copy of the Amharic translation of the Holy Scriptures. Mr. Matthew Arnold said to me, on my return to England, "What a

wonderful Biblical scholar you might have become!" In the circumstances in which we were placed, and the abundance of leisure at our command, it would probably not have overtaxed Macaulay's powers to have committed the whole of the Bible to memory; but beyond attempting such a *tour de force* as this, I doubt if any of us would have been qualified to proceed much further on the thorny path of Biblical investigation and criticism, even allowing we had had the heart and the weapons needed for such a struggle.

Calcutta.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

REVIEWS.

Fairs, Past and Present. A Chapter in the History of Commerce. By CORNELIUS WALFORD, F.I.A., F.S.S. (London: Elliot Stock, 1883.) 8vo, pp. x, 318.

Mr. Walford has produced a very interesting and valuable work upon a little known, but most important subject. He deals first with the origin of fairs, and legislation respecting them, and then enters very fully into the history of Sturbridge fair, near Cambridge, and into that of Bartholomew fair. Having brought forward much new matter respecting the two great English fairs, he passes on to trace more generally the history of French and Russian fairs.

Mr. Walford calls his book a chapter in the history of commerce; and so it is, but our interest lies more particularly in that part which relates to the sale of books. We find that in September, 1686, Mr. Millington, book auctioneer of London, sold in Cooks' Row, at Sturbridge fair, the library of James Chamberlain, fellow of St. John's College; and there is reason to believe that a considerable trade in books was transacted at the Lyons fairs during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Of the Bartholomew fair of 1826, we learn that though the fair was small, one of the principal features was the bookstalls, which occupied the whole of the west side of Giltspur Street. This subject of the relation of fairs to the history of bookselling is one of great interest, and Mr. Walford threw much light upon it in a paper he read before the Library Association at Cambridge last year. We hope that those of our readers who may possess any information on this point will contribute it to our pages. This volume forms one of the publications of "The Antiquary's Library," and is elegantly printed. It is pleasant to handle as well as pleasant to read.

The Best Reading. Hints on the Selection of Books, on the Formation of Libraries, Public and Private, on Courses of Reading, etc., with a Classified Bibliography of easy reference. Fourth revised and enlarged edition, continued to August 1876. Edited by FREDERIC BEECHER PERKINS, (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1881.) Sm. 8vo, pp. ix, 343.

The Best Reading. Second Series. A Priced and Classified Bibliography, for easy reference, of the more important English and American Publications for the five years ending Dec. 31, 1881. Edited by LYND E. JONES. (New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1882.) Sm. 8vo, pp. iv, 119.

We are much indebted to our friends in America for the useful "books on books" which they issue. They seem to have a special faculty for producing handy guides for library collecting—books that tell us something more than mere titles, and help us to choose with judgment. The two books before us will be found very helpful to those who desire to know what has been published of late on a given subject. A feature which is highly to be commended is the use of marks to distinguish the relative literary value of books. As the compiler observes, "Any such expression of opinion must appear more or less arbitrary, and probably no two persons could be found to agree in the rating of a moderately long list of books. It is hoped, however, that these marks may prove of some service, if only as *suggestions*, and may help to save time and to facilitate selections. The "Readings on Reading," "Suggestions for Courses of Reading," and "Hints on Book Clubs," at the end of the first series, are good, and we quite appreciate the counsel "Own all the books you can, use all the books you own and as many more as you can get."

The Architectural History of the City of Rome, based on J. H. Parker's "Archaeology of Rome," for the use of Students. By ARTHUR SHADWELL, M.A. Oxon. Second Edition. (Oxford: Parker and Co., 1883.) Sm. 8vo, pp. xvi, 273.

In our last number we noticed the sixth volume of Mr. J. H. Parker's valuable *Archaeology of Rome*, where the particulars of the history of the "eternal city," as written in her stones, are so ably set forth by the great authority, who, we are happy to learn, has been made *Ufficiale del Ordine di SS. Maurizio e Lazaro* by the Italian Government, in appreciation of his labours in "restoring the true history of the city of Rome." Such books as Mr. Parker's are a delight to all those who appreciate good work, but it is not every one who has time to master a subject treated on so extensive a scale. It was therefore a happy idea of Mr. Parker to induce Mr. Shadwell to abridge his researches into the handy volume before us. It must not, however, be understood that Mr. Shadwell is a mere abridger, for he has brought to his task original knowledge obtained by residence during several seasons at Rome. Historians have a hard task before them, for they will in the end be forced to own that they have been grievously in the wrong, and that incredulity is not always the best groundwork for history. As a rule they are not ready to receive the corrections of archaeologists, but in this case Mr. Parker's researches constitute a triumphant vindication of the old Roman historians, and a condemnation of the supposed corrections of Niebuhr and his followers. Mr. Shadwell writes: "The myths to be rejected are not those of Roman writers, Greek and

Latin, but those of our learned men who adhere to confuted fallacies, owing to one-sided views and an indisposition to study the stones. Both books and stones are to be considered equally and explained by each other. Any one who combines together archaeology and scholarship cannot fail to be convinced by the evidence offered through the *comparative* examination of early Italian monuments, whether in Rome itself or elsewhere, that the true history of the city has been restored in our own times, and principally by our own countrymen."

The plates are collected at the end of the book, and are accompanied by clear and instructive descriptions. This second edition contains a new plan of ancient Rome, in which the lines of the Etruscan kings are distinguished by red ink, and five new plates at the end showing a portion of the wall of Servius Tullius and of the Mamertine Prison.

The Magazine of American History, with Notes and Queries. January to August, 1883. New York. 4to.

With the May number of this magazine a change was made in the management, which was then undertaken by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb. We should be sorry to say anything in praise of the new arrangements which would appear like disparagement of the old, for these were excellent also. The new editor contributed to the May, June, and July numbers a very valuable illustrated article on *Wall Street in History*. The subjects treated of in this magazine are of interest not merely to the inhabitants of the New World. Such questions as "Where are the remains of Christopher Columbus?"—and there are many such—will attract all readers.

Bibliography is not neglected, but is allowed to take its proper position as a handmaid of history. The August number contains an article on "An Old School Book"—that is, Lindley Murray's *English Reader*, a once popular little manual. The "Discovery of the Mississippi" is explained in a "Bibliographical account of the Travels of Nicolet, Allouez, Marquette, Hennepin, and La Salle in the Mississippi Valley." Mr. Dwight describes the "Lost and Found Manuscripts of Benjamin Franklin," which were lately bought from Mr. Henry Stevens by the Government of the United States. The magazine is crowded with interesting matter; and by no means the least valuable portion of its contents are the excellent illustrations, which are so lavishly supplied.



LIBRARIES.



Bristol: Public Free Libraries.—The annual return made up to June 29, 1883, shows that 84,056 volumes have been read upon the premises, chiefly by youths of both sexes, and 353,657 books have been lent for reading at the homes of the people, making altogether 437,713 volumes which have been issued during the year—an increase of 9318 volumes over the preceding twelve months. In addition to the above, it is esti-

mated that more than 800,000 visits have been made to the news-rooms of the four libraries. The number of volumes in the whole of the libraries is 51,521. During June, 20,860 volumes were lent out, and these have been divided in classes as follows:—

Theology	363
Poetry, Drama, etc.	1651
Juvenile Literature	4119
Fiction	12347
Science, Arts, etc.	723
Belles Lettres	525
History, Biography, Travels, etc.	1131

Darlington.—The Free Libraries Acts have been adopted by this town, and new library buildings are to be commenced.

Oldham: Free Reference Library, Art Gallery and Museum.—The buildings were opened on Wednesday, August 1st, by Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., F.R.S. An address having been formally presented by the mayor to Sir John, that gentleman said: “You have remraked, with just pride, that Oldham is scarcely more remarkable for extraordinary rapidity in material progress, in population, and in rateable value, than it has been in its educational and other intellectual institutions. Doubtless, indeed, the existence of the one has greatly tended to the development of the other. You have not only your Lyceum and mechanics’ institutes, but, if I understand rightly, your co-operative societies have libraries and reading rooms attached to them, and to-day we are opening a Reference Library, Art Gallery, and Museum, all of which will no doubt contribute still further to the prosperity and happiness of your fellow-townsmen. I do not doubt, for instance, that this exhibition of machinery—which, I am told, is perhaps the most complete ever collected together—will be of great practical utility. Your new library will also, no doubt, contain many works of reference which will be most useful to your engineers, manufacturers and merchants. Let us hope that ere long every town will have its free library. From a political point of view this seems most important. The extension of the franchise, indeed, seems to render them almost a necessity. A wide suffrage is nothing new; it is merely the revival of our old assemblies, in which every man had a voice in the settlement of national questions. Such a system still exists in one or two of the smaller Swiss cantons; but the difficulty of locomotion, and still more of obtaining the information necessary for the exercise of an intelligent judgment, has long rendered it impossible in larger communities. Now, however, the diffusion of education, the spread of cheap and excellent newspapers, the electric telegraph, and other recent discoveries, are bringing us back to our original constitution; and this renders it most desirable—nay, might I not say necessary?—for the welfare of the country that the electors should have the means of informing themselves as to the difficult and momentous questions which they have to decide. It is no doubt a great privilege to visit Canada, or to travel say in Mexico or Peru, or to cruise among the Pacific Islands; but in some respects the narratives of early travellers, the histories of Prescott, or the voyages of Captain Cook, are even more interesting, describing to us as they do

a state of society then so unlike ours, but which now has been much changed and Europeanised. But it is one thing to own a library—it is another to use it wisely. I have often been astonished how little care people devote to the selection of what they read. Books we know are almost innumerable; our hours for reading are, alas! very few. And yet many people read almost by hazard. They will take any book they chance to find in a room at a friend’s; they will buy a novel at a railway stall, if it has an attractive title; indeed, I believe in some cases even the binding effects the choice. The selection is no doubt far from easy. I have often wished some one would recommend a hundred good books. If we had such lists drawn up by a few good guides, they would be most useful. In the absence of such aid, however, we may fall back on the general verdict of mankind. There is a ‘struggle for existence’ and a ‘survival of the fittest’ among books, just as among animals or plants. The oldest books of the world are remarkable and interesting on that very account; and the works which have influenced the opinions or charmed the leisure hours of millions of men in distant times and far away regions are well worth reading on that account, even if to us they seem scarcely to deserve their reputation. It is true that to many of us such works are accessible only in translations; but translations, though they can never perhaps do justice to the original, may yet be admirable in themselves.

“In conclusion, I will only observe that the opening of your Free Library will certainly be a new source of happiness and enjoyment to you all. Mr. Trevelyan, in his charming *Life of Macaulay*, tells us that that great man, who had everything which wealth, rank, and ability could give, yet found his greatest happiness in books. That ‘invincible love of reading,’ he says, ‘which Gibbon declared he would not exchange for the treasures of India, was with Macaulay a main element of happiness in one of the happiest lives that it has ever fallen to the lot of the biographer to record.’ The boon which that great man so highly valued it is my pleasant privilege to declare to be open to you all.”

The following Booksellers’ Catalogues have been received—Bennett (W. P.), Birmingham; Brough (William), Birmingham; Howell (Edward), Liverpool; Kinsman (John), Penzance; Korman (F.), Vinegar Yard, Covent Garden; Miles (J.), Leeds; Palmer (C. S.), Southampton Row, Holborn; Pickering and Co., Haymarket, London; Pickering (W. & E.), Bath; Quaritch (B.), Piccadilly; Redway (George), York Street, Covent Garden; Reeves and Turner, Strand; Robson and Kerslake, Cranbourne Street, Leicester Square; Roche (James), Southampton Row, Holborn; Smith (Alfred Russell), Soho Square; Smith (W. H.), and Son, Strand; Smith (W. J.), Brighton.

Sale Catalogues have been received from Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge, and Messrs. Puttick and Simpson.





THE

BIBLIOGRAPHER.



OCTOBER, 1883.



SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

BY WILLIAM E. A. AXON.



HE biographical dictionaries are for the most part silent as to the career of Sir Richard Phillips, who was, nevertheless, a considerable personage at the beginning of the present century. The materials for a notice of his life are scattered through various publications,* and it may be a useful task to bring them together.

There is some uncertainty as to the early years of Sir Richard Phillips. According to one account, his real name was Philip Richards, but no reason is stated for his

change of name, nor is any date assigned at which the transformation took place. The same authority states that he was born in London in 1768, and brought up by an uncle in Oxford Street, a brewer, who sent him to school in Soho Square and in Chiswick. The boy's tastes were in a different direction from that opened for him by his uncle's trade. His inclinations being more studious, he entered the teaching profession, and in 1786 was an assistant in a school at Chester, but in 1788 he removed to Leicester. Before proceeding further with this narrative it must be pointed out that there is an entirely different and probably a more accurate account of Phillips' life up to this point. In the *Memoirs* published during his shrievalty, it is stated that he was born near Leicester in the year 1768,* and that his father was a poor farmer, who, however, managed to give his children the benefit of education.

Richard's father had looked forward to his eldest son joining him in the labours of the farm, but the young man had no inclination for agriculture, and preferred to try his fortune in the great metropolis. What his plans were precisely are now unknown, but, like many other ardent youths, he found that the streets of London were not paved with gold, and after a brief trial he returned to Leicester.

On his arrival at home, he met with the welcome of the prodigal son, though he had no claim to that character. A fatted heifer was smoking upon the table, and Richard ate of it with the rest of the family. It was not until after dinner he learned that the slaughtered animal was one of which, before his removal to London, he had been particularly fond. The thought of having eaten part of his dumb favourite was so revolting to his sensibility, that he resolved never again to make use of the flesh of animals as food. To this determination he adhered during the remainder of a long life. His next venture was of a scholastic character. He placed a blue flag on a pole near the door of a house in which he had engaged a room on the ground floor. Here he gave elementary instruction to such children as were entrusted to him by the good people of

* It may be well to indicate here the sources which have been drawn upon for the present notice. *Memoirs of the public and private life of Sir Richard Phillips, Knight, High Sheriff for the City of London and County of Middlesex. Impartially compiled from Authentic Documents by a Citizen of London and Assistant*, London, 1808. 12mo. This must be regarded as inspired by the knight, if not actually autobiographic. *Biographical Dictionary of Living Authors*, London, 1816. *Gentleman's Magazine*, Aug.—Sept. 1840, pp. 212, 360. *Royal Society Catalogue of Scientific Papers*, 1800—1863, London, 1870. Vol. iv. *Budget of Paradoxes*, by Augustus De Morgan, London, 1872. *Observations on the Memoirs of his Public and Private Life*, Stamford, 1808. But this I have not seen. *Hand-book of Fictitious Names*, by Olphar Hamst [Ralph Thomas], London, 1868. *Notes and Queries*, 3rd S., viii., xi., xii. *Archibald Constable and his Literary Correspondents, a Memorial by his Son Thomas Constable*, Edinburgh, 1873. 3 vols. There is a notice of Phillips based on materials communicated by the present writer in *The Ethics of Diet, a Catena of authorities deprecatory of the Practice of Flesh-eating*, by Howard Williams; London, 1883. In this he has reprinted Phillips' *Reasons against Flesh-eating*.

* His epitaph, which was written by himself, states that he was born 13th Dec. 1767.

Leicester, but at the end of twelve months he gave up the experiment. He determined now to try his fortune in commerce, but in a very humble fashion. The hosier's shop he opened was stocked chiefly by a friendly stocking weaver, who visited the establishment every Saturday in order to ascertain for himself the exact quantity of the week's sales. His business increased, but he now tried fortune in an additional but very different line, by the establishment in 1790 of a newspaper. The *Leicester Herald* was what would now be called a Liberal paper, but it was in those days regarded as revolutionary and incendiary in its tendencies by those who identified the liberties of England with the continued existence of rotten boroughs. Phillips himself was accounted an able political writer, but the chief stay of the paper was the celebrated Dr. Priestley, whose contributions gave it an importance it might not otherwise have possessed. The responsible editor did not escape the perils which then environed advocates of freedom and reform. Richard Phillips was imprisoned in Leicester gaol. One account says that his incarceration was a punishment for an article in the paper, whilst another attributes it to a prosecution for selling Paine's *Rights of Man*. The term of imprisonment is also variously stated as twelve months and "nearly three years." His jailer was Daniel Lambert, the fat man *par excellence*, who, by his kind treatment of his prisoners, vindicated the common opinion which associates obesity with good humour. The kindness of Lambert greatly alleviated the unpleasantness of imprisonment. Phillips showed a very benevolent spirit in relieving the necessities of some of the poorer prisoners. On his release he sold his interest in the paper, and confined himself to the hosiery business, until a fire destroyed the stock. The prudent tradesman was, however, fully insured. Tired of Leicester, he decided to establish himself as a hosier in London, but he found that trade was not in a flourishing condition. It was in effect cut up by competition and underselling. The success of the *Leicester Herald* probably led Phillips to think of the establishment of a new periodical. On consultation with Dr. Priestley and other friends, he was encouraged to proceed, and

the *Monthly Magazine* was the result. This commenced in July 1796, and had a most decided success. The hosiery shop in St. Paul's Churchyard was transformed into a bookshop.

He now married, and the story of his courtship is somewhat out of the common. Phillips, on coming to London, became a lodger at the house of a reputable milliner who had several respectable girls in her employment. One of these young ladies was a good-looking Welshwoman named Griffiths. Phillips, as a strict vegetarian, found himself compelled to avoid the pastry, often made with lard, exposed for sale at the confectioners. He mentioned this circumstance one morning to his landlady, who appears to have retailed it to her assistants. When Phillips returned home in the evening he found that the good-natured Welsh girl had prepared for him a pie, which was free from the obnoxious ingredients. From this incident arose a friendship between Phillips and Miss Griffiths which speedily led to a proposal of marriage. They were a handsome pair, and a somewhat precipitate matrimonial alliance was followed by many years of contentment and domestic peace. The old proverb of "Marry in haste, and repent at leisure" was conspicuously falsified in this case.

The *Monthly Magazine* was conducted at first by Dr. Priestley and afterwards by Dr. John Aikin, the author of the *Country round Manchester*. Phillips himself took a part in the management of the periodical, but how much it would be difficult to say. The contributors included Dr. Lettsom, "Peter Pindar," Capel Lofft, Sir John Carr (the pompous but then popular writer of books of travel, who was so mercilessly ridiculed by Edward Dubois), and Mr. Thomas Skinner Surr, an eminent novelist of the period, who became brother-in-law of Phillips. The monthly receipts from its sale amounted to £1500. A quarrel ensued in 1806 with Dr. Aikin for his share in the arbitration of a dispute between Phillips and one of his authors. He had agreed to pay £200 for a compilation without making any reservation as to the quality of the work. Hence he was held liable for the payment without regard to the merit or demerit of the book. Phillips was so dissatisfied with the per-

formance that, although he paid the money, he never published it. A naturally irritable temper led him to use such intemperate language to Dr. Aikin regarding this unlucky arbitration that the *Monthly Magazine* lost the services of that writer, who was then one of the best-known *litterateurs*. Phillips was not mollified by the appearance of a monthly periodical "*The Athenæum*, edited by J. Aikin, M.D., late editor of the *Monthly Magazine* ;" and he advertised in the papers that Aikin never had been the editor of the *Monthly Magazine*, but had merely had a share in its conduct. Phillips was involved in another quarrel. A Mr. Blore and his son had been engaged to illustrate the *Antiquary's Magazine* ; but their performances did not give satisfaction to the publisher, who refused acceptance. This led to an angry wrangle. Nor was the subject of this notice above the tricks of the trade in which he was engaged. The Rev. George Gregory, D.D., was an Irishman, but his mother was a Lancashire woman, and when left a widow settled in Liverpool, where her son became a pupil of Holden the mathematician, and in 1778 was curate of that town. He removed to London in 1782. Phillips paid him £400 for writing the prospectus of a *Dictionary of Arts and Science* and for allowing his name to appear on the title-page as author. The work was really done by the Rev. Jeremiah Joyce.

Success in business led to a removal of Phillips' publishing house from St. Paul's Churchyard to a much larger establishment in Blackfriars. His home was at Hampstead, where in an elegant villa the opulent bookseller enjoyed domestic pleasures that were commemorated in verse by Mr. S. J. Pratt, who was then celebrated in the domain of poetry, but whose fame has since become hopelessly lost in oblivion. Phillips entered into correspondence with Charles James Fox respecting the *History of James II.* on which the great Whig statesman was then engaged. Four letters addressed to him by Fox have been printed ; but although characteristic, they are not important.

In January 1804 he wrote to Mr. Archibald Constable the following letter :—

"DEAR SIR,—Happening to call this morning upon Longman and Rees, I was told by the latter

that he had seen a pamphlet of Mr. Thelwall's in reply to some [obliterated in MS.] conduct of the Edinburgh reviewers, advertised as sold by me in London. Now although, dear sir, I feel as great an abhorrence of the scurrilous language and impertinent criticisms which disgraced the early numbers of that review as any man in Britain, yet I consider it my duty to disclaim every sort of connection with a pamphlet to which my name has been affixed without my consent, and, in fact, after my prohibition to the contrary. The temperance of the late numbers of the *Edinburgh Review* proves that the opinion which I entertain of the early numbers has been felt by you and by some of the conductors. You possess too strong a natural feeling of equity (I judge by your urbane manners) to derive any pleasure from the sale of a work on the ground of its scurrility and its disregard of decency, for it may be received as an axiom that the sale of any work of criticism will be, for a time, in the direct ratio of its degree of scurrility. After what I have written, you will perceive that in disclaiming any connection with Mr. Thelwall's pamphlet, I have no view to the favour of the Edinburgh reviewers. As a publisher I am willing to suffer every work of mine to stand or fall on its own merits. Favours from reviews I never seek ; my knowledge of the chicanery and corruption with which many of them are conducted renders me personally indifferent to their crimes of commission and omission. The public, I thank God, do me justice, and I generally find that my name in a title-page is as good a sanction for the respectable execution of a work as the *ipse dixit* of any anonymous critic.—Believe me, dear sir, with unfeigned regard, to be your sincere friend,

R. PHILLIPS."

Phillips published in 1805 an *Account of the Early Life of Dr. Johnson*, which was made up of fragments of an autobiography extending with some breaks to his eleventh year, and of letters to and from Miss Hill Boothby. This compilation was denounced by Lord Jeffrey in the *Edinburgh Review* (vi. 436), who asserted that the "present rage for memoirs which infects the public has seldom given birth to a more barefaced attempt at duping it."

At Midsummer, 1807, the Livery of London elected the thriving bookseller to the office of High Sheriff for the ensuing year. This gave him an opportunity of showing the reality of his professions as a reformer, and during his tenure of power he introduced many improvements in the management of the prisons under his control, and in the treatment of debtors and others confined in them. He daily visited Newgate and the Fleet, and by personal inquiry made himself acquainted with the actual position of the inmates, and was able to ameliorate their

condition in many respects. By his direction also several collecting boxes were conspicuously displayed, and the alms thus collected applied to the relief of the families of destitute debtors. He also insisted that persons whose indictment had been ignored by the Grand Jury should not be detained, as was then the custom, but be immediately released. The benevolent exertions of the High Sheriff made him a very popular man. His acceptance of knighthood was made the subject of some caustic criticism by his political opponents, who probably thought that all marks of social distinction should be reserved for their own party. The Common Council of London appointed a deputation to present an address to the King; on the 30th of March, 1808, the deputation was received, and in accordance with custom, some members of it were knighted. Amongst these was Mr. Richard Phillips, "greatly to the astonishment of his republican friends."

When Romilly introduced his measure for the amendment of our then barbarous and bloody penal code, Sir Richard addressed to him a very sensible letter, in which were pointed out some of those defects in the administration of the law with which the official experience of the High Sheriff had made him familiar. He tells us that it was a standing joke of the Recorder Sylvester and Alderman Curtis that when Curtis was sheriff, the number hung after every sessions fell together at the New Drop like pounds of candles! When Mansfield was Lord Chief Justice, Thurlow Chancellor, and Rose Recorder, executions at Tyburn were so numerous, that Phillips, on one hanging *holiday*, saw nineteen victims on the gallows, the oldest of whom was not twenty-two.*

Fortune had so far shown herself favourable, but now she played him false. His affairs in 1809 became embarrassed, and a recourse to the bankruptcy court inevitable. Some friends aided him in securing from the general wreck the copyright of the *Monthly Magazine*. The management of this publication was the occupation of his remaining years, and his own contributions, under the signature of "Common Sense," attracted marked attention.

Southey writes to Coleridge bantering him

* *Million of Facts*, p. 767.

upon the appearance of the numbers of the *Friend*. "Secondly, sir, though your essays appear in so tempting a shape to a lounger, the very fiends themselves were not more deceived by the *lignum vitae* apples, when

'They, fondly thinking to allay
Their appetite with gust, instead of fruit
Chew'd bitter ashes,'

than the reader is who takes up one of your papers from breakfast table, parlour window, sofa, or ottoman, thinking to amuse himself with a few minutes' light reading. We are informed, upon the authority of no less a man than Sir Richard Phillips, how 'it has long been a subject of just complaint among the lovers of English literature that our language has been deficient in lounging or parlour-window books,' and to remove the opprobrium from the language, Sir Richard advertises a list, most ending in *ana*, under the general title of *Lounging Books, or Light Reading*. I am afraid, Mr. Friend, that your predecessors would never have obtained their popularity unless their essays had been of the description "Ομοιον ομοιω φιλον,—and this is a light age."*

Tom Moore's diary, under June 1825, has two entries referring to our knight:—

"23rd. Sir Richard Phillips called, and bored me beyond measure. Heard that Lord John Townshend was in Brighton; went and sat some time with him; promised to drink tea with him and Lady John in the evening. Dined with Sir Richard (Moore and I); his daughter a fine woman, brought up entirely on vegetables, like himself, both telling well for this Pythagorean diet. Went to Lord John T.; had much talk with him about Sheridan.

"24th. Strolling about Brighton. Mr. —— was to arrive at four: conceived but little expectation from him; evidently a take-in. Dined in a hurry at the inn, and then set off with Moore to ——'s, who had claret, fruit, and Sir Richard Phillips laid out for us. Just as I thought, a good, vulgar, jolly, ignorant gentleman, whom Sheridan laid hold of in his latter days, and who was just as fit a recipient for his wit, as a hog trough would be for champagne. Got literally nothing out of him but a few glasses of wine, and escaped with Moore as soon as I could to a raffle at the Library. This is too bad; to come expressly, too, from London for such a bubble! If I had not met Lord John, I should have had just nothing for my pains. Lord John, by-the-bye, told me that in Sheridan's song, 'When 'tis night,' it was originally, instead of 'Some pretty girl and true' (which Lord John suggested), 'Who had his last adieu.' †

* *Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey*, vol. iii. p. 261.

† *Diary of Thomas Moore*, vol. iv. p. 296.

The following passage from the *Noctes Ambrosianæ* is interesting as giving the opinion of a political opponent who was at all events a good hater:—

“*North*. I have some thoughts, James, of relinquishing animal food, and confining myself, like Sir Richard Phillips, to vegetable matter.

“*Shepherd*. Ma troth, sir, there are mony millions o’ Sir Richard Phillipses in the world if a’ that’s necessary to make ane be abstinence fræ animal food. It’s my belief that no aboon ane in ten o’ mankind at large pree animal food from week’s end to week’s end. Sir Richard Phillips on that question is in a great majority.

“*Tickler*. North, accustomed all his life to three courses—fish, flesh, and fowl—would think himself an absolute phenomenon, or miracle of man, were he to devote the remainder of his meals to potatoes and barley bannocks, pease soup, macaroni, and the rest of the range of bloodless but sappy nature. How he would be laughed at for his heroic resolution if overheard by three million strapping Irish beggars, wi’ their bowels yearning for potatoes and potheen !

“*North*. No quizzing, boys, of the old gentleman. Talking of Sir Richard Phillips, I am sorry he is no longer—to my knowledge, at least—the Editor of a magazine. In his hands the *Monthly* was a valuable periodical. One met with information there that now-a-days I at least know not where to look for ; and though the knight’s own scientific speculations were sometimes sufficiently absurd, they for the most part exhibited the working of a powerful and even original mind.

“*Shepherd*. I agree wi’ him in thinkin’ Sir Isaac Newton out o’ his reckonin’ entirely about gravitation. There’s nae sic thing as a law o’ gravitation ! What would be the use o’t? Will onybody tell me that an apple or a stone wadna fa’ to the grun’ without sic a law? Sumphs that say sae ! They fa’ to the grun’ because they’re heavy.

“*North*. I also liked Sir Richard’s politics.

“*Shepherd*. Haw !!!

“*North*. He was consistent, James ; and my mind is so constituted as always to connect together the ideas of consistency and conscientiousness. In his criticisms on literature and the fine arts, he appeared to me generally to say what he thought the truth ; and although sometimes manifestly swayed in his judgment on such matters, like almost all other men, by his political predilections, his pages were seldom if ever tainted with malignity. And on the whole Dick was a fair foe.

“*Tickler*. He was the only editor, sir, that ever clearly saw the real faults and defects of Maga, and therefore, although he sometimes blamed, he never abused her.”*

This should be compared with the verdict given by the same authority Dec. 1822, when we have this reference to Phillips in the *Noctes* :—

* *Blackwood’s Magazine*, vol. xxii., 1827, p. 125.

“*O’Doherty*. Sir Richard Phillips is another great genius, and yet he does not write a good magazine.

“*Tickler*. Why, Pythagoras, my dear fellow, is one of the most contemptible magaziners in the world. He is a dirty little jacobin, that thinks there is more merit in making some dirty little improvement on a threshing-machine, than in composing an *Iliad*. He is a mere plodding, thick-skulled, prosing dunderate ; and everything he puts forth seems as if it had been written by the stink of gas in the fifth story of a cotton-mill—a filthy jacobinical dog, sir.

“*North*. Poor idiot ! he is hammering at Napoleon still : now, indeed, he has taken to exhibiting a two-penny-halfpenny bust of him, in his house in Bridge Street.—Gentlemen and ladies one shilling ; children and servants sixpence only !”

The most curious incident in his career as publisher was the refusal of the manuscript of *Waverley*. The author’s demands were in excess of the value placed upon the novel by the publisher. He says that it was advertised for a time as by W. Scott, and then the name withdrawn, and the work issued as by an unknown author. He also states that he published several works for George III., and a folio on the MSS. of the Herculaneum for George IV. The “first gentleman in Europe” was certainly not the author of that book, but George III. may well have been the writer of pamphlets on agriculture, as he is believed to have contributed to the *Annals of Agriculture*.

Cobbett has a characteristic reference to the subject of our notice. “Sir Richard Phillips,” he says, “who once rang a peal in my ears against shooting and hunting, does, indeed, eat neither flesh, fish, nor fowl. His abstinence surpasses that of a Carmelite, while his bulk would not disgrace a Benedictine monk or Protestant dean. But he forgets that his shoes and breeches and gloves are made of the skins of animals. He forgets that he writes, and very eloquently too, with what has been taken from a fowl ; and that in order to cover the books which he has made and sold hundreds of flocks and scores of droves must have perished: nay, that to get him his beaver hat, a beaver must have been hunted and killed, and in the doing of which many beavers have been wounded and left to pine away the rest of their lives, and perhaps left many little orphan beavers to lament the murder of their parents.”*

* Quoted in *Blackwood’s Magazine*, 1823, xiv. 318, from *A Year’s Residence in America*.

In *Blackwood's Magazine* for Sept. 1829 (xxvi. 337), there is a long letter from Phillips, who was "meditating to comprise Scotland" in the general tour of the kingdom he was then undertaking, and thought it necessary to explain his views on gravitation and other subjects, lest his reception in North Britain should not be of the character to be desired in the interest of his work.

Phillips understood the importance of despatch, and narrates as the most memorable instance of celerity in English typography that effected in the case of D'Amberger's *Travels through Africa*. He received the German volume of the original on a Wednesday morning, at eleven o'clock. Before twelve, thirty-six sheets were divided among six active and able translators. Before one, the map, or finish, and the three engravings were in the printer's hands, and, from that time, a regular supply was kept up to above twenty pairs of cases of pica type. On Thursday evening, 1500 of several sheets were worked at press, and proofs revised of the engravings, which on Friday morning were in the hands of colourers. On Friday, at two, the thirty-fourth and last sheet was in chase; and at eight the whole was rapidly drying. On Friday morning was written a translator's critical preface of twelve pages. At two o'clock on Saturday morning, the binders brought in perfect volumes. At half-past two, the clerks were subscribing the volume through the trade; and on Saturday evening, at half-past six, not one copy remained on hand. The 1500 were all sold.

(To be continued.)



LUTHER EXHIBITION.

“**H**E Luther Exhibition in the British Museum has its origin in a suggestion made by Dr. Ginsburg, the eminent Hebrew scholar, to Mr. Bond, the Principal Librarian, that, simultaneously with the celebration in Germany of the Fourth Centenary of Luther's birth-year, which has attracted so much notice and sympathy in this country, there

should be a special Exhibition formed of the numerous books, pamphlets, and broadsides, contained in the Museum, as also of the interesting MSS., portraits and medals, illustrative of the career of the great German Reformer. Mr. Bond at once cordially adopted this suggestion, as did also Mr. Bullen, the Keeper of the Printed Books, and the other heads of the departments interested, and it was resolved that the Exhibition should take place in the Grenville Library, the first room on the right from the entrance hall.”

So we read in the valuable handbook to the Exhibition which has lately been opened at the British Museum.

The wonderful collection of books, manuscripts, portraits and medals, which have been brought together, is of surpassing interest, and reflects the highest credit upon the authorities of the British Museum. Mr. Bullen has put together the facts of Luther's life in a very convenient form, and has written a very interesting introduction to the handbook.

The catalogue of printed books and broadsides is so important a contribution to bibliography that we take the liberty of transferring it to our pages.

Albertus . . . Moguntineñ sedis ac Magdeburgeñ ecclé Archieps, etc.

Copy of the Indulgence issued by Pope Leo X. for the rebuilding of St. Peter's at Rome. This Indulgence was sold by Tetzel and Samson as sub-commissionaries under Albert, Archbishop of Mentz and Magdeburg, and called forth the indignant remonstrance of Martin Luther, which was the commencement of the great Reformation. It is printed on vellum, and bears the name of the recipient, 'Philippus Kessel, Presbyter,' in MS., together with the date of issue, 15th April, 1517, likewise in MS. The name inserted was originally "Keschel," altered to "Kessel." 1517. s. sh. 4^o.

[The following translation of this world-renowned document is taken from *The Times*, where it is said that the task of translation has been by no means an easy one, owing to the crabbed Latin of the original, which does not justify the character for elegant scholarship

hitherto attributed to the Court of Leo X.
It is as follows:—

“ Albert, by the grace of God, and of the Apostolic See, Archbishop of the Holy See of Mentz and the Church of Magdeburg, Primate and Arch-Chancellor of the Holy Roman Empire in Germany, Prince Elector and Administrator of Halberstadt, Marquis of Brandenburg, of Stettin, of Pomerania, Duke of the Cassabi and the Slaves; Burgrave of Nuremberg, and Prince of Rugen, and Guardian of the Order of Friars Minor of the Observance of the Convent of Mentz; Nuncio and Commissary specially deputed for the undermentioned purposes by our most holy lord Pope Leo X., throughout the provinces of Mentz and Magdeburg, and the cities and dioceses thereof, as also those of Halberstadt, likewise the territories and places mediately or immediately subject to the temporal dominion of the most illustrious and illustrious Princes, the Lords Marquises of Brandenburg, to all and singular the faithful shall see the present letters. Health in the Lord. We make known that our most holy lord Leo X., by Divine Providence, now Pope, to all and singular the faithful in Christ of both sexes, who shall extend helping hands towards the reparation of the fabric of the Basilica of the Prince of the Apostles, St. Peter in the City, according to our regulation, beyond those very full indulgences and other graces and faculties which the faithful in Christ may themselves obtain, according to the contents of the Apostolic letters heretofore executed, has also mercifully indulged and granted in the Lord—that they may choose, as a suitable confessor, a secular priest or a regular of any Mendicant order, who, after diligently hearing their confession, has the power and ability, by Apostolic authority, to plenarily absolve and enjoin salutary penance on them for the faults and excesses committed by the person so choosing him; and from sins of any kind, however grave and enormous, even in cases reserved for the said See; and from ecclesiastical censures, even when undergone by a man at the instance of any one soever, with the consent of the parties; or from those incurred by reason of an interdict, and those the absolution of which has been specially reserved to the said See, except the crimes

of conspiracy against the person of the Supreme Pontiff, of the murder of Bishops, or of other superior prelates, and the laying violent hands upon them or other prelates, the forgery of letters Apostolic, the conveying of arms and other prohibited things into heathen countries, and the sentences and censures incurred on occasion of the importation of the alums of Apostolic Tolfa from heathen countries to the faithful, contrary to the Apostolic prohibition, once in life and in the article of death as often as it shall threaten, although death may not then supervene, and in non-reserved cases as often as they shall seek it; and once in life and in the said article of death, to grant plenary indulgence and remission of all sins; also to commute for other works of piety any vows made by them from time to time (the vows of foreign travel, of visiting the shrines of the Apostles, and of St. James in Compostella, of religion, and of chastity, alone excepted). The same our most holy lord has also granted that the aforesaid benefactors, and their deceased parents who have died in charity, should become partakers for ever in the prayers, suffrages, alms-deeds, fastings, supplications, masses, canonical hours, disciplines, pilgrimages, and all other spiritual benefits which are made and can be made in the universal Holy Church Militant, and in all the members of the same. And, whereas, the devout Philip Kessel, Priest, has shown himself acceptable by contributing of his goods to the fabric itself, and to the necessary restoration of the aforesaid Basilica of the Prince of the Apostles, according to the intention of our most holy Lord the Pope, and our ordinance, in sign of which thing he has received from us the present letters; therefore, by the same Apostolic authority committed to us which we act upon in these parts, we grant and bestow upon him, by these presents, the power and ability to use and enjoy the said graces and indulgences. Given at Augsburg under the seal appointed by us for this purpose, on the 15th day of the month of April, in the year of our Lord 1517.

“ Form of Absolution, as often as may be required during life:—

“ ‘ Misereatur tui,’ etc. (May Almighty God have mercy on thee, forgive thee thy

sins, and bring thee to life everlasting). May our Lord Jesus Christ, by the merit of His Passion, absolve thee, by whose authority and that of the Apostolic See, committed to me in these parts and to thee conceded, I absolve thee from all thy sins. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

“Form of Absolution and fullest remission, once in life and in the article of death.

“‘Misereatur tui,’ etc. May our Lord Jesus Christ, by the merits of His Passion, absolve thee, and I, by His authority and that of the Apostolic See, committed to me for this purpose, and to thee conceded, absolve thee, first from every sentence of the greater or lesser excommunication, if thou hast incurred any, and in the next place from all thy sins, by conferring upon thee the fullest remission of all thy sins, and by remitting to thee also the pains of purgatory, so far as the keys of Holy Mother Church extend. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.”]

Amore et studio elucidande veritatis: hec subscripta disputabūtur Wittenberge. Presidente R. P. Martino Luther.

The Ninety-five Theses or Propositions against the Doctrine of Indulgences and other points, which Luther, on the 31st October, 1517, posted on the doors of the church of Wittenberg, and upon which he challenged all the world to dispute with him in the University.

Appellatio F. Martini Luther ad Conciliū.

Luther's Appeal to a General Council against the Proceedings commenced against him at Rome and elsewhere by order of the Pope. Dated Nov. 28, 1518. 1518. s. sh. fol.

CASE I.

On Applas von Rom kan man wol selig werden, durch anzaigung der götlichen hailigen geschryfft.

The first edition of Luther's pamphlet against the Sale of Indulgences. With Luther's portrait on the title-page. Probably the earliest known.

[1517?] 4°.

Ausslegung des hundert und neundtē psalmē, etc.

Luther's Commentary on the 109th Psalm [110th in the modern version]. Leipzig, 1518. 4°.

Die Sieben busspsalm mit deutscher ausslegung, etc.

Luther's Commentary on the Seven Penitential Psalms. Leipzig, 1518. 4°.

Eyn Sermon von dem Ablase unnd gnade durch . . . M. Luther, etc.

Luther's Sermon on the Indulgences. 1518. 4°.

Eyn Freyheydt dess Sermons Bebstlichen ablass und gnad Belangend.

Luther's Defence of his Sermon upon the Indulgences. 1518. 4°.

Resolutiones disputationum de Indulgētiarum virtute.

Luther's Decisions on the merit of Indulgences. 1518. 4°.

Resolutio lutheriana super propositione decia tertia: de potestate pape, etc.

Luther's Judgment upon the Power of the Pope. Leipzig, 1519. 4°.

De Captivitate Babylonia Ecclesiae.

Luther's Treatise on the Babylonian Captivity of the Church. [1519.] 4°.

Eyn Sermon von dem Sacrament der puss. Luther's Sermon upon Confession.

Leipzig, 1519. 4°.

Resolutiones Lutheriane super propositionibus suis Lipsiae disputatis.

Luther's Decisions upon the Theses on the Power of the Pope disputed at Leipzic. Leipzig, 1519. 4°.

Decem Præcepta Wittenbergensi prædicte populo, etc.

Luther's Sermons on the Ten Commandments. Leipzig, 1519. 4°.

Auslegū deutsch des Vater unser fuer die einfeltigen leyen.

Luther's German Commentary on the Lord's Prayer for the Laity. Leipzig, 1519. 4°.

Eyn Sermon von der betrachtung des heyligen leydens Christi.

Luther's Sermon on the Sufferings of Christ. *Wittenberg, 1519. 4°.*

Assertio omnium Articulorum M. Lutheri, per Bullam Leonis X. novissimā damnatorū.

Luther's Assertion of all the Articles condemned by the Bull of Leo X. *Wittembergæ, 1520. 4°.*

Glaubwirdig Abschrift Römischer Kayserlicher Mayestat Edicts und Mandats wider den Lüther, etc.

Copy of the Edict of Charles V. placing Luther under the Ban of the Empire, 8 May, 1521.

Literarum quibus . . . Henricus octavus . . . respondit ad quandam epistolam Martini Lutheri . . . et ipsius Lutheranae quoq. epistole exemplum.

Luther's Letter to Henry VIII., 1 Sept. 1525. With the King's reply. *Pynson: London, 1526. 4°.*

Enchiridion locorum communium adversus Lutheranos, Joanne Eckio autore.

Handbook of common-places against the Lutherans. With Eck's autograph notes. *1526. 4°.*

Geistliche Lieder. Spiritual Songs. *Wittenberg, 1545. 4°.*

The first edition of Luther's *Geistliche Lieder*. The date 1545 on the title-page is a misprint; the correct date, 1543, appears in the colophon.

A ryght notable sermon made by Doctor Martyn Luther uppon the twenteth chapter of Johan, of absolution and the true use of the keyes. [Translated from the German.] *Ippeswich, 1548. 8°.*

The chiefe and pryncypall Articles of the Christen faythe to hold aginst the Pope and al Papistes . . . Made by . . . M. Luther. *W. Lynne: London, 1548. 8°.*

A famous and godly history contayning the lyves and actes of three renowned reformers of the Christiā Church, M. Luther, J. Ecolampadius, and H. Zwinglius. [By H. Bennet.] *London, 1561. 8°.*

CASE II.

Tessaradecas Consolatoria pro laborantibus et oneratis. Luther's Consolatory Treatise for the weary and heavy laden. Sent to Frederick, Elector of Saxony, to comfort him in his sickness. *Augsburg, 1520.*

Ein trostlichs buchlein Martini Lutheri . . . in aller woderwertigkeyt eynes ygleiche Christglaubigen menschen.

Luther's Consolatory Treatise, translated into German by G. Spalatinus. *Leipzig, 1520.*

Condemnatio doctrinalis librov. Martini Lutheri, per quosdā Magistros nostros Lovanieñ, & Colonieñ, facta.

Condemnation of Luther's Books by the Academies of Louvain and Cologne. With his reply thereto. *1520.*

Bulla Decimi Leonis, contra errores Martini Lutheri, & sequacium.

Bull of Leo X. against Luther and his followers. *1520.*

Epistola Lutheriana ad Leonem decimum. Tractatus de Libertate Christiana.

Luther's Treatise on Christian Liberty, addressed to Leo X. *Wittembergæ, 1520.*

Ad Cesaree Maiest. interrogata D. Martini L. responsum Wurmacie, xvii. Aprilis, Anno M. d. xxi.

Luther's Reply to the Emperor's Interrogations. Worms, 17 April, 1521, in Latin. Concluding with his famous exclamation in German: "Ich kann nicht anderst hie stehe ich, Got helff mir, Amen." ["I cannot do otherwise; here stand I, God help me. Amen."]

De Votis Monasticis.

Luther's Treatise on Monastic Vows. *Wittembergæ [1521].*

Assertio septem Sacramentorum. Assertion of the Seven Sacraments. The first edition of the work for which Pope Leo X. conferred upon Henry VIII. the title of "Defender of the Faith." *Pynson: London, 1521.*

The title-page is surrounded by a woodcut border designed by Holbein.

Was auff dē Reichsstag zu Nuremberg, vonn wegen Bebstlicher heiligkeit, an Keyserlicher Maiestat Stathalter und Stende, Lütherischen sachñ halben gelange, uñ darauff geantwort worden ist, auch etliche andere mer nützliche ding, wie die volgende kurtz vorred und register anzeigen.

Negociations between the Papal See and the Diet of the Empire at Nuremberg, 1522, respecting the demands of Luther and his adherents for Reform in the Church.

Breve quoddam Papæ Adriani sexti adversus Lutherum.

Brief of Adrian VI. against Luther, 30 Nov. 1522.

Bulla Cene domini, vordeutscht durch Martin Luth.

Bull of Leo X. Translated into German by Luther, with his strictures on the same. *Wittemberg, 1522.*

Contra Henricum regem Angliae.

The first edition of Luther's Pamphlet against Henry VIII.

Wittembergæ, 1522.

Vom Eelichen Leben.

Luther's Treatise on the Marriage State. *Wittemberg, 1522.*

Antwortt deutsch Mart. Luthers auff König Heinrichs von Engelland buch.

Luther's Answer to Henry the Eighth's assertion of the Seven Sacraments.

Wittemberg, 1522.

Bulla Induciarum seu Trugarum Trienialium : inter oēs Christianos Reges et Principes, per S D. N. Adrianum Papam VI. sub censuris et penis Ecclesiasticis indicitarum.

Bull of Adrian VI. declaring a Truce for three years. Issued in order to prevent a civil war between the Kings and Princes favouring the Reformers and those upholding the Church.

[30 April, 1523.]

Urtayl Doctor Martin Luthers und Philippi Melanchthonis von Erasmo Roterdam.

Judgment of Luther and Melanchthon respecting Erasmus. *1523.*

Auss was grund unnd ursach Luthers dolmatschung über das nawe testament, dem gemeinē man billich vorbotten worden sey.

Emser's Reasons for forbidding the use of Luther's Translation of the New Testament. *Leipzig, 1523. 4°.*

Das tauff buchlin verdeutscht durch Mart. Luther.

The Order of Baptism, translated and altered by M. Luther. In German. The first departure by Luther from the Liturgies of the Church.

Wittemberg, 1523.

Epistola Martini Lutheri ad Henricum VIII.

. . . . In qua veniam petit eorum quę prius stultus ac preceps in eundem regem effuderit, etc.

Letter of Luther to Henry VIII., 1 Sept. 1525. With the King's reply.

Dresden, 1527.

A Treatise touching the Libertie of a Christian. Written in Latin by Doctor Martine Luther. And Translated into English by James Bell. *London, 1579.*

A right comfortable Treatise conteining sundrye pointes of consolation for them that labour & and are laden. . . . Englished by W. Guce. *T. Vautrollier: London, 1580.*

CASE III.

Propugnaculum summi sacerdotij euangelici, editum per Edoardum Pouelum, adversus Martinum Lutherum.

The Defence of the Papacy and of the Seven Sacraments against Luther. By Edward Powel, Canon of Salisbury.

Pynson: London, 1523. fol.

Ermanunge zum fride auff die zwelff artikel der Bawrschafft ynn Schwaben.

Luther's Exhortation to Peace. A pamphlet upon the Peasants' War in Suabia. *Wittemberg, 1525. 4°.*

Deudsche Messe und ordnung Gottis diensts.

Luther's German Mass and Order of Divine Service. With Music.

Wittemberg, 1526. 4°.

Deudsche Messe und ordnung Gottes diensts,
zu Wittenberg, fürgenomen.

Luther's German Mass for use at
Wittenberg. 1526. 4°.

Epistola Martini Lutheri ad Henricum
octavum, Angliæ & Franciæ regem.

Luther's Letter to Henry VIII., 1
Sept. 1525, with the King's reply, &c.
Cologne, 1527. 4°.

Unterricht der Visitatorn an die Pfarrhern ym
Kurfurstenthum zu Sachssen.

Report of the Inspectors instituted by
Luther in Saxony. Wittenberg, 1527.

Von der falschen Betler bueberey. Mit einer
Vorrede M. Luther. Und hindern an
ein Rotwelsch Vocabularius, etc.

On the rascality of false beggars.
Edited by Luther. With a dictionary
of slang. Wittenberg, 1528.

Confessio odder Bekantnus des Glaubens
etlicher Fürsten und Stedte: Ober-
antwort Keiserlicher Maiestat: zu Augs-
purg. Anno MD. XXX. Apologia der
Confessio.

The Augsburg Confession, 1530.
Wittenberg, 1531.

Warnunge D. M. Luther an seine lieben
Deudschen.

Luther's "Warnings to his beloved
Germans" (exhorting to organized com-
bination in defence of Liberty of Con-
science). Wittenberg, 1531. 4°.

Artickel so da hetten sollen auffs Concilion
zu Mantua, etc.

Articles to be maintained by the Re-
formers; drawn up by M. Luther in view
of a General Council.

Wittenberg, 1538.

Wider das Bapstum zu Rom vom Teuffel
gestift Mart. Luther. D.

Luther. Against the Papacy at Rome
founded by the Devil.

Wittenberg, 1545. 4°.

Luther's letzte Predigt gehalten . . . zu
Eisleben am 14 Februar 1546.

The Last Sermon ever preached by
Luther, 14 Feb. 1546, at Eisleben.
Specially reprinted from his Collected

Works for the 300th anniversary of his
death. Leipzig, 1846. 4°.

Die letzte Predigt Doctoris Martini Lutheri
. . . so ehr gethan hat zu Wittenberg;
. . . den xvii Januarii Im. MD.XLVI.
Jhar. 1549. 4°.

The Last Sermon preached at Witten-
berg by Luther, 17 Jan. 1546.

Among the manuscripts is a contemporary
account of the ceremony of publishing Pope
Leo. X.'s sentence against Luther in St. Paul's
Cathedral in the presence of Cardinal Wolsey,
the Archbishop of Canterbury and others.
The text of this document is as follows:—
" 12 May.

" Pops sentenc against MARTEN LUTHER,
published at London:

" The xiijth daye of Maye in the yeare of
our Lord 1521 and in the thirteenth yeare of
the raigne of our Souerainge Lord Kinge
Henry the eighte of that name the Lord
Thomas Wolcey by the grace of god Legate
de Latere Cardinall of seinct Cecely and
Arch Bishop of Yorke came vnto Saint Paules
churche of London with the most parte of
the Byshops of the Realme, where hee was
receiued with procession and sensid by Mr.
Richard Pace then beeinge Deane of the said
churche. After which ceremonies done there
were 4 Doctors that bare a Canope of cloth
of gold ouer him goinge to the highe Altar
where hee made his obligacion which done
hee proceeded forth as aboue said to the
Crosse in Paules churche yeard where was
ordeined a scaffold for the same cause, and
hee sittinge vnder his cloth of estate which
was ordeined for him his 2 crosses on euerie
side of him, on his right hand sittinge on the
place where hee set his feete the Popes Em-
bassador and nexte him the Arch-Byshop of
Canterbury, on his left hand the Emperors
Embassador and next him the Byshop of
Duresme and all the other Byshops with other
noble prelates sate on twoe formes ouer righte
forthe, and then the Byshop of Rocheſter
made a sermon by the consentinge of the
whole clergie of England by the command-
ment of the Pope againste one MARTINUS
ELEUTHEREUS, and all his workes because
hee erred sore and spake againste the hollie
faith and denounced them accursed which
kept anie of his bookeſ and there were manie

burned in the said churcheyard of his said booke duringe the sermon : which ended my Lord Cardinal went home to dinner with all the other Prælates."

Besides the books described above there are in the Exhibition various editions of Luther's Bible, the folio edition of Luther's Works 1558, the first edition of Luther's *Table Talk* (Tischreden, oder Colloquia Doct. Mart. Luther, *Eisleben*, 1566) and a specimen of German binding of the sixteenth century with portraits of Luther and Melancthon impressed on the sides.

In addition to the books and manuscripts there are interesting collections of portraits of Luther and his associates described by Mr. Reid, and of medals by Mr. Keary. We all know the fulness of the riches preserved in Great Russell Street; but were we likely to forget this the exhibition now on view in the Grenville Library would bring the fact very forcibly before our minds. Such exhibitions usually consist of objects gathered from many quarters, but here all are the property of the nation; and from the richness of one particular subject, we may fairly guess what still remains unseen on other equally important subjects.



THE CONJUROR'S MAGAZINE.



HE end of the last century, when the wonders of Cagliostro and Mesmer were attracting the attention of the world, was an appropriate period for the appearance of a *Conjuror's Magazine*; and that the projectors of this periodical were prepared to claim a high character for their venture may be seen from the preface to the work :—

"It has been amongst the complaints of the present times, that whilst we are travelling the road of moral and sentimental philosophy with some expedition, natural philosophy has not alike been the object of our pursuits; and indeed, if we observe the spirit of toleration which has of late years been spreading itself through those countries where fanaticism and bigotry seemed to have taken their everlasting residence, and compare it with the

falling off which has taken place in the philosophical transactions of Great Britain, this complaint will be found to have some claim. Whether this may be attributed to the superior wisdom of the present times, which is chiefly engaged about what more immediately comes home to men's bosoms and occasions, is not so easily determined. The present time however, furnishes more labour for the press than the preceding, which with some experimental improvements that have of late been made, in some measure atones for past indolence."

The editor then proceeds to point out the value of periodical publications :—

"It is more to magazines than a superficial reader will at first allow, that the principal literary improvement of this country is due. These hebdomadary pamphlets reach the hands that would soon tire with even a small volume upon any one subject; but hashed up, and served with variety, always please; and in time this miscellaneous and occasional reading becomes knowledge."

As to the plan of his own particular magazine he goes on to say :—

"It may not be amiss just to observe that we do not intend to leave any subject unfinished, but to make it, as it were, a compleat circle of itself. After this manner *Arbatel on Magic* will be a complete work, Albertus's *Secrets of Nature* another; Palmistry, Physical Amusements, Legerdemain, and even the Apparitional department, will in continuation become a considerable body, and become more interesting as it increases in bulk, especially when considered that it will contain much valuable original correspondence."

This is the full title of the journal which its editor supposed would help to revive natural philosophy in England :—

"The | Conjuror's Magazine, | or | Magical and Physiognomical Mirror, | including | a superb edition | of | Lavater's | Essays on Physiognomy. | Vol. i. | London, | Printed for W. Locke, No. 12, Red Lion Street, | Holborn. | 1792."

From August 1791 to October 1792 the title of the separate numbers is: "The Conjuror's Magazine, or Magical and Physiognomical Mirror;" from November 1792 to July 1793 the title is "The Conjuror's Magazine" alone.

The publisher subsequently printed a slightly altered title, which is as follows:—

“The Conjuror’s Magazine, or the Complete Fortune Teller, including the Art of Palmistry, &c., &c. | Vol. i. | London, | Printed for William Locke, No. 12, Red Lion Street, Holborn, and sold by all the Booksellers and Newscarriers in Town and Country. | MDCCXCIV. | Vol. ii. | London, 1794.”

Astrology occupies a prominent position in each number, and in the first number is the figure of a “decumbiture” of a gentleman who took to his bed June 9th, Anno 1777, at twelve o’clock at noon. In the Notices to Correspondents we read: “As we intend to give a regular treatise of Astrology, we shall begin in the next number, and go on in a scientific manner upon the Doctrine of Nativities, according to the practice of the most approved masters of the art. Also we shall successively give the art of Palmistry and Chiromancy with which it is connected, illustrated with the necessary figures. Agreeable to the request of several ladies, the editor will open next month a new and curious paper entitled *The English Fortune Teller*.

A department of the magazine is called *The Querist*, and questions are asked on a variety of difficult points. The editor found it necessary to warn those about to contribute to this column. He writes: “It is hoped no gentleman will be so uncandid as to advance any old question which has been answered before: should any such by chance come in, we will thank the discoverers, for we do not, like the Roman pontiff, affect infallibility. All questions sent to us are required to have their solutions, but trivial arithmetical questions cannot find a place in our *Querist*.”

In the first number is printed a list of prize machines, one of which will be awarded every month to the person who may answer the greatest number of Queries. The following are a few of the machines chosen out of the list:—

Arcanum Arithmeticum, to tell concealed numbers.

A machine to tell hidden thoughts.

Magic Perspective, reads concealed letters in a box.

An instrument to see through a board.

A changeable picture or treble painting.

Among the “Domestic News” in the number for February 1792, we find the following interesting notice:—

“Lately died at Philadelphia, William Bradford, Esq., Author, Printer, and Soldier. During the American War he wrote, printed and fought for his country. His father and grandfather had been both printers. His rank in the army was that of Colonel. Dr. Franklin said of him, that his writing was spirited, his press correct, and his sword active.” In the number for February 1792 are printed “Proposals for a Philosophical Society.”—“I have for a considerable time had it in contemplation to establish a Weekly Lecture or Conversazioni for the occult science and true philosophy, but the want of a proper basis in the public mind has delayed it. I would indeed establish two Societies—one more open, the other more consolidated: the last should be of renovated, purified and invigorated Free Masonry, from which I will not exclude women; the first for Novices. Perhaps there are few quite ripe for the last; but the first may, I conceive, be speedily established. Only let a sufficient number of persons of both sexes send in their names, and engage to support it, and I will immediately make the arrangements—their labour will not be lost, and matter is inexhaustible. Stock must ever rise in these funds. I recommend it earnestly to all, and religiously. I say lecture or conversation, because I would meet all occasions. I am ready to take the amusement of the company on myself by a lecture, if conversation be not supplied—I am also ready to surrender the lecture to conversation. The subscription must be liberal, as the gradual providing of a library is desirable; but the scheme will gradually enlarge. However, this point can be settled on a meeting of the subscribers. I have in my eye the schools of philosophy in Greece. Mr. Locke will keep a book for Subscribers.”

Among the “Domestic News” for July 1792 is the following:—

“16th. This morning was married by special licence, at Lord Camelford’s house in Oxford Street, the Right Hon. Lord Grenville to the Hon. Miss Anne Pitt, only daughter to Lord Camelford. After the ceremony the bride and bridegroom set off for Mr. Pitt’s seat at

Holwood-house, Kent, where they will spend the honey-moon."

In the number for October 1792 is commenced "A Dreaming Dictionary," in which is given the signification of dreams on particular things; and in the number for January 1793 there is something about Magic Books. "An Unguent or Wonderful Ointment for Wounds, composed of the four elemental parts of man's body," is quoted from Blagrave's *Astrological Practice of Physic*, 1671; and "A singular Prophecy concerning the French Revolution" from a book entitled "*Warnings of the Eternal Spirit, by the mouth of his servant John, surnamed Lacy*. London, printed by B. Bragg, at the Black Raven in Paternoster Row, 1707."

In Lowndes's *Bibliographer's Manual* this magazine is said to have been edited by Henry Lemoine. It is there described as in three volumes, but we have only seen two volumes, ending with July 1773. The copy in the British Museum Library is very imperfect.



PHANUEL BACON, D.D.

BY EDWARD SOLLY, F.R.S.



Eany one reading this name were to say, "Ah, he was the most witty man at Oxford in the time of George the First," he might probably hear in reply, "Indeed! I never heard the name: pray, who was he, what was he, where did he live, when did he die, and what did he write?" It would not be easy to answer these questions in a breath, or with a single penful of ink; not because there is so much to say about him, but because the biographical and bibliographical details which we have are so very scanty.

Phanuel Bacon was born at Reading about the year 1700. He entered at Magdalen College, Oxford; and graduated B.A. 12th June, 1719, M.A. 17th April, 1722, B.D. 29th April, 1731, and D.D. 9th December, 1735. Having duly qualified and taken orders, he became rector of Baldon in Oxfordshire and vicar of Bramber in Sussex; and

died at his rectory on the 2nd of January, 1783. He was twice married, but does not appear to have left any children. Of his parentage and family history the very brief obituary notices in the *Gentleman's Magazine* etc., contain no information; but he was probably a son of the Rev. Mr. Phanuel Bacon, who graduated at St. John's College, Oxford, B.A. 21st May, 1674, M.A. 23rd March, 1677, and B.D. 9th July, 1684, and who died pastor of St. Lawrence Church, Reading, on the 9th of February, 1732. Phanuel Bacon of Magdalen—or to give him the college name which through life his old friends loved to give him, "Fanny Bacon"—is said to have been "possessed of an exquisite fund of humour, a famous punster, and the author of some admirable poems and dramas." Very little of his writing was printed, and his name is hardly mentioned in the *Literary Anecdotes and Illustrations* of Nichols. The following is a list of his chief publications:—

1. *The Kite*. An Heroi-Comical Poem. In three Cantos. 8vo, Oxford, pp. 31, 1722, and 4to, London, pp. 24, 1729.
2. *The Snipe*. A Ballad published in the *Oxford Sausage*.
3. *A Song of Similes*. Also in the *Oxford Sausage*.
4. *The Insignificants*. A Comedy in five acts. London, 8vo, 1757, pp. 76.
5. *The Tryal of the Time Killers*. A Comedy of five acts. London, 8vo, 1757, pp. 80.
6. *The Taxes*. A Dramatic Entertainment. London, 8vo, 1757, pp. 43.
7. *The Oculist*. A Dramatic Entertainment of two acts. London, 8vo, 1757, pp. 56.
8. *The Moral Quack*. A Dramatic Satire. London, 8vo, 1757, pp. 48.

Of these *The Kite* is certainly the most interesting, and moreover it was Bacon's first publication. It is not a little curious that almost all bibliographical authorities quote the title wrong, and give a wrong date. Thus Watt says, "an admirable poem, *The Artificial Kite*, 1719." In place of this he should have said *The Kite*, 1722. Three years make a considerable difference in the standing of a young man at college, and whether he was nineteen or twenty-two when he published this poem is a question of some importance to the fame of a young poet. It was certainly printed in

1722, and came out as a second edition in 1729; yet it is very singular that the editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine* knew nothing about it, for in 1756 he accidentally saw a manuscript copy of the poem, and as "neither we nor any of our friends have ever seen it in print, it will be new to a great number of our readers." It was accordingly printed in the magazine, xxvi. 247, 302, and 355. After this it was a fourth time printed, by Fawkes and Woty in the *Poetical Calendar*, 1764, iii. 49. Some years ago, when taking an evening prowl round neighbouring book-stalls, I rescued from a twopenny box an uncut copy of *The Kite*, which, as it probably was the author's own copy, deserves a note. Pamphlets in 1722 were all subject to a Government stamp duty, and this particular copy appears to have been used as a receipt, for on the back of the title-page is the following inscription:—

"19th Decemb. 1722. Recvd. of Mr. Bacon one of the Demys of Magdalen Colledge the sum of five shillings being due to his Mat^{ie} by Vertue of the Stamp Acts on this pamphlet, containing five half sheets. I say Recvd. per me, WALTER WYATT, Distributor of y^e Stamps for the County of Oxon."

This shows at once the date of publication, and the name of the author of the anonymous publication; and appears to show that the stamp duty was levied as a single payment, thus accounting for what has often been thought strange, that so very few pamphlets of that period, though clearly liable to the duty, show on their face the Government stamp. It shows also that the duty was paid by the author, and not by the printer or publisher, which in this case was L. Lichfield, printer, of Oxford. Kindly critics have said of *The Kite* that parts of it are worthy of Pope himself; and taken as a whole it is certainly far above the usual poetical productions of young men of his age. It is clear that the writer had read Pope's *Rape of the Lock*, and took that as his model. The plan of the poem was this. A paper kite is made of the "copy book" of a fair young lady in Warwickshire. The young lady is described as Diana, and Cupid who is the artificer lends his bow and arrows for the construction. When the tail has to be made Mercury supplies acts of parliament for the

purpose, Diana adds a lanthorn, Æolus gives a prosperous gale, and the kite is flown; but Juno, who is envious, sends Iris to cut the string, and

" Night silent bore it blazing through the Air
And deck'd her Mantle with the rising Star."

As a poem of the *Rape of the Lock* class it is good; but as the work of a young untried hand it may fairly be called excellent.

Bacon's second poem, *The Snipe*, is mentioned by S. Jones in the *Biographia Dramatica*, 1812, i. 15, as "one of the best ballads in the English language," and a place was given to it by Southey in his *Specimens of the Later English Poets*, 1807, iii. 203. It is based upon a very trifling matter, but as we are told it was based upon a fact, this, though it does not add to the value of the poem, certainly renders it more amusing. It begins—

" I'll tell you a story, a story that's true,
A story that's dismal; yet comical too;
It is of a Friar, who some people think,
Tho' as sweet as a nut, might have died of a stink."

The hero of the ballad was Dr. Bacon himself, the Friar, who went out for a day's sport with his friend Peter, [Dr. Peter Zinzan, also of Magdalen College]. All day long they blazed away at every bird they saw, but being both very bad marksmen, they hit nothing. At the close of the day a bird rose at which both fired, the bird fell, and proved to be a snipe. It was a question to whom it fairly belonged, and each out of politeness to the other disclaimed its ownership. In the end Peter slyly slipped it into the Friar's pocket without his knowledge, and they each went home. A few days after the Friar's troubles began: he perceived a bad smell,

" But whence it proceeded he could not tell.
At the sight of the Friar began the perfume,
And scarce he appear'd but he scented the room;
Snuff-boxes were held in the highest esteem,
And all the wry faces were made when he came."

The smell gets worse and worse, at last—

" Till to send for a doctor he thought it most meet,
For though he was not, yet his life it was, sweet."

So the poor Friar deems death near, and prepares for the end, when burning his papers, and emptying his pockets, he finds the dead

snipe—as the newspaper reporters say, “in a fearfully advanced state of decomposition.” The dead body is disposed of, and the Friar gets sweet and wholesome again. Though not impossible, the whole thing is very improbable, the wit is of a very low order, but the “sentiment” is certainly appropriate. The whole interest in the ballad depended mainly on its personal application to the two doctors, and setting that aside it can hardly be said to have any very great merit.

The *Song of Similes*, which, like *The Snipe*, was published in the *Oxford Sausage*, begins:

“ ‘I’ve thought,’ the fair Clarissa cries :
 ‘What is it like, sir?’—‘Like your eyes—
 ‘Tis like a chair—‘tis like a key—
 ‘Tis like a purge—‘tis like a flea,’ ” etc., etc.

The lady then declares that she thought of a sword, and the poet proceeds to prove his similes:

“ A sword is like a chair, you’ll find,
 Because ‘tis most an end behind,
 ‘Tis like a key, for ‘twill undo one ;
 ‘Tis like a purge, for ‘twill run through one, etc.

The last simile is a whale, and this is thus explained :

“ But since all swords are swords, d’ye see,
 Why, let it then a backsword be ;
 Which if well used will seldom fail
 To raise up somewhat like a whale.”

This last line illustrates the Doctor’s love of puns ; many of which, though amusing to those who hear them, are very often not worth printing ; they may at the time raise a laugh in conversation, and yet seem too dull even to raise a smile when afterwards read in sober print. Dr. Bacon’s inclination to pun was something inveterate ; an illustration of this is given by his curate [Nichols’ *Anecdotes*, viii. 448], who told him of Rodney’s great victory in 1782 ; the doctor was then eighty-two years old and near his death, but the old habit was still strong upon him, for he said at once, “Ah, he has made the enemy feel the first part of his name.”

The five plays were published in 1757, and were never acted,—indeed, they were not intended for the stage. Their very names are now forgotten, and as if to assist this, Southey prints them wrong, giving *The Foxes* in place of *The Taxes* ; and *The Duellists* in place of *The Oculist*. There is very little to say of

these five plays. Perhaps *The Taxes* is the most original, and of this the *Monthly Review*, vol. xvi. 84, observes, “A Rhapsody beginning with some humour, and ending without any information ;” whilst the same review says of *The Oculist*, “The design moral, but the execution dull.” All things considered, it is clear that Dr. Bacon was a man of great promise and considerable poetic power ; probably he gave up his fellowship and married early, and getting a small quiet living neglected the muses. He certainly printed nothing to warrant the high praises which have been accorded to him, except *The Kite*. It would be interesting to know who was his first wife : was it Diana, the heroine of his early poem ? There is a letter from a nephew of Dr. Bacon in *Notes and Queries*, 2nd series, xii. 28, which mentions his two wives, but does not give their names ; indeed, the writer seems to have very little knowledge of the family history, for he appears to confound together the Rev. Phanuel Bacon of Reading, who died in 1732, with [I presume his son] the Rev. Phanuel Bacon who died in 1783.

SHAM BOOK TITLES.



HE making of sham book titles has always been a favourite amusement with literary men, and doubtless such titles form an excellent vehicle for satire. One of the earliest lists is that which Rabelais gives, as a “Catalogue of the choice books of the Library of St. Victor.” Some of the titles are unfit for repetition, and several are evidently originals of the books supposed to have been written by old Puritan divines,—books often quoted but never found. The following are a few of Rabelais’ titles :—

The two-horse tumbrel of salvation.
The mustard-pot of penance.
The gamashes, alias the boots of patience.
The cobbled shoe of humility.
Magistri N. Fripesancetis de grabellationibus horarum canonicarum libri quadraginta.
The history of the hobgoblins.
The ragamuffianism of the pensionary maimed soldiers.

Blockheadodus de vita & honestate bragardochiorum.

The Chimney-sweeper of Astrology.

• Sir Thomas Browne amused himself by composing a "Musaeum Clausum or Bibliotheca Abscondita; containing some remarkable books, antiquities, pictures, and rarities of several kinds, scarce or never seen by any man now living," which contains a large number of titles such as

*Josephus in Hebrew, written by himself,
The Commentaries of Sylla the Dictator,
A Commentary of Galen upon the Plague of
Athens, described by Thucydides.*

During the Commonwealth the Royalists vented their spleen against the Roundheads in several pamphlets consisting of satirical book titles. The *Bibliothecha Militum* is the most famous of these, and is here reprinted entire:—

Bibliothecha Militum: or, The Soldiers' publick Library, lately erected for the Benefit of all that love the good old Cause, at Wallingford House; and already furnished with divers excellent Treatises herein mentioned. London, printed in the year 1659. 4to, 8 pages.

1. 'The City-Compliance, for Gain without Conscience,' written by Robert Tychborn.

2. 'The Cares of the World satisfied: or a Rest from Labour.' Wherein is proved a rest for such souls as could find no rest, under the old government; written by Henry Donne, executioner.

3. 'Religion in Bonds: or the Saints' Captivity and Persecution experienced.' By John Barkstead, lieutenant of the Tower.

4. 'A New Way to make Lords; or new Lords already made.' Whereunto is added, 'The other House, their Authority and Institution,' also are included their noble acts and achievements, with their fortunes enabling them for their services; written by William Prynne, Esq.

5. 'Perjury (in folio) proved to be *Jure Divino*; by his late Highness, deceased.

6. 'A Commonwealth expounded to be the safe way through this world, and the most certain to that which is to come,' whereunto is added that 'Gain is great Godliness'; by Sir Arthur Haslerig.

7. 'Verbum Doloris; or, England in

Mourning. Prophetically foretelling the destruction of Protectors, as likewise of the succession of their families; by Richard Cromwell, Esq.

8. 'Patience per Force; or a Medicine for a mad dog. Treating of the infallible virtue of necessity;' by the aforesaid author.

9. 'The World in Amaze, or Wise men run mad.' Also is added hereunto, 'An Exhortation that those who have worn out Religion's cloke would get new ones, or turn the old;' written by Hugh Peters, Master of Arts.

10. 'Divide & impera: the Art of Supplanting or Compassing one's ends'; being a subtle piece, dedicated to the lord Lambert, and written by Peter Talbot, *Soc. Jesu*.

11. 'The Art of Preaching and Praying, with the right use of Religion.' By that incomparable artist, Sir Henry Vane, Knight.

12. 'Pucana de Scoto: or Scot's Directory for all such as Fortune shall hereafter make Secretaries of State; shewing their necessity of being conversant in the secrets of both Sexes; most politickly handled, and written by Thomas Scott, secretary.

13. 'Hey-te Tyte: or, To-morrow morning I found an Horse-shoe,' being an excellent discourse concerning government; with some sober and practical expedients, modestly proposed, and written by James Harrington.

14. 'Defamatio Regum: or, the History of Ingratitude, *Il Burdachio experto*:' an Italian translation; everything and nothing, or the complete complier, by the Lord Fines.

15. 'Apuleius in Laudem Asini: or a Panegyrick in commendation of his late Highness's singular Virtues and Valour;' by Pagan Fisher.

16. 'Well-flown Buzzard: or, a holy Rapture of the Court-Confessor: wherein he made a new and incredible discovery of his late Highness, since his decease, at the right hand of God': by Peter Sterry.

17. 'Superstition Demolished; or, the Old Dagon pulled down and removed from Westminster:' by the Committee of Safety.

18. 'A New Gag for an old Goose: or, a Reply to James Harrington's *Oceana*:' by Mr. Wren.

19. 'Asinus ad Lyram: or, a new Way of Improving the Gold-finders' Office:' proposed to the Privy Council, for the ease of the City,

by a person of a good report, and one who petitions to be duke of the dunghill, because he has much insight into a business of this nature; the first letters of whose name is Alderman Atkins.

20. 'The Rebels' Catechism ;' translated out of the Scottish Directory, by Colonel Hewson.

21. 'Berecynthius Heros :' wherein it is demonstrated that Mr. Rowe is the fittest orator for his Auditors' extended ears, his voice being as low as his rhetorick, and both as lean as his person.

22. 'An Owl in an Ivy-Bush : or, Gilbert Millington in the Chair : together with the excellent Improvement of scandalous Ministers.'

23. 'A Curry-Comb for a Cox-comb : or Invisible John discovered ;' by Colonel Overton.

These are the gift of Charles Lord Fleetwood for the better encouragement of future benefactors.

[This tract is reprinted in the *Harleian Miscellany*, vol. 7.]

From the next tract a selection of titles only is here given.

Bibliotheca Fanatica ; or the Phanatique Library, being a Catalogue of such books as have been lately made, and by the authors presented to the Colledge of Bedlam.
Printed in the year 1660. 4to, title, pp. 6 (last page numbered 7).

'*Sanguis Martyrum semen Ecclesiae* : a compleat work proposing to the Parliament that the best way to propage the Commonwealth is to settle it on the ruines of its first founders, Lambert, Vane, Desborow, Titchburn, etc.' By a friend to the Commonwealth of England.

'*De antiquitate Typographiae*, to show that printing or pressing was as antient as Grandfather Adam, learnedly put home by Henry Hills, printer. . . .'

'Babylon is fallen, Babylon is fallen, or the true relation of the final overthrow and utter destruction of the Rotten Rump of a Parliamentary Junto, by a friend to King Charles the Second.'

'Crispin and Crispianus, an excellent Romance, illustrated and innobled by Coll. John Hewson.'

'Animadversions and Corrections of St. Paul's Epistles, and specially of that sen-

tence *Godliness is great gain*, whereas it should be *Gain is great godliness*, as is clearly proved by William Kiffin, Broaker of the word.'

'The Saintsshall possess the Earth ; proving that it is lawful for the brethren to stab, cut the throats of, or any way make an end of the Wicked of this World, if so be there will thereby any profit accrue to themselves. By the Congregations at Pauls and elsewhere.'

[This tract is reprinted in the *Harleian Miscellany*, vol. 8.]

The next list to be mentioned is of a rather earlier date than the two already described.

Bibliotheca Parliamenti, Libri Theologi, Politici, Historici, qui prostant venales in vico vulgo vocato Little Britain. Done into English for the Assembly of Divines. Printed at London 1653, 4to, title, pp. 6.

2. *Furandi formula : or the Rolls of Pembroke's Oaths, in folio.*

4. *Experientia docet*—a Tract proving that there is an hell, contrary to the present sense of the House ; by a —— member thereof lately deceased.

7. *Theopœia.* A Discourse shewing to us mortals that Cromwell may be reckoned amongst the gods; since he hath put off all humanity.

8. *Vigarum Collector.* Lilburn script and whipt by Colonel Birch.

9. The Art of hearing without ears, by Will. Prynne.

19. *Nodus Gordianus.* An expedient way for knitting the Presbyterian and Independent together ; by Gregory Brandon, late Minister of the Hempen city at Tyburn.

Acts and Orders.

3. Ordered that the Lord Fairfax, in recompence of his faithful service to the State, be made Governour of all Sir Whimzie Mildmay's Castles in the Air.

5. An Act for reformation of divers texts of Scripture of dangerous consequence, as being contrary to the very being of this Commonwealth, beginning at Rom. 13, where it is read, *Let every soul be subject to the higher powers* ; which must hereafter be thus read: *Let every soul be subject to the Lower House.*

9. Ordered that Henry Hills be one of the Armies blood-hounds, to hunt after unlicensed pamphlets; and that none come out without a License, by which you may know all lies and tame non-sense.

10. Ordered that the two late Tracts, the one intituled *Vox Plebis, or The Voice of the Commonwealth of England against their oppressors*; the other *The downfall of Dagon*, be licensed and entred into the Hall-book of the Company of Stationers.

Cases of Conscience.

9. Whether a man might not take Whitehall for Moorfields, Bedlam being so neer.

Bibliotheca Parlamenti, Libri Theologi, Politici, Historici qui prostant venales in vico vulgo vocata Little Britain. Classis secunda. Done into English for the Assembly of Divines. Anno Domini 1653. 4to, pp. 7.

Books to be sold in Little Brittaine.

7. *Critica Sacra*, wherein against all contradiction is proved, that the place which saith *The Saints are cloathed in white rayment*, must hereafter be read *in Read Coats*; by Vavasor Powel.

11. *Pseudo propheta*, or the pittiful Parliament, by George Withers the pittiful poet.

Acts and Orders.

12. Ordered that Vavasor Powel preach the devil out of hell, that there may be room for the members.

15. An Act for the speedy suppressing of all Plays, the Fools being all turned Commanders or Parliament men.

16. An Act for the regulating of names, that the well affected may not be abused by nick-names, but that every syllable have its full pronunciation, as General Monke must hereafter rightly be called General Monkey.

18. An Act for the speedy drawing up a Petition to Lucifer in behalf of Cromwel, that seeing he hath done such eminent service for him in this world, he may not want a place of preferment in his Dominions.

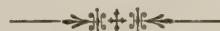
21. An Act forbidding any to stamp the Lord Generals image in Gingerbread, lest the valour of it should bite the children by the tongues.

Cases of Conscience.

14. Whether it was not policy in Cromwel, in pardoning the prisoners in Newgate, most of them being his own soul-soldiers.

[This tract is reprinted in *Somers Tracts*, vol 7.]

This is really of greater interest than the *Bibliotheca Militum* and the *Bibliotheca Fanatica*, because there was some credit in publishing a work of this kind in 1653, when Cromwell was in the ascendant. We shall still have something further to say about sham book titles in a future number.



THE LIBRARIANS AT LIVERPOOL.

N the middle of September the Library Association of the United Kingdom held its sixth annual meeting at the Free Public Library, Liverpool. The time when the Association should meet at this important city has long been looked forward to, because it was known that Mr. Peter Cowell, the librarian, who has been a prominent member of the Association from its first institution, would spare no pains to make the meeting a success. The unanimous feeling of the members present was that their liveliest expectations had been more than fulfilled; and none of those who have experienced the bountiful hospitality of the city of Liverpool are likely soon to forget their cordial reception. The programme of the proceedings showed a happy combination of work and play; and the members came the fresher to the discussion of the points set before them by reason that their flagging energies had been recruited by the handsome luncheons provided and the fresh air they daily breathed in the excursions.

In connection with the meeting a very interesting exhibition of specimens of binding and of various library appliances was held in one of the library rooms; but this was of too great importance to be merely described parenthetically, and we shall hope to devote a special article to it in our next number.

The Association was fortunate in the

choice of a president, for Sir James Picton filled the chair with a happy mixture of urbanity and firmness. And his position as an honoured citizen of Liverpool, who proposed the foundation of the Free Library and has been chairman of the committee from the commencement, gave dignity to his double office of president and host. Mr. Cowell was indefatigable and ubiquitous, and he was ably assisted by his staff, who evidently took a lively interest in the proceedings and did all in their power to make the meeting a success.

At ten o'clock on Tuesday, September 11th, the meeting was opened; and the first day of these gatherings has always a special interest, on account of the pleasure exhibited by all at the opportunity of again greeting those friends they have not met since the last year: and not the least interesting feature of these annual meetings is that year by year the members of the Association are knitted together into a sort of family who know and understand each other. The proceedings were opened by the President, who was received with hearty applause. He said: "Gentlemen, as president of this Association for the current year, it is my duty to address a few words to you on the opening of this, its sixth annual meeting. In the first place allow me, in the name of the local committee, to bid you welcome to the ancient and loyal city of Liverpool. Although Liverpool cannot boast of any names supereminent in the regions of literature and art, there are many of her children both living and departed who have rendered good service in the cause of mental and moral progress. Akin to our more immediate functions, it is worthy of remark that it was in Liverpool that the talents and worth of Antonio Panizzi were first recognised, which were afterwards displayed on a wider sphere in the British Museum Library with such remarkable success. We are brought together on the present occasion by our common interest in books and libraries; and the very existence of this institution is a striking illustration of the increasing appreciation of the public generally in literature and its accessories in every form. This is the age of combinations, the increased facilities of intercourse giving opportunities for counsel

and co-operation never before enjoyed. Libraries and their management are the objects on which our attention is to be fixed for the next few days. What is a library? Essentially, no doubt, a collection of books. From this central elementary idea we may radiate in a variety of directions, all fraught with interest and capable of development. What are books? The recorded thoughts of those who wrote them; the concrete embodiment of the spiritual and mental. Books must therefore be as varied in their character as the minds which have produced them. It is books which bridge over the chasm between one generation and another. The conclusions of one era become the starting points of the next. The experiences of the present age are the pregnant soil from which the flowers and fruit of the next are to start forth. Books are the instruments by means of which thought operates and exercises its subtle and all-powerful influence on the world at large. There are various kinds of libraries, as diversified in their character as the subjects treated of. The objects and purposes of these annual gatherings are set forth in detail in the circular calling the present meeting, and are illustrated in the *Monthly Notes* published by the Association. It will be seen by a glance over these pages how manifold are the subjects brought under notice, many of which are of vital importance to the success and progress of our public libraries. One main purpose of this union is the diffusion of information as to the working of the public libraries both at home and abroad. The knowledge of what is being done elsewhere is a great stimulus to effort in every pursuit. Isolated efforts are frequently discouraging, but the sympathy of numbers engaged in the furtherance of a common object gives life and animation to those concerned in the results. The selection of books forms a very important, perhaps the most important, part of the duties of a librarian; and rightly to discharge this duty requires wide information, literary ability, and a sound critical judgment. Here, of course, special circumstances require specific treatment. A scientific, a professional, or a classical library has its own path marked out, and the discrimination required is confined within a narrow circle. My remarks apply

especially to the free public libraries, where the tastes and predilections of all parties have to be consulted and, if possible, satisfied. This, where the funds are limited, is often a very difficult matter, and open to criticisms from very opposite points of view. Some would confine the collection to books of a useful character, eliminating or limiting very narrowly works of fiction and imagination. Others, looking on a free public library as simply a means of recreation and amusement, would give the principal attention to periodicals and light literature, as being the reflection of the current thought of the day. Any limitation in either direction is fraught with evil, and would leave to caprice or chance what ought to be the result of deliberate conviction. The golden rule, which alone will stand the test of inquiry from every side, is this—to obtain the best books on every subject of human thought and inquiry. The due proportion must be left to the discretion of the managers, according to the varied circumstances of each case. The object of lending libraries is an excellent one—that of diffusing a healthy source of recreation and amusement, especially amongst the artisan class of society. I must question, however, whether this may not have too much prominence. Experience shows that the vast preponderance of the books so circulated is in the direction of amusement, but it should be the aim of the promoters of education to draw attention to something higher than mere amusement by affording facilities for studies of a nobler kind. It is in the reference libraries only that it is possible to effect this. The establishment of newsrooms in connection with the free public libraries has attracted attention. Properly managed, they are a very useful adjunct; but they require to be kept separate from the reading-rooms, since they tend to distract attention and disturb the quiet and order which are essential to the study of books. Closely connected with the work of the free libraries is the establishment of lectures, which may be made a valuable adjunct by bringing under notice the various subjects in nature, art, and science, and referring to the books which contain the information. This need not incur any considerable extra expense, as many competent volunteers may be found who will be ready

to give their services in aid of so good a cause. There are various collateral and practical subjects which may probably come under notice. Bookbinding, both in its useful and artistic aspects, is an important question for the librarian. The materials employed, their comparative durability, and the best mode of putting together, are subjects for careful inquiry. Books stand in so many relations to knowledge in every department that no information can come amiss to the diligent and earnest librarian; but one accomplishment—I cannot call it an art, nor yet a science—is to some extent essential to every one who has the management of a library even of moderate extent. I allude to bibliography—the history of books in the past, and their relative value, condition, and influence at the present time. The study is a very delightful one, and has called forth the enthusiastic appreciation of its votaries. The institution in which we meet presents almost a unique example of a large public library, a museum of natural history, another of historical antiquities, and a gallery of fine art, all contained under one roof and under one management. I trust that in looking back on the past and forward to the future—amongst the meetings of this Association, of which I trust there are many to come—the visit to Liverpool will not be the least interesting."

At the conclusion of the President's address the report of the Council was brought forward by the secretary (Mr. E. C. Thomas), with the treasurer's and auditors' reports. These were taken as read, and after the adoption of the reports had been proposed and seconded, the discussion of certain points was postponed until the following morning. It is not necessary to do more here than remark that the reports may be considered as satisfactory. It was stated that the list of members had been carefully revised, with the result that forty names had been struck off the list. "Notwithstanding this serious depletion, the number of members on the roll at the 31st August was 380, as against 368 at the date of the last report. Of this number 30 are honorary members. There has, accordingly, been a not insignificant increase of 12 during the year, and a still further accession to our members may be

expected at Liverpool. The number of life members is 22." A resolution was passed at the Cambridge meeting respecting the distribution of Public Documents; and in allusion to this the report says: "The same large accumulation of parliamentary work has made it almost hopeless for the Council to do anything definite in the direction indicated by the resolution passed at the Cambridge meeting. The first step has been taken towards placing the distribution of the Statutes on a better footing in the recent issue of a new Promulgation List—in which, however, the Council regret to notice no sufficient regard has been had to the claims of Public Libraries, and especially of libraries supported by the ratepayers."

Mr. T. E. Stephens, a member of the Library Committee of the Liverpool Corporation, read a paper on "The Rise and Growth of Public Libraries in America." He said that a visit to the United States in the autumn of 1881 gave him an opportunity of visiting and investigating the condition of several of her great libraries, and in the compass of his paper he should only have time to call attention to the rise and growth of those to be found in six or seven of the principal cities of the Union. In many of the cities libraries existed which were called "public," but which were not public in the same sense as many of our own. Many of them were subject to terms of membership or subscriptions according to the conditions of their original foundations or charters, and yet it was remarkable that their development had been greater than many of ours which are absolutely free in every sense. The growth of the public library in the United States was the essential outcome of the extension and growth of the public school system. America was, in point of time, far in advance of us in extending education to the masses by her public and free school system, and as a consequence her great libraries had by giant strides grown to much larger proportions within the last twenty-five years than many of our own. Starting with the life of Benjamin Franklin, they found that on his commencing business in Philadelphia, about the year 1723, there were then in that city only two printers—one illiterate and the other unacquainted with

press work. It was under such circumstances as these that Franklin established in Philadelphia what he afterwards called "the mother of all the North American subscription libraries." He and a few friends, whom he says he met from time to time in an alehouse, and who, like himself, were fond of reading, agreed to bring their books, which were allowed to remain for each other's use. From the necessities of the case each of his friends and himself had to subscribe a sum of money down for the purchase of books; and Franklin has stated that so few were the readers in Philadelphia at that time, and the majority so poor, that not more than fifty persons could be found willing to pay down 40s. each for books and 10s. per annum for the use of the library. In 1742 this library, owing to the excellence of arrangement and management, had so grown into usefulness that it was incorporated under the name of "The Philadelphia Library Company," and thus became merged into others. In 1776 there were twenty-nine public libraries in what were then the thirteen American colonies, and these twenty-nine libraries contained 45,623 volumes. Between 1776 and 1800, a period of only twenty-four years, Mr. Stephens found that these had increased to forty-nine libraries with 80,000 volumes. In the succeeding twenty-five years, between 1800 and 1825, 179 new public libraries came into existence; between 1825 and 1850, 551; and between 1850 and 1875, 2240, which made a grand total in 1875 of over three thousand libraries, containing no less than 12,300,000 volumes, in addition to 1,500,000 pamphlets. The distinguishing features in the advancement of the most successful public libraries in America were the munificent and, in many cases, the unexampled generosity of private benefactors in setting apart great fortunes and bequeathing whole libraries for the literary benefit of the present and future generations. In this, the parent country of the United States, he sincerely wished that this spirit of large-hearted generosity could find fuller scope than it did at present, and that, instead of men looking upon rich libraries bequeathed to them from their ancestors as so much material which the auctioneer could at any moment convert into money, a larger and

nobler public spirit might animate them, so that their free libraries should become store-houses for the people of the ripest wisdom of the past and the present time. If they were to profit by the experience of American progress, they must be prepared, in the next twenty years especially, to meet a much greater demand upon their public libraries than in any corresponding period of their history, owing to the growth of education amongst the masses of the people as the result of the Education Acts of recent years. It had been truly observed in America that "The popular public library is the outcome of the public school, and, properly considered, its crowning glory."

In the discussion which followed the reading of this paper Mr. Henry Stevens made some original and interesting remarks upon two of the benefactors to American libraries—Mr. Bates and Mr. Peabody—with both of whom he had been intimately associated.

Mr. Bates thought he should like to present some books to Boston, and consulted Mr. Stevens: the result was that the speaker made out a list of books in English topography to the value of about £500 or £600, which was sent out to Boston, and the authorities were told to draw upon Mr. Bates to that amount. Mr. Stevens said that Mr. Peabody was quite a different man from Mr. Bates. He knew nothing of books, and he looked upon them as so much commercial product. He would ask—"how are books to-day?" as if, like cotton goods, they were quoted on the exchange. He too thought he should like to present a library to his native place, so he asked Mr. Stevens what he could supply three thousand volumes of presentable books for, carriage free to their destination. Mr. Stevens said he could do them for either a shilling or a pound a volume. Mr. Peabody answered, "Then say one shilling a volume." The books were sent, and the story got abroad that they cost a pound a volume. The receivers naturally did not think that they were worth such a sum, and expressed their surprise. This point was subsequently set right. Both these worthies, Bates and Peabody, followed up their first presents with further and more munificent ones.

Mr. R. Harrison pointed out that one of the most important suggestions in the paper

was the necessity for considering the public library as the complement of the board school.

Mr. Peter Cowell, librarian of the Liverpool Free Public Library, read a paper on "The Origin and History of some Liverpool Libraries." The earliest account of the foundation of a public library in Liverpool was given by Smithers (1825). The institution resulted from a donation of £30 given by John Fells, a mariner, in 1715, to found a small theological library in St. Peter's Church. The library still existed, but, though well cared for, seemed to be little used. The books comprised writings of early fathers of the Church, some printed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries at Paris and Basle. On a Liverpool map, 1769, the word "library" was affixed to a building in John Street. This was the *locale* of a small subscription library of 450 volumes and 109 proprietors—a library destined to develop into the Liverpool Library Lyceum, which claimed to be the first circulating library in Europe; the real origin dated back to 1756 or 1757, when a few gentlemen with a love for books met for the purpose of discussing literary subjects, and of reading a portion of the periodical publications of the day, in the house of Mr. Everard, then living in St. Paul's Square. In 1760 it contained 650 volumes, and at present from 70,000 to 80,000. The Athenaeum Library, which dated from 1799, now possessed about 30,000 volumes, including books and manuscripts of great interest. The Free Public Library had been opened thirty-one years. Commencing with 8,296 volumes, it now possessed over 80,000 volumes. Formerly there was seat room for 160; now it could accommodate 800. In the meanwhile Mr. Mayer had presented his collection of antiquities to the city, Sir A. B. Walker had built an art gallery at his sole expense, and the Corporation had provided the Picton Reading Room. It was not pretended that Liverpool was better or worse than its neighbours in its love of reading, but it could be said that the inhabitants, possessing a library valuable alike in quality and quantity, did not ignore its existence either for study or recreation. Last year the grand total of issues of books and periodicals at the Free Library was 1,204,948.

Professor R. K. Douglas, assistant keeper

of printed books in the British Museum, contributed a paper on "Chinese Libraries," which was read by Mr. Garnett in his absence. "*The Book of Changes*" bears evidence of the impress of Babylonian culture. This celebrated book marks the starting-point from which all the vast literary treasures which crowd the shelves of the libraries of China have taken their rise. Looking onward from the time when the *Book of Changes* took shape, we have to pass over many centuries. The first effort towards the formation of an official library of which we have any cognizance was the collection of records of the dialectical peculiarities of the different regions over which their influence extended. Officials were sent into all parts of the empire to collect words from the changing dialects of each district. In the same way the current songs and legends of the people were carefully collected and preserved, as indications of the popular mind and of the character of the rule exercised by the several princes. The emperor of the dynasty B.C. 221—209, in order to wipe out all memories of the past, ordered that, with few exceptions, every book in the empire should be burnt. As far as possible this decree was carried out, but when he became a 'guest in heaven,' phoenix-like, the national literature rose again. A library was collected by Lew Heang and Lew Hiw, which has served as the model on which all imperial libraries have since been formed. There are now imperial and official libraries, and libraries belonging to private individuals. Public libraries do not exist in China, the nearest approach being the lending libraries which exist in the large cities."

Mr. Henry Stevens read a paper on the late Mr. James Lenox, of New York, the founder of the Lenox Library in that city. Mr. Lenox, he said, was born in 1800, and died in 1880. For more than a quarter of a century—from 1846 to 1871—the writer of the paper had as agent confidential relations with Mr. Lenox, when he was forming his rare and valuable library of costly books. Mr. Lenox was a man of few words, and few intimate friends, but of varied information, much studious reading, extensive correspondence, and many books. He was born with a fortune, and Fortune made him her own through life. He was a pattern of industry,

method, and good management. He not only himself worked ten hours a day, but his property worked for him twenty-four hours daily, accumulating by good investments like rolling snowballs. To those who were in constant communication with him for more than a quarter of a century, prior to the founding by charter of the Lenox Library, he always appeared diffident (almost bashful), simple-hearted, generous, kind, very pious, very retiring and very close-mouthed to outsiders, but as communicative as a child to his intimates and to those in sympathy with his projects and pursuits. Mr. Lenox shunned notoriety with the same ardour that others sought it. The great bulk of his book collections was piled away in the numerous spare rooms of his large house till the rooms were filled to the ceiling from the further end back to the door, which was then locked, and for the present done with. His taste grew rapidly while he was collecting. The writer of the paper sent out the books in handsome bindings, but Mr. Lenox said, "Don't be so expensive,—let the books be bound in half calf and half morocco." In the end, however, even Bedford's work was not good enough for him. Mr. Lenox died just when he had done his work, leaving nothing unfinished. A purer and more finished life it was hardly possible to conceive. He was the founder of one of the most valuable public libraries in the New World—the bibliographer, the collector, the philanthropist, the builder of churches, the dispenser of untold charity, and the benefactor of his native city and honoured country.

At three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon a string of wagonettes was drawn up in front of the Public Library, ready to convey the Librarians to the Earl of Derby's seat at Knowsley Hall. All started well, but scarcely had the cavalcade arrived at the suburbs of Liverpool than one of the horses was attacked by a fit of the staggers, and the carriage had to stand still for a while until a new horse could be obtained. The companion vehicles passed on, and the disabled conveyance had to follow as best it could. The driver did not know the way, but after a chapter of accidents the house was reached, and the belated guests enjoyed themselves as well as those who arrived first at the goal. The

party were received with princely hospitality, and were shown over the library by Mr. Latter, the courteous librarian. After passing through a suite of rooms crowded with fine family portraits and paintings by the great masters, they came to the billiard room, where the library commences, and then walked through several rooms devoted to the fine collection of books. This is not the place to describe the library at all fully, but mention may be made of the fine illustrated zoological works, and the valuable manuscripts, one of the most interesting of which is the original of the late Lord Derby's translation of Homer. When the time came for the party to return, they left this fine seat with regret and a lively sense of the kindness that had been extended to them by its noble owner.

In the evening there was a reception in the Free Library Museum and Art Gallery, given by the Committee, and it is not often that so fine a suite of rooms can be seen. The pictures were numerous and good, and the lighting of the Picton reading-room by the electric light was perfect. No pains can have been spared to obtain so satisfactory a result. Excellent music enlivened the proceedings, and during the evening Mr. P. H. Rathbone gave a lecture on "The English Impressionist School as illustrated in the Autumn Exhibition."

On the second day (Wednesday) there were three papers read. Sir James Picton presided in the morning, and Mr. Bradshaw, ex-president, in the afternoon.

Chancellor R. C. Christie read a paper on "Old Church and School Libraries of Lancashire." He said that having undertaken to prepare a volume for the Chetham Society upon the old church and school libraries of Lancashire and Cheshire, it had been thought that a brief notice of such of those of Lancashire as he had been able to discover would not be unacceptable, and at the same time might be the means of drawing from others information respecting such libraries. It had been the good fortune of his clerk and assistant in this inquiry, Mr. John Cree, to discover a large part—more than half—of one of the most important and interesting of these, that of the Chetham Library at Bolton, which had up to this time been supposed to have

entirely disappeared. He had found traces of fifteen church libraries in Lancashire in existence before the commencement of the eighteenth century—namely, the five established under the will of Humphrey Chetham in the churches of Manchester, Bolton, Turton, Gorton, and Walmsley, and those at Cartmel, Coniston, Liverpool (St. Peter's), Didsbury, Kirkham, Leyland, Ribchester, Rivington, Salford, and Whalley. Respecting the Chetham church libraries, besides the foundation of the library and college to which his name was specifically attached, Humphrey Chetham, by his will dated the 16th November, 1651, made provision for the establishment of five other libraries of "godly English books." The persons Humphrey Chetham chose to select the books for the five libraries seemed to have taken very little part in the matter—in one case owing to death, and in the other by reason of the troubled times in which he had fallen. The selection consequently fell on the third John Tildesley, assisted by "single-minded" Henry Newcombe; and as both of them were included in Calamy's *Bloodless Martyrology*, it gave some insight into the nature of the books selected, which were almost entirely composed of the dreariest and dismallest Puritan theology of the least possible human interest. Of the grammar schools in the county twelve appeared to have, or to have had, libraries, not mere collections of school books, before the middle of the eighteenth century, and several of them of considerable interest and importance. These were Blackrod, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Hawkshead, Heskin, Kirkham, Lancaster, Leigh, Preston, Rivington, and Wigan; and of those the libraries at Burnley and Hawkshead, as they were at present existing, were by far the most important and interesting. Mr. Christie said that in one or two instances gifts of money or land for the use and benefit of libraries had been diverted from their original purpose; and, however much they might excuse the trustees in the early days of grammar schools, they could not apply that rule to the grammar schools at Prescot. In one case as lately as 1793 a bequest was left for the library, and was devoted to the purchase of a weighing machine. In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper, Mr. Garnett asked

if there were any libraries in Lancashire connected with nonconformist places of worship. Mr. Christie replied that he knew of one in an old Presbyterian chapel in Cross Street, Manchester; and Mr. Axon referred to several such libraries in Lancashire. Mr. Bullen made some remarks upon the fine old library in Colchester Castle which had lately been described in the *Athenaeum* by Mr. Round; and Mr. Henry Stevens dilated on the same pleasant theme.

Mr. John Lovell, of Liverpool, read a paper on "The Functions and Operations of the Free Library System," in which he said the Act for England was passed in 1850. In 1853 the Irish and Scotch Acts were passed. All three Acts were amended in 1854-5. Yet by 1871 no fewer than thirty-six communities, having an aggregate population of 3,528,974, had established free libraries. Thirty-two of these libraries contained 623,110 volumes, and in a single year had supplied books to 3,802,443 readers. In other words, the annual issues were over one per head for the whole population covered by the system. Instead of thirty-six there were now 113 communities which possessed free libraries. The aggregate population of these communities was 7,710,780. Striking out the places from which returns were incomplete, or from which there were no returns at all, the number of communities was reduced to seventy-nine, with an aggregate population of 5,755,615. These seventy-nine possessed among them 2,344,736 volumes, and their annual issues ran up to 9,024,983, so that since 1871 the population covered by the free library system had more than doubled; the books contained in a little under two-thirds of the libraries had been quadrupled. The issues gave nearly two per head of the population instead of slightly over one. It would be interesting to learn from the experience of every individual reader in what way and to what extent his mind and his life had been affected by the books which the free library system placed at his disposal. No doubt the literature most in demand was fiction. He had a little table in which he had appended to twelve fairly representative towns the percentage which the issue of novels bore to the gross issue of books of all other kinds. The lowest gave 56, the

highest 77 per cent. The largest towns and the smallest manufacturing, agricultural, cathedral, and university towns had all been drawn into the net of the Free Libraries Act.

Mr. William Henman, A.R.I.B.A., read a paper on "Free Library Buildings, their arrangement and fittings," it being his object to show that the success of the free library movement greatly depended upon the class of buildings erected or employed for free libraries. In giving his idea of what a public free library should be, Mr. Henman said the basis of calculation as to the size should be the number of volumes it would contain, rather than the number of the population in the district which it was intended to supply. The three courses that might be adopted were—first, a single room; secondly, a simple division of the library and reading room; and thirdly, a complete division. His object was to advocate the middle course, but he was far from desiring that a stereotyped plan should be followed in all cases, as every site would have some special feature to be considered, and a careful study of details was essential. Mr. Henman exhibited some plans of several free libraries which he had designed.

In the afternoon the members of the Association had a pleasant excursion on the Mersey in the *Vigilant*, which was kindly lent by the Dock Board. The Inman line steamer *City of Chester* and the training-ship *Indefatigable* were visited and inspected. In the evening a dinner was given by the local executive committee at the Adelphi Hotel, which was highly appreciated by the guests. Sir James Picton made a very efficient chairman, and his speeches in proposing the toasts were most happy. Mr. E. C. Thomas, secretary, and Mr. R. Harrison, treasurer, returned thanks for the Library Association; Mr. Bullen and Mr. Bradshaw for the National and University Libraries; and Mr. Mullins and Mr. Cowell for Free Public Libraries. Mr. Henry Stevens proposed the health of the chairman.

The chronicle of the next two days' proceedings must be postponed until our next number.



REVIEWS.

A Dictionary of the Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature of Great Britain, including the Works of Foreigners written or translated into the English Language. By the late SAMUEL HALKETT and the late Rev. JOHN LAING. Vol. ii. (Edinburgh : William Paterson, 1883.) Coll. 871—1762.

In the second volume of this fine bibliographical work the alphabet is brought down to the end of the letter N. The present instalment is produced with all the care that was so prominent a characteristic of the first volume. A book like this gives one an idea of the vastness of English literature which many catalogues would not give. Here are merely the titles of those anonymous books whose authors are known, and there are innumerable others the writers of which never will be known. More than other books these seem to have a history into which we should like to peer. Why did the authors send their children out into the world without any claim to paternity? Did they deny their works, and was the authorship traced against the will of the principal? The answers to these questions would be in most cases interesting, but we are little likely ever to know them. Some of the books registered here are practically unknown, others are among the brightest possessions of literature. To over forty-six persons the *Letters of Junius* have been attributed; and now, more than a century after they were written, we are as much in the dark as to their authorship as those who read them as they were published in the *Public Advertiser*. We look forward with anxiety to the completion of this work, which when it is finished will form one of the most useful books of reference in our libraries.

A Glossary of Dialectal Place-Nomenclature, to which is appended a List of Family Surnames pronounced differently from what the spelling suggests. By ROBERT CHARLES HOPE. Second edition. London : Simpkin, Marshall & Co. 1883. pp. xii, 158.

We are glad to welcome this useful little book in a second and much enlarged edition. It is prettily got up, in a convenient form which makes it suitable for the coat-pocket. Many of the pronunciations are such as one would naturally expect, but in other cases no imagination would be capable of guessing them. Sometimes we are inclined to doubt, but perhaps we are wrong. In one instance *Convent Garden* is given as the name, and *Covent Garden* as the pronunciation, but this parish at no time of its history has ever been named *Convent Garden*. Again, we cannot understand how an s can be intruded into the pronunciation of *Sowerby*. It may be *Soreby*, but not *Soresby*. Perhaps it is hypercritical to say that *Beaconsfield* is not a surname, in which class it appears here, but a title. In this list we do not see the name *Pepys*, which should be given as pronounced both *Peeps* and *Peps*. We do not mention these points with any wish to detract from the merit of the book, but because the author asks for criticism and additions. We can strongly recommend it as a well edited work.

Q.P. Indexes, No. XIII. An Index to Articles relating to History, Biography, Literature, Society and Travel contained in Collections of Essays, etc. By W. M. GRISWOLD, A.B., Bangor, U.S.A., 1883. 8vo, pp. 56.

This is a very surprising instance of condensation. Mr. Griswold has solved the difficulty of giving an enormous amount of information in a small compass. As a full index the contents of this pamphlet would swell out into a very thick volume. Sometimes the references are so short as to be puzzling : for instance, we find *Hugger Mugger* with the index number 172. This we learn by the key to the volumes indexed represents Ewald's *Representative Statesmen*, 1879. No pages are given, and therefore search would often have to be made through a volume. Still, in spite of these drawbacks, inseparable from the plan upon which the index is drawn up, it is a most useful book. Mr. Griswold writes that "if the present issue should be received favourably, an enlarged edition will follow in a year's time, in view of which the compiler begs the favour of correction and suggestions." We wish him success in his arduous and self-imposed labours.

Annals of the Grand Lodge of Iowa. Vol. IX., Part I. 1883. 8vo.

With much of the contents of this bulky volume we have nothing to do, for it is devoted to the proceedings of the Freemasons in one of the United States. But at the end is a "Catalogue of the Works on Freemasonry and kindred subjects in the Library of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, A. F. and A. Masons, fifth edition, to which is prefixed a separate catalogue of the Bower Collection, by T. S. Parvin." The Bower collection of books, pamphlets, periodicals, proceedings, Masonic medals, etc., were purchased in 1882 from the widow of Dr. Bower by the Iowa Grand Lodge. This catalogue occupies 135 pages, but it does not include the large collection of pamphlets, periodicals and proceedings of Masonic bodies which are contained in both libraries.

Library Aids. By SAMUEL S. GREEN. Revised and enlarged edition. New York: F. Leypoldt, 1883; pp. iv, 130.

This excellent little book has grown out of a paper read before the Baltimore Conference of Librarians in 1881, and printed in the *Library Journal*. This paper was honoured by the Bureau of Education, under whose sanction it was published separately for distribution. It contains much information in a small compass which will be found very useful by librarians.



NOTES AND NEWS.



A NEW paper devoted to the interests of the Indian peoples, and entitled *Hindostan*, has just been started. The first number is dated August 31st. It is printed and published for the proprietors by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode.

HERR LOUIS MOHR, of Strasburg, the well-known authority on bibliographical subjects, has recently called attention to the still unsettled condition of a question which has been the subject of discussion from time to time during the last four centuries. He alludes to the coat-of-arms of book-printers, which was granted them by the Emperor Frederick III. No official record of the transaction seems to be extant, although it is referred to by early authors. The form seems a question of some uncertainty, and it is not an agreed point whether the eagle was single or double headed. It is, however, argued that a monarch of the house of Austria would not have granted a single-headed eagle. The detailed researches made by Herr Mohr indicate that the double-headed eagle was in current use at the time when printing was discovered. All the medals struck off for the printing jubilee of 1740 bear that effigy. This form was also adopted at the Gutenberg festivities which took place at Mayence in 1824 and 1837. The opposition created by Dr. Meyer on that occasion seems, however, to have resulted in the partial introduction of the single-headed eagle. Even in the case of the more general form, there are various models, and it is recommended that the entire subject should be discussed at a general convention. With this view it is suggested that it should now be treated in the ordinary meetings of the various typographical societies.

IN reply to an inquiry from a subscriber, the *Literary News* (New York) supplied the following list of books on the subject of Journalism:—Hunt's *The Fourth Estate: History of Newspapers, and Liberty of the Press*, 2 vols., Lond., 1850; Buckingham's *Specimens of Newspapers*, Bost., 1852; *Press and the Public Service* [anon.], Lond., 1857; Andrews' *Hist. of British Journalism*, 2 vols., Lond., 1859; Macintosh's *Popular Outlines of the Press*, Lond., 1859; Wilmer's *Our Press Gang*, Phila., 1859; Kirwan's *Modern France, its Journalism*, Lond., 1863; Hudson's *Journalism in the U. S. (1690—1872)*, N. Y., 1873; Hill's *Secrets of the Sanctum*, Phila., 1875; Wingate's *Views and Interviews on Journalism*, N. Y., 1875; Whitelaw Reid's *Some Newspaper Tendencies*, N. Y., 1879; Oldcastle's *Journal and Journalism; with a Guide for Literary Beginners*, Lond., 1880; C. D. Warner's *The American Newspaper*, Bost., 1881; Bardeen's *Education Journalism*, Syracuse, 1881; Pebody's *English Journalism and the Men who have made it*, Lond. and N. Y., 1882; Hatton's *Journalistic London*, reprinted with additions from *Harper's Magazine*, Lond., 1882. Directories or lists of journals are published annually by the prominent advertising agents, such as Rowell, Pettengill, Hubbard, Ayer, Evans, etc. Longman's, May's and Mitchell's lists are the most prominent in England. (See also references in Poole's *Index*.)

DRUGULIN'S printing-office at Leipsic would seem to be exceptionally well furnished with types of foreign languages. The office was established in 1828 by Friedrich Nies, and passed, in 1856, into the hands of Herr Carl Lorck, well known as the author of a number of works relating to printing and publishing. He, in turn, sold the establishment, in 1868, to W. E. Drugulin. Each successive proprietor made a special point of increasing the collection of types of foreign

alphabets; and, as early as the year 1840, it was the boast of the establishment that it could execute printing in 300 languages; and, in the official report of the Paris Exhibition of 1867, it was pointed out that in France no office but that of the Government in Paris was able to make an equally large show of foreign alphabets. Considerable additions were made to the collection by Drugulin, who acquired the Oriental type-foundry of Carl Tauchnitz, as well as a number of Indian alphabets cut by F. Metzger, and examples of the best productions of English and French foundries. The type-plant of the office includes at the present time 394 founts of Roman, 196 of German, and 187 of Oriental characters, which several totals do not include display type. This wealth and variety of type are said to be unequalled except in the Government establishments of Vienna and Paris. The type-foundry attached to the office boasts 16,000 punches and 56,000 matrices. Drugulin died in April 1879, and the business is now carried on by Herr Baensch.

MR. H. R. TEDDER and Mr. E. C. Thomas have put out a preliminary prospectus of the *Library Handbook*, which they propose to make an annual publication. It is to this effect: "The production of this book has been frequently urged upon the Editors since they have been actively engaged in library-inquiries, and especially in connexion with their duties as officers of the Library Association. In 1878 they issued a circular, to which, in consequence of the then undeveloped interest in library-work, they received less in the way of response than had been anticipated. The subject was however kept before their minds, and a considerable body of statistical and other facts was gradually accumulated. In 1881 they were entrusted with the responsible task of preparing the article 'Libraries' for the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, for which purpose about 3000 copies of a carefully-prepared series of questions in English, French and German, were addressed by them to all the largest and best-known libraries in the world. To a very considerable proportion of these circulars the fullest and most satisfactory answers were received. Of the information thus collected but a small proportion could be utilized in the pages of the *Encyclopædia*, owing to the narrow limits of space which could be allotted to the writers. The Editors, immediately upon the publication of the article, were strongly urged by many of the leading members of the Association, and by others, to expand it into a separate volume—a suggestion the Editors still hope to carry out, and to develop the historical and practical portion at no distant date. With regard to the statistical and descriptive portion they felt that such information should be recent and be kept continually under revision, conditions which would probably be found impracticable in a work embracing the whole scope of libraries and librarianship. They decided, therefore, to issue the latter division separately, with the hope that, if the volume be favourably received, it may be possible to make it a yearly publication. So much progress has now been made in preparing the work for the press that the Editors think the time has come for a definite announcement. It was hoped that the volume might have been issued simultaneously with

the Liverpool meeting of the Library Association, but under any circumstances it may be confidently expected shortly afterwards. The *Library Handbook* will contain : 1. An introduction, comprising a brief sketch of library-management, including the selection of books, library-buildings and appliances, classification and shelf-arrangement, catalogues and cataloguing, binding, etc.; and a selected list, with notes, of the most useful works of reference for librarians and bibliographers. 2. A condensed account of all the existing libraries in the United Kingdom of any importance, with practical and personal information. 3. A similar account of the chief libraries of other countries, especially the United States, the British Colonies, France, Germany, Italy, and Spain. 4. Various appendices will contain matter of value to librarians, bibliographers and book-lovers. The volume will be issued at the lowest possible price, in order to bring it within the reach of the users as well as the managers of libraries. The Editors will be glad to be favoured with any suggestions from you for the improvement of the work.⁵⁵

THE twenty-seventh volume of the *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections* (1883) contains a "Catalogue of Publications of the Smithsonian Institution (1846-1882), with an Alphabetical Index of Articles in the Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, Miscellaneous Collections, Annual Reports, Bulletins and Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum, and Report of the Bureau of Ethnology," by William J. Rhées. This work extends to 328 pages, and will be found very useful, as the publications of the Smithsonian Institution are very miscellaneous in character and are not very easy to consult.

THE following letter from Mr. E. B. Nicholson, Bodley's librarian, has been printed in the *Athenaeum and Academy* :—“Probably few people know that a Subject-Catalogue of the Bodleian has been for some years in compilation from a spare set of the slips written for the Alphabetical Catalogue. As the volumes in the library would be not far short of a million and a quarter if each volume as issued had been bound separately, and as no pains will be spared to ensure that the Subject-Catalogue shall be perfectly simple to use as well as thorough in point of subdivision, it will, I trust, be far the most valuable index to knowledge which has ever been produced. Despite increased efforts, however, some years must elapse before its completion (indeed, the first great section will not be ready for another year), and I am anxious that during the interval our labours should be of as much immediate use as possible.

“If any reader in the library wants to know what we have on his special study, we are always ready to get the titles relating to it sorted out there and then; and we can generally put them before him—arranged in chronological order—in an hour or two. We cannot offer to do the like for any one and every one, however, because we should be so overwhelmed with applications that the special staff employed would have to be multiplied far beyond our means to afford any hope of promptly satisfying them. But, if any one who is preparing for publication a bibliography of any subject (to appear as a distinct work, and not merely as an appendix to a book) will write to me, I will try to get the titles relating to that subject immediately

separated and arranged for him to come here and look at them. If he cannot come here, I can probably recommend him some one who will copy or collate the titles for him. Even this offer may bring more applications than we can meet without materially delaying the systematic progress of the catalogue. I can only say that our best shall be done to help all, and that if we are obliged to disappoint any one he shall at least not be kept waiting for an answer.

“I take this opportunity of saying that we have some scores of spare copies of the following catalogue of a collection of books which is now in the Bodleian, and that, so long as the stock lasts, we shall be happy to send a copy for the cost of postage (6d.) to any library or Hebrew scholar :—‘Collectio Davidis—i.e. Catalogus... Bibliothecæ hebrææ, quam... collegit R. Davides Oppenheimerus... *Hamburgi* MDCCXXXVI...’ The catalogue contains 744 pages small octavo, and has a Latin translation on alternate pages.”

THE treasures of the Vatican Library have for so many centuries been kept secret, that the Pope's offer of the free use of these archives is worthy of being written in letters of gold. The following is the conclusion of Leo XIII.'s address, in which the announcement is made. “The philosophy of history was first perfected by the great divine of the Augustan Church. How many, taking him for their guide and drawing their inspiration from his speculations and writings, have worthily succeeded him in this field of study; on the other hand, how many have deviated from the path pursued by so great a man, and were deceived into manifold errors, because in following the vicissitudes in the affairs of the States they had no true knowledge of the causes which regulate human events! If the Church has thus ever been deserving in historical study, let her remain so now, all the more as her best efforts are demanded by the times in which we live. Enemies' darts being, as we said before, chiefly derived from history, it is the Church's business to fight with similar weapons, and double her means of defence where the combat rages most vehemently. To this end, we have already disposed that, in favour of religion and science, free use may be made of our archives; and to day we likewise decree that for the execution of the above-named studies the use of the Vatican Library, with all the advantages it may offer, be conceded for that purpose. We do not doubt, beloved sons, that the authority of your office and the fame of your personal merit will gather around you learned men well practised in historic study and the art of writing, to whom, according to their capacity, you might assign their task according to a plan which will be submitted to our approval. From this moment we encourage as many as will take part in your labours, and assure them of our special benevolence. It is in truth a matter worthy of our utmost favour and protection, and one in which we place great hopes of success, because arbitrary judgments must cede to sound and valid arguments, and the long continued attempts against truth will be conquered and annihilated by the truth itself, which may be obscured for a certain time, but never extinguished. So may it please God that many be influenced by a desire to investigate historical truth, and derive from it a useful training. History loudly and distinctly proclaims that

God's ineffable providence rules human affairs, making them, whether willing or not, serve to the glory of His Church, and thus the Papacy has always issued victorious from combat and persecution, even while her opponents, having lost all hope, have become the means of their own irreparable ruin. No less clearly does history proclaim the designs of Providence with ancient Rome; she was destined to be the perpetual domicile and seat of the successors of St. Peter, because from Rome, as from a centre, the government of the Church all over the world could be provided for with full liberty, and those who tried to oppose the design of Divine Providence sooner or later became aware that their endeavours were fruitless."

ISAAC HAWKINS BROWNE'S Latin poem *De Animi Immortalitate* was published at London in 1754 (4to, pp. 40), and in the same year John Byrom published an anonymous translation which is very scarce. The title is "*The Immortality of the Soul. A Poem.* Book the first. Translated from the Latin. . . . London (W. Owen) 1754," (4to, pp. 31). Other versions are (1) In rhyme by Wm. Hay, M.P. London, pp. 40. (2) In blank verse by Dr. Richard Grey, pp. 41. (3) Translation by J. Cranwell, M.A., published at Cambridge 1764 or 1765. (4) Prose translation by J. H., in vol. ii. p. 107 of *Essays, Moral, Religious and Miscellaneous*, 1766. (5) By Soame Jenyns, "an elegant translation," which was included in the younger Browne's edition of the *Poema* in 1768, in Roberts's *Poetical Essays*, Belfast, 1774, and in vol. vi. of Dodseley's Collection, ed. 1782. (6) By Joseph Highmore (in prose), 1766 (apparently the same as No. 4), and (7) by John Lettice, B.D., 1795, with the original poem and a commentary making an 8vo volume of over 300 pp. There was a German translation published at Breslau in 1780. The original poem was again issued from a Salisbury press, 8vo, 1833, edited with a short biography by Dr. Peter Hall. These particulars are obtained from an article in the September number of the *Palatine Note-Book*.

A SHORT time back a correspondent of the *Times* proposed to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of Bradshaw's *Railway Guide*; and his letter has given rise to much discussion. It appears that Mr. George Bradshaw, of Manchester, a member of the Society of Friends, commenced in 1838 to publish at irregular intervals a small book called *The Railway Companion*, which was corrected up to date every month by a broadside time-table. A copy of the third number is preserved in the Manchester Free Library. The present form of the *Guide* is said to date from December 1841, and it has been continued without interruption ever since. The second number—that for January 1842—contained only thirty-two pages, and gave particulars of forty-two or forty-three lines of railway in England only, without any advertisements.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Publishers' Circular* who signs his letter "A. H." draws attention to "Pynson's contract with Horman" printed in our last number (see *ante*, p. 99), and disputes Mr. Blades' estimate of the cost, but he does not appear to know Horman's book, for that is far from being what he supposes it to be—"an elementary schoolbook."

MR. AXON has contributed a short article on the original of "Paul Dombey" to the *Palatine Note-Book* for September. Dickens's sister Fanny married Mr. Henry C. Burnett, a singer, who settled at Manchester as a teacher of music. Their child Harry, though weakly and deformed, was remarkable for precocity and the happy brightness of his disposition, and from him Dickens drew his character of little Paul. The child was taken to Brighton, and there he listened to the mysterious message of the wild waves. "As he lay on the beach he gave utterance to thoughts quite as remarkable for a child as those which are put into the lips of Paul Dombey." Mr. Burnett himself is said to have been the original of Nicholas Nickleby.

MR. QUARITCH's new catalogue is devoted to works on Foreign History, Antiquities, Archaeology, and Numismata. One of the books registered is a genuine original edition of Audubon's *Birds of America*, containing 435 coloured plates, in four volumes, double elephant folio, price £250.

THE large library of the late Mr. Crossley of Manchester, which consists of between 60,000 and 80,000 volumes, will be sold by auction next season by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge, and it is expected that the catalogue will be of great interest.

AT the last Printing Exhibition, Agricultural Hall, on Friday, August 10th, 1883, Winder's type composing machine and the Winder automatic distributing machine were shown. A trial against time was made to see how long it would take to compose a galley of brevier (5000) letters, the copy used being the same as that set up by the compositors in their competition. Mr. Henry F. Gough, editor of *Paper and Print*, and juror of the compositors' competition, made a report to the effect that "The time occupied in the actual composition was 37 minutes 12 seconds, but I allow 3 minutes 10 seconds for stoppages through strap running off the pulley, which makes the time 34 minutes 2 seconds, to which I add 3 minutes 16 seconds for lifting the composed matter out of the machine into a column galley and quoining up, giving 37 minutes 18 seconds as the total time. I was not able to test the actual speed of the distributing machine, by reason of the power supplied not being equal at all times; but the machine is very ingenious, and the most perfect of its kind I have as yet seen." The proprietors remark on this: "The Winder machine produces per man more than 60 per cent. above the fastest 'whips' of the printing trade, who in their turn do work something like twice as fast as the average compositor. It composes at a speed of about 160 per cent. above average case hands, and the matter produced is extraordinarily accurate, being read and corrected before being finally lodged in the stick." The distributing machine is said to work at a speed of about 6500 types per hour.

ON September 20th was commenced at Munich the sale of the library which formerly belonged to the Carthusian monastery of Ruxheim. It is extremely rich in theological works, and contains a number of very rare breviaries. Among the MSS. are some parchment psalters with miniatures of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. There are many block-books and early printed books.

WE regret to have to register the death of Mr. Payne Collier, the oldest of English Bibliographers, which has just occurred as we are going to press. We hope to give an article on his life and labours in our next number.

A MEETING was held in August, in the Mayor's room, Leeds Town Hall, of gentlemen interested in the compilation of a history of Yorkshire. The Rev. R. B. Taylor, of Melbecks, Richmond, explained the proposed scheme, the chief suggestion being the formation of a general committee for undertaking the work. After several proposals had been made, it was decided to form a committee to confer with the council of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, and with other county societies, to see if any arrangement for amalgamation could be made so as to carry out the work of the proposed history.

THE Leonard Scott Publishing Company, of New York, announce that on November 1st they will issue the first number of *Shakespeariana*, a monthly magazine to be devoted exclusively to Shakespearian literature, and designed to furnish a recognized medium for the interchange of ideas among Shakespearian scholars, and to afford the student the fullest information relative to Shakespeare's art, life, and works. The journal will contain (1) a Society column, containing accurate information of the transactions of Shakespearian societies, their methods of study, personnel, conclusions on textual *crux*, etc., etc.; (2) a Dramatic column, giving through special correspondents the latest news of Shakespearian revivals, and furnishing criticisms on past and present histrionic interpretation of the plays, with notes on costume, scenic arrangements, etc.; (3) a Notes and Queries column, in which textual emendations may be suggested and discussed, and the student gain the information necessary to a proper understanding of Shakespeare; (4) a Review column, containing criticisms upon the more important of recent Shakespearian publications, with a monthly *résumé* of all current literature concerning the poet, and also presenting faithful translations of the more valuable products of the German, French, and Italian schools of criticism.

ON August 18th there died suddenly Ferdinand Schöningh, bookseller and publisher at Paderborn. He was born in 1815. After leaving school he entered the business of his grandfather Coppenrath at Munster, but in 1847 opened a house for himself at Paderborn, where among other works he published the *Bibliothek der ältesten deutschen Literatur-Denkämler*, containing editions of Ulfsilas, Beowulf, Edda, etc., with glossaries by Dr. Moritz Heyne and others.

ON August 19th died Mons. Louis Breton, of the firm of Hachette and Co., publishers in Paris. He entered the house in 1839 and became a partner in 1841. He devoted his attention not only to the classics, but to school-books, and did much towards the great progress in education which has taken place in France. He was president of the Association of Booksellers from 1865 to 1867, and on August 15th, 1866, received the Cross of the Legion of Honour.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"PERISH INDIA."

AT a meeting in St. James's Hall, London, on the 9th December, 1876, Mr. E. A. Freeman said "Perish the interests of England, perish our dominion in India, rather than we should strike one blow or speak one word in behalf of the wrong against the right." In the second volume of *Switzerland the Pioneer of the Reformation*, Madame La Comtesse Dova I'stria, at page 440, says that "In twenty-five years one hundred and nine missionaries perished, one after the other, in the deadly climate of Guinea. One of those heroic men wished the following inscription to be placed on his tomb: 'Perish a thousand missionaries rather than that Africa be abandoned !'" Did this suggest to Mr. Freeman his idea?

S. SALT.

Gateside, Whicham, Cumberland.

There has been much misrepresentation of Mr. Freeman's words, but the above are given on his own authority. See *Spectator*, Sept. 1883, p. 1125.

CHARLES WHITEHEAD.

CAN any of your readers give me information touching the life of this remarkable writer? Mr. Hall Caine's *Sonnets of Three Centuries* classes him with writers born 1809-11; and Dr. Blair, *Notes and Queries*, 3rd series, xii. 99, writing from Melbourne in 1867, says, "Mr. Whitehead ended his days not happily in this city." Allibone furnishes the following bibliography:—

1. *The Solitary*, 1851; 2. *Lives of English High-waymen*, 1834; 3. *Victoria Victrix*, 1838; 4. *Richard Savage*, 1842; 5. *Earl of Essex*, 1843; 6. *Smiles and Tears*, 1847; 7. *Memoir of Joseph Grimaldi*, 1860; 8. *Cottages of Labourers*, 1861. In addition to the above, however, he wrote *The History of Sir Walter Raleigh* and *The Spanish Marriage*, published in the *Victoria Magazine*, as well as *The Cavalier*, a play, and various miscellaneous poems. Whitehead is not in any dictionary of biography except Allibone's that I have been able to consult. He was a man of very conspicuous genius. North, "Noctes Ambrosi," *Blackwood* xxxv. 860, speaks of his poetry as full of fine thoughts and feelings; and Miss Hogarth tells me that Charles Dickens frequently spoke with great admiration of *Richard Savage*; and Mr. Hall Caine says, in answer to an inquiry, that the late Dante Rossetti had a high estimation of that remarkable romance. I shall feel grateful for any information whatever concerning the life of Whitehead.

H. T. MACKENZIE BELL.
Springcroft, Aigburth, Liverpool.

R. ROBINSON

CAN any reader of the BIBLIOGRAPHER give me any information about R. Robinson's *The Way to Thrift*, 1597? I cannot find it in Hazlitt, Payne Collier, Huth, or the bibliographical dictionaries, nor can I find it mentioned in the Stationers' Companies' Registers. About 1597 there were Ralph Robinson and Richard Robinson writing.

G. L. GOMME.

LIBRARIES.

Bath.—Two or three years ago the burgesses refused by a vote of two to one to accept a library of 9000 volumes, and freehold premises capable of holding a library of 100,000 volumes, on condition of paying a halfpenny rate to support a free library. In consequence the books belonging to the Subscription Library were returned to the donors, and a considerable number came into the hands of Mr. Isaac Pitman, who has written a letter to the librarians of the Free Libraries offering to distribute these among such libraries as apply to him. His letter is printed in the *Monthly Notes* of the Library Association (vol. iv., nos. 8 and 9, August and September).

Birmingham: Free Library.—There is to be a lending section of the Shakespearian Library in future, which will consist of such duplicates as are contained in the Library.

Cheltenham.—The Free Public Libraries Acts were adopted here at a meeting held in July last.

Darlington.—The Acts which we have already mentioned as having been adopted in this town were carried by the large majority of 3420 votes to 597.

Dunfermline: Carnegie Free Library.—This library was opened on Wednesday, 29th August, by the Earl of Rosebery. It was presented to his native town by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the American millionaire, who styled himself at the meeting "a working man of Dunfermline." There are at present 11,926 volumes, and the erection and furnishing of the building has cost £8000.

Hackney.—The nucleus of the Free Library to be established in this parish is a special collection of books, prints, manuscripts, and drawings relating to ancient Hackney, collected by the late Mr. Tyssen, and presented to the vestry by his son, the Rev. Daniel Tyssen, rector of South Hackney. The gift includes maps nearly 300 years old, when the larger part of Hackney was not built upon, MS. volumes of minutes of former public boards of that borough, and between 500 and 600 books relating to the chronicles of Hackney and its celebrities, including Daniel Defoe. A committee of the vestry has selected a room at the local Town Hall for the housing of the books.

Inverness: Free Library.—The new building was formally opened on Saturday, June 16th, by Mr. C. F. Mackintosh, M.P.

London Library.—Report of the Committee of the London Library to the forty-second annual general meeting of the members, Thursday, May 31st, 1883.—The report is satisfactory, and shows that 183 members have joined the library, against 158 deaths and withdrawals. This means a financial gain of £829. The total number of members is 1737; the number of volumes added 4942, and 150 pamphlets, and the number of books sent out of the library for circulation 97,957. We learn that "the appeal made last year to members of the Library for assistance in forming a special collection of old Reviews and Magazines met with a generous response on the part of many members,

and produced a total number of 622 volumes. Some of these gifts were duplicates of sets already in the Library; and they are found very useful in enabling the librarian to keep one set at home for reference while the other is in circulation. The collection is still far from complete, and further gifts will be most welcome. The recent publication of Mr. Poole's admirable *Index of Periodical Literature* has greatly enhanced the value of collections of this kind." An interesting collection of works written by foreigners on the subject of Great Britain, numbering 400 volumes, was presented by Mrs. Edwin Edwards. Mrs. Jervis presented 500 volumes collected by the late Rev. W. Henley Jervis for the purposes of his *History of the Church of France*. The Rev. Dr. Holder, of Ipswich, presented 88 volumes, consisting chiefly of modern Latin poetry. Other donations are also mentioned.

Newark Free Library.—The ancient town of Newark has been enriched by the generosity of Mr. William Gilstrap, of Fornham Park, Bury St. Edmund's (a native of the borough), who gave, with the land and endowment, about £10,000 for the library. The inhabitants invited Mr. and Mrs. Gilstrap to a *soirée*, on Monday, 27th August, in order that they might publicly testify their high appreciation of his wise munificence. The Corn Exchange, where the meeting took place, was crowded, under the presidency of Mr. S. Whiles. An address engrossed on vellum was handed to Mr. Gilstrap in the name of the town, and a deputation of children from the elementary schools presented to Mrs. Gilstrap a poetical address, the composition of Mr. Sketchley, of the South Kensington Museum, who is also a native of Newark. Mr. Gilstrap made a suitable reply, and Mrs. Gilstrap responded in poetry to the children's address. The library stands near the principal entrance to the town, and in proximity to the historic castle, and opposite the coffee palace recently given by Lady Ossington. A plan of the well arranged and highly satisfactory building was shown at the meeting of the Library Association at Liverpool by the architect, Mr. William Henman. Mr. Gilstrap has not only given the building, the land, and a plentiful supply of books, but has also provided an endowment for the librarian.

Newcastle Free Library.—The annual stock-taking report of the Library, prepared by the librarian, Mr. W. J. Haggerston, reveals the gratifying circumstance that only one book has been lost, though the issues for home reading, since the opening of the new building on September 1st, 1882, have amounted to 226,494 volumes. The Lending Department of the Library, which is every week increasing in size, now contains 26,260 volumes, while for the Reference Department, still in process of formation, 16,456 volumes have already been collected. The City Council have decided to open the reading-room on Sunday afternoons and evenings.





THE
BIBLIOGRAPHER.



NOVEMBER, 1883.



JOHN PAYNE COLLIER AND HIS
WORKS.

BY HENRY B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A.



JN our last number we alluded to the death of the Nestor of English Bibliographers, which occurred in the middle of September, and promised to devote an article to his life and labours; and this promise we shall now attempt to perform. The interest of Mr. Collier's life entirely centres in the work which he did; and surely no literary man ever worked harder—for at the age of eighteen he began to write, and at ninety he was still writing. He was one of the small class who are able to throw around the somewhat dry details of bibliography a literary interest which makes them acceptable to the general reader.

John Payne Collier was the son of Mr. John Collier, a man of letters and one of the circle which included Coleridge and Charles Lamb. His grandfather was about 1775 one of the medical attendants of Queen Caroline, and a more remote ancestor was the famous Rev. Jeremy Collier. He was born in London in the year 1789; and nurtured in a literary atmosphere, he soon showed signs of that taste which grew and increased with his growth. John Collier and Thomas Rodd, the author of *Spanish Ballads*, and father of the celebrated bookseller, also Thomas Rodd, were schoolfellows; Rodd the father was unfortunate in money matters, and was forced to become a bookseller—a

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business in which he did not succeed in the same way that his son did. In 1804 or 1805 Payne Collier was taken by his father into the shop of Rodd senior, and about fifty years afterwards he wrote:—

“ This was in fact my introduction to the early literature of our country, and it was not many years afterwards that I purchased my first old English book of any real value.” The book was Wilson's *Art of Logic*, printed by Richard Grafton in 1551. From this he ascertained that *Ralph Roister Doister* was an older play than *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, and was thus the earliest comedy properly so called in our language, and also that it was by Nicholas Udall, master of Eton School.

Collier gives us some autobiographical information in the preface to the first part of his *Old Man's Diary*. He writes: “ In the winter of 1813-14, I was in Holland, where I purchased several books: one of them was an imperfect copy of Tyndale's *Gospel of St. Matthew*, to which the date of 1526 has been assigned, and which seems to be the very earliest translation into English of any portion of the New Testament. Many years afterwards—I think in the spring of 1832—I happened to show it to Rodd, the learned bookseller. I was at that time ignorant on the subject, and Rodd offered me books to the value of two or three pounds for it. I gladly accepted them; and on farther inquiry Rodd became confirmed in his opinion that my fragment of a volume was of the greatest historical and bibliographical importance—so much so that it has just been reproduced in facsimile by Mr. Arber. Rodd, finding what a treasure he had procured, sold it to Mr. T. Grenville, as I heard, for £50. In Holland it had only cost me a florin, but I no more blamed Rodd for benefiting by his superior knowledge, than I blamed myself for giving so little for it to the Rotterdam bookseller.”

Collier's father was publisher of the *Monthly Register*, proprietor of the *Literary Review*, and in some way connected with the management of the *Times*; and the son also for a time wrote for the leading paper. In the preface to the second part of the *Old Man's Diary* he says: “ The late Mr. John Walter, the maker, though not the

establisher of the *Times*, "was the first person who discovered any ability in me, who employed it and rewarded it: how liberal he was may be judged from the fact that he gave me £50 for a few communications, and £100 for getting the newspaper out of a scrape in which I myself had accidentally involved it. I was useful to him for at least a dozen years, and I never should have quitted him but for a disagreement with a leading person on his establishment."

Collier entered himself as a student at the Inner Temple, and became law and parliamentary reporter to the *Morning Chronicle*, to which paper he also contributed articles on the Elizabethan writers, with whom thus early he had a wide acquaintance. He was introduced by Perry, the editor, to the leaders of the Whig party, including Mackintosh, Tierney and others, and his career may be considered to have commenced with much success. He was appointed to edit the *Evening Chronicle*, which was published three times a week, and was chiefly compiled from the *Morning Chronicle*. Near the end of his life, when looking back upon its commencement, he wrote :

" My early employments were irksome and wearisome ; but stimulated in some degree by my first success and by my love for the best poetry the world has produced, I lightened my labours by the collection and perusal of old English books."

The study of the law gave him no satisfaction, and in 1815 he wrote the following

"FAREWELL SONNET.

" Farewell, I oft have said, to verse and song !
 Farewell, each noble, each harmonious line,
 That which men call, and justly call, divine ;
 Thou hast consumed my youthful hours too long,
 And come, ye graver studies of the mind,
 The endless labyrinths of tangled law :
 Within your intricacies I must wind ;
 From you the means of living I must draw.
 To live by tangling error, making flaw !
 Oh, base invention of our modern wit,
 An insult vile to the ethereal soul !
 Often, as thus I said or thought of it,
 My heart has spurn'd the mercenary dole,
 And smil'd at want, than in such wealth to roll."*

Still his earliest literary venture appears to have been a reprint of some of his legal sketches :—

Criticisms on the Bar ; including Strictures

* *A Few Odds and Ends*, 1870.

on the principal Counsel practising in the Courts of Kings Bench, Common Pleas, Chancery, and Exchequer. By Amicus Curiae [John Payne Collier]. "I have done in this nothing unworthy of an honest life and studies well employed"—*Milton, Preface to Doctrine of Divorce*. London (Simpkin and Marshall), 1819, 12mo (in sixes), half-title, title, pp. ix, ii, 308. Reprinted from the *Examiner* of 1818 (with the exception of two articles). The barristers criticized are Scarlet, Marryat, Serjeant Best, Sir Samuel Shepperd, Sir Arthur Piggot, Sir Robert Gifford, Topping, Serjeant Lens, Serjeant Vaughan, Dauncey, Gurney, Denman, Serjeant Copley, Jervis, Raine, Sir Samuel Romilly, Wetherell, Serjeant Bosanquet, Richardson, Brougham, Hart, Bell, Nolan, Gaselee, Casberd, Warren, Harrison, Serjeant Pell, Cullen, Horne, Heald, and Wingfield.

A few years before this Collier married, and Crabb Robinson has the following entry in his *Diary* under the year 1818 :—"The Colliers with whom I used to dine left London this year, but their place was to some extent supplied by their son John Payne Collier, who took a house in Bouverie Street." In 1820 appeared a work which may still be read with greatest interest, although it has not now the freshness which it undoubtedly possessed when first published. It has certainly done much to foster a taste for our old literature :—

The Poetical Decameron, or Ten Conversations on English Poets and Poetry, particularly of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. By J. Payne Collier, of the Middle Temple.

" So long they read in those antiquities
 That how the time was fled they quite forgote."

SPENSER'S *F. Q.*, B. II., c. 10.

In two volumes. Printed for Archibald Constable and Co., Edinburgh, and Hurst Robinson and Co., Cheapside, London, 1820. Sm. 8vo, vol. i., pp. xlvi, 336 ; vol. ii., title, pp. 353.

This book gained Collier a name in the literary world, and its authorship continued to be his chief distinction until the publication of his *History of English Dramatic Poetry*. In 1824 and 1825 appeared some pleasing translations of Schiller, and an original poem.

Fridolin, or the Road to the Iron Foundery ;

a Ballad by F. Schiller, with a translation by J. P. Collier, Esq., author of the *Poetical Decameron*. Illustrated with eight engravings in outline by Henry Moses, from the designs of Retsch. London, published by Septimus Prowett, 1824. 4to, pp. 43. (Reprinted in 1875.)

The Fight with the Dragon: a Romance by F. Schiller, with a translation by J. P. Collier, Esq., author of the *Poetical Decameron*. Illustrated with sixteen engravings in outline by Henry Moses, from the designs of Retsch. London, published by Septimus Prowett, 1825. 4to, pp. 31. (Reprinted in 1875.)

The Poet's Pilgrimage: an Allegorical Poem in four Cantos. By J. Payne Collier. . . . London (Septimus Prowett), 1825. 4to, pp. vi, 120. Contains Preliminary verses to C[harles] L[amb] and to W. P. E. Those to C. L. commence,—

“Charles, to your liberal censure I commit
This book, of which I say with judgment cool
‘Tis worth an hour. I were too gross a fool
Not to think that, for I have printed it.
You’ll haply prize my poem, and ‘tis fit,
Because it emulates the antique school.”

The opening lines of the address to W. P. E. are :—

“‘Tis now eleven years since first I wrote
A sonnet to you, long perhaps thrown by.”

A more formidable undertaking was a new edition of Dodsley’s *Old Plays*, which occupied the editor three years.

A Select Collection of Old Plays, with additional Notes and Corrections by Isaac Reed, Octavius Gilchrist, and the Editor [John Payne Collier]. London 1825-7. 8vo, 12 vols.

This is the third edition of Dodsley’s Collection. The first edition, by Coxeter, was published in 1744, 12 vols. 12mo; the second edition, by Isaac Reed, in 1780, 12 vols. sm. 8vo.

A charming little book, which exhibited much curious learning upon a popular subject, was published in 1828, with the following title :—

Punch and Judy, with Illustrations drawn and engraved by George Cruikshank, accompanied by the Dialogue of the Puppet-show, an account of its Origin, and of Puppet-plays in England. Second edition. London, printed

for S. Prowett, 55, Pall Mall, 1828. 8vo, half-title, frontispiece, title, pp. 141, 23 plates.

The introductory matter, which is of great interest, was written by Payne Collier, although it was published anonymously. It is described as his in the notices of the press, but in the British Museum Catalogue there is no note of this editorship.

Fourth edition, published by Thomas Hailes Lacy, 89, Strand [1859]. Sm. 8vo, in paper covers, price one shilling.

Three years subsequently was published Collier’s standard work on Dramatic Poetry and the Stage, which is a perfect mine of information on this interesting subject. Some of the facts must be received with caution, but on the whole it holds its ground and remains without a rival.

The History of English Dramatic Poetry to the time of Shakespeare, and Annals of the Stage to the Restoration. By J. Payne Collier, Esq., F.S.A. London, John Murray, 1831. Sm. 8vo, 3 vols. A new edition of this book was published by Messrs. George Bell and Sons in 1879 (3 vols. square 8vo), but unfortunately none of the matter in the former edition which was proved subsequently to be spurious was withdrawn.

He now brought out a supplement to his edition of Dodsley’s Plays.

Five Old Plays, forming a Supplement to Dodsley and others. Edited by J. P. Collier. London, Pickering, 1833, 8vo. Contains *Misfortunes of Arthur*, by T. Hughes; *Downfall of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon*, by A. Munday; *Death of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon*, by A. Munday and H. Chettle; *A Woman is a Weathercock*, by N. Field; and *Amends for Ladies*, by N. Field.

Collier was well acquainted with the magnificent library of Richard Heber, and his services were obtained to annotate that portion of the catalogue which was devoted to old English literature.

A Catalogue of Heber’s Collection of Early English Poetry, the Drama, Ancient Ballads and Broadsides, Rare and Curious Books on English, Scottish, and Irish History, and French Romances. With notices by J. Payne Collier, Esq., and Prices and Purchasers’ Names. London, Edward Lumley, 56, Chancery Lane. 8vo, pp. vii, 34, 355. This is Part 4 of the *Bibliotheca Heberiana*,

1834, with a new title-page. Preface signed J. T. P., 81, Pall Mall.

In spite of all this labour upon books, Collier was still engaged on press work; and in the preface to the fourth part of the *Old Man's Diary*, where he is referring to the year 1834, he writes: "A man who undertakes to furnish a popular and party newspaper with leading articles, founded upon closely watched public and private events, at the rate of some fifty columns every three months, and for several years together, cannot have much time to apply to literary pursuits. At the date to which I am now referring, the sale of the undertaking on which I was engaged was daily increasing (as one of the well-satisfied proprietors showed me from their account-books), from 4,600 to 7,160 copies; and during that period I was a contributor to it in the way I have mentioned. Then followed the appointment of a commission on the British Museum; and as I was nominated secretary to it, I was obliged to relinquish all other employments."

He helped Charles Dickens to obtain a reportership on the *Morning Chronicle*, and kept up friendship with the great novelist until the time of his death. He now devoted special attention to the life and works of Shakespeare, which resulted in the publication of some pamphlets that attracted considerable notice.

New Facts regarding the Life of Shakespeare, in a letter to Thomas Amyot, Esq., F.R.S., Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries, from J. Payne Collier, F.S.A. London: Thomas Rodd, Great Newport Street, Long Acre, 1835. Small 8vo, pp. 55.

Mr. Staunton, writing in 1860, said that nine-tenths of the so-called "New Facts . . ." are "not entitled to the smallest credence."

New Particulars regarding the Works of Shakespeare, in a letter to the Rev. A. Dyce, B.A., Editor of the Works of Peele, Greene, Webster, etc., from J. Payne Collier, F.S.A. London, Thomas Rodd, 1836. Sm. 8vo, pp. 68.

This pamphlet "relates to some of the most important of Shakespeare's dramatic works—*Richard the Second*, *The Winter's Tale*, *Cymbeline*, *Macbeth*, *The Merchant of Venice*, *Much Ado about Nothing*, *Othello*,

etc., and assigns to him poems recently discovered, and only existing in manuscript."

The following is one of the first of those reprints of pieces of old literature which Collier was so fond of issuing in the most limited editions.

Five Miracle Plays, or Scriptural Dramas. Privately printed under the care of J. Payne Collier, F.S.A. London, 1836. Sm. 8vo, pp. iv. *The Harrowing of Hell*, from MS. Harl. 2253, pp. 16. *The Sacrifice of Abraham*, from MS. Trin. Coll. Dublin, pp. 19. *The Adoration of the Shepherds*, from the Towneley MS., pp. 44. *The Marriage of the Virgin* [not in British Museum copy]. *The Advent of Anti-christ*, from the Duke of Devonshire's MS., pp. 39, Glossary pp. 4. (Only twenty-five copies printed.)

In the next year appeared a bibliographical work of the highest importance, but its value was much lessened by the smallness of its issue. It is now superseded by the *Bibliographical and Critical Account of the Rarest Books in the English Language*, published in 1865, which contains the whole of the Bridgewater catalogue and much more besides.

A Catalogue, Bibliographical and Critical, of Early English Literature; forming a portion of the Library at Bridgewater House, the property of the Rt. Hon. Lord Francis Egerton, M.P. By J. Payne Collier, F.S.A. London, 1837. 4to, pp. iv, 366. (Only fifty copies printed, and given away as presents by Lord Francis Egerton, created Earl of Ellesmere in 1846.)

In 1838 was founded the Camden Society, in 1840 the Percy and Shakespeare Societies; and for all these three Collier was a willing worker. For several years the preparation of contributions to their publications occupied the greater part of his time. The following was the first of these contributions.

Kynge Johan. A Play in two Parts. By John Bale. Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq., F.S.A. From the MS. of the Author in the Library of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. London, printed for the Camden Society, 1838. 4to, pp. xvi, 110.

In the following year he printed another of his interesting tracts containing fresh facts relating to Shakespeare.

Farther Particulars regarding Shakespeare and his Works. In a letter to the Rev.

Joseph Hunter, F.S.A., from *J. Payne Collier, F.S.A.* London, Thomas Rodd, Great Newport Street, Long Acre, 1839. Sm. 8vo, pp. 68; fifty copies printed. “The plays particularly illustrated in the succeeding pages are *The Merchant of Venice*, *Twelfth Night*, *Cymbeline*, *Pericles*, and *The Tempest*. Others are incidentally noticed.”

The Egerton Papers. A Collection of Public and Private Documents, chiefly illustrative of the times of Elizabeth and James I., from the Original Manuscripts, the property of the Right Hon. Lord Francis Egerton, M.P., President of the Camden Society. Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq. London, printed for the Camden Society, 1840. 4to, pp. viii, 509.

Old Ballads from Early Printed Copies of the utmost rarity, now for the first time collected. Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq., F.S.A. London, printed for the Percy Society, 1840. Sm. 8vo, pp. xi, 131.

A Search for Money, or the Lamentable Complaint for the loss of the Wandering Knight, Monsieur L'Argent. From the edition of 1609. Written by William Rowley, Dramatist. London, reprinted for the Percy Society, 1840. Sm 8vo, pp. vi, 50.

The Pain and Sorrow of Evil Marriage, from an unique copy printed by Wynkyn de Worde. London: reprinted for the Percy Society, 1840. Sm. 8vo, pp. 22.

At a Council of the Society, Sept. 10, 1840, it was resolved—That the *Payne and Sorowe of Evyll Maryage*, be substituted for Bansley's *Treatise shewing and declaring the Pryde and Abuse of Women now-a-dayes*.

The King and a Poor Northern Man, or Too Good to be True. From the edition of 1640. Attributed to Martin Parker. London, reprinted for the Percy Society . . . 1841. Sm. 8vo, pp. viii, 20.

The Praise of Nothing. [By Sir Edward Dyer, 1585, reprinted London 1840?] Sm. 4to, pp. vi, 44. (Twenty-five copies printed.) The British Museum copy belonged to E. V. Utterson. It contains a note in the handwriting of J. P. Collier to this effect—“Cost of printing, paper, and binding 25 copies, £12 10s. : each copy therefore 10s.”

Out of the six books which formed the first year's issue of the Shakespeare Society five were edited by Collier, some anonymously.

Memoirs of Edward Alleyn, Founder of Dulwich College: including some particulars respecting Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Massinger, Marston, Dekker, etc. By J. Payne Collier, Esq., F.S.A. London, printed for the Shakespeare Society, 1841. 8vo, pp. vi, 219.

This was the first of three publications of Mr. Collier containing documents from Dulwich College. None of these books are of much value in their present state, on account of the forgeries which disfigure them. They must be read by the help of Mr. Warner's valuable Catalogue of the Dulwich MSS., 1881.

The School of Abuse, containing a Pleasant Invective against Poets, Pipers, Players, Festers, etc. By Stephen Gosson, with an Introduction regarding the Author and his Works. London, reprinted for the Shakespeare Society, 1841. 8vo, pp. xviii, 52.

An Apology for Actors, in three Books. By Thomas Heywood, from the edition of 1612 compared with that of W. Cartwright, with an Introduction and Notes. London, reprinted for the Shakespeare Society, 1841. 8vo, pp. xvi, 66.

These two books were issued together in one volume. Neither bears Mr. Collier's name.

The Debate between Pride and Lowliness. By Francis Thynne. Reprinted from the edition by John Charlwood, with an Introduction and Notes by J. Payne Collier, Esq., F.S.A. London, printed for the Shakespeare Society, 1841. 8vo, pp. xvi, 87.

Mr. F. G. Furnivall, who wrote a valuable introduction to Thynne's *Animadversions on Chaucer's Workes* (Early English Text Society), says that there is no reason for attributing this tract by F. T. to Thynne.

(To be continued.)



EXTINCT MAGAZINES—LOCAL GLEANINGS.



In the year 1875, the proprietors of the *Manchester Courier* decided to set apart two columns weekly in their paper, for the purpose of placing on permanent record notes and

comments on past events of interest relating to the counties of Lancashire and Cheshire. These columns bore the title which heads this paper, and were placed under the editorship of Mr. J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A., an experienced local writer, and author of the elaborate and valuable *History of East Cheshire*. The notes so published were reprinted at the end of each quarter in a handy and convenient form, similar to those now issued by the *Manchester City News*; and of the 250 sets so printed very few copies, at the time, remained unsubscribed for. These quarterly reprints were continued down to December 1878, and make up two volumes—two years' issues to a volume—containing on the whole some eight hundred notes, queries and replies, of more or less historical value.

In the early part of the year 1879 it was found that the increasing demands upon the newspaper made it an impossibility to allot sufficient space weekly for the discussion of local historical topics. These columns were therefore abandoned about April of this year; and although many notes of importance had appeared during the preceding months, it was considered advisable not to republish them. With the stoppage of the *Courier* reprints came the desire to establish an independent magazine which would enable the editor and his many co-workers still to continue that mutual intercourse and help which had been so successfully carried on in the columns of the *Courier* for four years. With the desire came the action, for in July 1879, or something less than three months from the stoppage of the *Courier* columns, was published, under the same able editorship, the first number of *Local Gleanings, an Archaeological and Historical Magazine, chiefly relating to Lancashire and Cheshire*. This magazine was of octavo size, contained about forty pages, and was issued regularly up to June 1880, when for some unexplained cause it ceased to appear. The numbers from July to December 1879 were sold at one shilling and sixpence each, those from January to June 1880 at one shilling each.

I desire particularly to draw the attention of readers to the contents of this journal under the following heads:—(a) Biography,

(b) Heraldry and Genealogy, (c) Topography and Archaeology, (d) History, and (e) Miscellaneous.

(a) Of BIOGRAPHY we have the following:—

Dr. John Dee, Warden of Manchester, 1595 to 1608, by John Eglington Bailey, F.S.A.: pp. 1—12, 41—56, 86—98, 123—135, 169—189, 209—220.

[This is by far the most interesting, as also the most lengthy article, in the whole volume. The transcript of the Diary here printed, has been very carefully made from the original in the Bodleian Library; and Mr. Bailey's own comments, given as they are by one who is so perfectly acquainted with almost every detail of local history, tend to throw considerable light on some of the most difficult entries, whilst giving us a clearer insight into the character of this remarkable man, whom Mr. Bailey very properly designates in his introduction as a "restless spirit." Without at all attempting to disparage, in any way, the valuable work which the Camden Society has done for English history, one cannot help, in reading Mr. Bailey's comments, being struck with the carelessness and inaccuracy displayed in the edition of *Dee's Diary* which was issued by that Society. This becomes all the more surprising, when we take into consideration the remarkable literary abilities of the Camden Editor. Mr. Bailey's transcript and comments are well worthy reprinting in a more accessible and procurable form. A capital portrait of Dee, engraved from the original picture in the Ashmolean Museum, with his autograph signature taken from the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian Library, accompanies the first portion of this paper.]

Notes on the Life of the Rev. Richard Steele, by the Rev. M. H. Lee, M.A., Vicar of Hanmer: pp. 322—36.

Sir Thomas Davenport, Knt., Sergeant-at-Law: pp. 424—6.

(b) Of HERALDRY and GENEALOGY we have:—

Private Grant of Arms from Thomas De Barton to John Del Bothe, of Barton, co. Lanc., A.D. 1403, by J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A.: pp. 19—27.

[As usual with all Mr. Rylands undertakes, most carefully executed.]

Grant of a Crest to Laurence Swetenham, of Somerford Booths, co. Chester. Dated Feb. 9, 1658-9: pp. 267-70.

Grant of Arms to Dorothy Smallshaw [of Bolton], Spinster, 1750, by J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A.: pp. 355-7.

Grant of a Crest to Samuel Rowe, of Macclesfield, Esq., 1653: pp. 427-9.

Grant of a Crest to Cuthbert Schofield, Esq., of Schofield Hall, Rochdale, in 1583: pp. 472-6.

The Ambrose Family of Lowick and Woodplumpton, co. Lanc., by Lieut.-Colonel Fishwick, F.S.A.: pp. 99-108.

[Full of valuable matter.]

Extracts from the Warrington Parish Registers, by J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A.: vol. i., 1591-1625, pp. 136-45; vol. ii., 1625-53, pp. 244-59, 305-6. [Mr. Rylands gives some interesting details in his introductions to these papers.]

(c) The TOPOGRAPHICAL and ARCHÆOLOGICAL articles include:—

Thurland Castle, near Lancaster, by W. O. Roper: pp. 62-7.

Discovery of an Ancient British Urn, at Blackburn, by W. Alexander Abram. Illust.: pp. 83-5.

Stayley Hall, Cheshire, Illust.: pp. 121-2.

Sculptured Stone found in the Cathedral, Manchester, by Robert Langton. Illust.: pp. 241-3.

The Early History of Bolton Grammar School: pp. 343-54, 382-90. [A very interesting account of this local Institution.]

(d) The articles included under the head of HISTORY are not many, but they are of much importance:—

The Attempted Rising in Lancashire and Cheshire in 1663, pp. 361-70, 421-3. [Reprinted from a very rare and curious tract by EVAN PRICE, entitled “Eye Salve for England,” or “The Grand Trappan Detected.” It contains much matter of interest relating to both counties in those “troublous times.”]

Parliamentary Representation of Cheshire, by W. Duncombe Pink and A. B. Bevan, M.A.: pp. 371-81, 405-20, 458-71. [Messrs. Pink and Bevan have long been recognised as authorities on the Parliamentary History of the two counties, and the instalments which they give here bear

the usual impress of their careful and pains-taking labour.]

The Declaration of Indulgence, 1672, in relation to Manchester, Warrington, etc., with an account of Robert Yates, Minister of Warrington, by J. E. Bailey, F.S.A.: pp. 441-57.

(e) From the MISCELLANEOUS section, which is as usual the largest class, we select the following titles:—

A Remarkable Catastrophe by Lightning at Church Lawton, co. Chester, on Sunday, June 20, 1652: pp. 13-18.

Ancient Stained Glass formerly in Brereton Church, co. Chester: pp. 57-61 [with a capital plate of the same].

Tradesmen's Tokens of Lancashire and Cheshire, issued during the Seventeenth Century, by Nathan Heywood, Manchester. Illust.

Part I. Lancashire Tokens, 1651 to 1672, pp. 161-8, 207-8. [Describes 132 tokens.]

Part II. Cheshire Tokens, 1663 to 1671, pp. 281-8. [Describes 70 tokens.]

Marriages during the Commonwealth Period: pp. 190-2, 221-6.

A Cheshire Lady's Inventory in 1611, by James Hall, Willaston, Nantwich: pp. 260-6, 297-304.

Sir John Chesshyre's Library at Halton, near Runcorn, co. Chester, by William E. A. Axon, M.R.S.L., F.S.S.: pp. 289-96. [Mr. Axon's name is so well known to literary men, and bibliographers in particular, that it will not be necessary for me to say anything concerning his contributions here. The above article is included in Mr. Axon's new volume of *Cheshire Gleanings*, and will be of special interest to readers of the *Bibliographer*.]

Street Nomenclature in Wigan, by the Rev. Andrew E. P. Gray, M.A., curate and clerk of Wigan Parish Church: pp. 337-42.

The Lost Portrait of Sir Alexander Barlow, Knight, dated A.D. 1616, by W. A. Abram, Blackburn: pp. 401-4.

Lancashire and Cheshire Dialects in the Early Part of the Nineteenth Century, by William E. A. Axon, M.R.S.L.: pp. 477-9.

Besides this goodly list, there are numerous shorter communications, including extracts from Harleian MSS., interesting correspondence, review of local books, and pretty

lengthy lists of local "Births, Marriages and Deaths." Looking over the contents of this volume—a single year's issue, alike scholarly in contents and tasteful in production—one is prompted to pause and ask the question, What has been the cause of its failure? For what reason does it cease to exist?

J. COOPER MORLEY.

THE LIBRARIANS AT LIVERPOOL.

PART II.

HE beginning of the third day (Thursday, September 13th) was marked by a somewhat slackener attendance at the meeting than had appeared on the previous days. Mr. S. Smith's paper on "Library Pests" greatly amused the audience, but it was scarcely of weight and dignity enough to be appropriate to an Annual Meeting. The resolution in favour of a clause in the new Free Libraries Bill seemed to excite very little interest, and was passed without a remark.

Mr. E. C. Thomas moved that the Council of the Association be instructed to obtain, if possible, a clause in the new Free Libraries Bill to secure an annual return on free libraries, and to draw up a schedule of questions on the subject.

Mr. R. Harrison seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

Mr. Samuel Smith, librarian of the Public Library and Hastings Museum, Worcester, read a paper on "Library Pests." He said those to which he referred were not insects, but bipeds. They might be divided into two classes—the harmless and the dangerous. The former class was separated by chair monopolisers, table-rappers, chatterboxes, fire-screens, rule-objectors, and loungers, the latter being composed of all the vices and demerits of the rest rolled into one. The reading-room was to the lounger a perfect haven of rest, where, on wet days especially, he thoroughly enjoyed himself. Mooning about from table to table, he examined the whole of the readable matter, highly appreciating the illustrated and comic papers,

and treating with contempt the literary and scientific periodicals. Umbrella-sneaks were one branch of the dangerous section of library pests; and book and newspaper mutilators were equally bad, for, too lazy to copy an extract, they used the penknife, and a book or a newspaper was thus made worthless.

The three following papers were substantially the most important of the whole meeting,—for it is quite clear (1) that the success of the Free Library as an instrument of popular education depends on the system of rating which is adopted in the various towns and boroughs of the Kingdom to sustain it; (2) That the penny rate, though amply sufficient for the purpose in large and wealthy towns, is yet absolutely insufficient in small towns, where ignorance often takes her abode and needs dispelling; (3) the importance of adding to all free libraries a good supply of technical books, from which the working man may learn the theory of his craft, whether it be carpentry, masonry, brewing, ironwork, or what not, as advocated by Mr. Southward, is unquestionable.

Mr. W. R. Credland, sub-librarian of the Central Free Library, Manchester, read a paper on "Starved Free Libraries." In the course of his remarks he made several suggestions with regard to the better support of free libraries. He urged that they deserved support, not in a niggardly but in a generous manner, and he asked that the expenditure should not be restricted to any definite amount, but that they should be thoroughly maintained in an efficient condition, no matter what the cost might be. He thought that an immense impetus would be given to the movement, and that ultimately the day would come when a free library would be found in every town and village, in which the brightest lights of the literary world would be accessible to every one throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Mr. Thomas Formby, sub-librarian of the Free Public Library, Liverpool, read a paper on "A Proposed System of Differential Rating for Free Libraries." He said: "An admitted difficulty in connection with the progress of the free library movement in England and Wales, more particularly in the smaller towns, is the insufficiency of the penny rate to main-

tain such institutions in a condition of satisfactory efficiency; and the chief object of the short paper I have prepared is to throw out some suggestions which might tend, if adopted, to lessen or remove such difficulty. I take the basis of £200 per annum as being, in my opinion, the minimum sum for which a small free library, including, probably, a reference and lending department and a newsroom, can be maintained in a state of tolerable efficiency—that is, taking it for granted that sufficient money has been raised by voluntary subscriptions, or in other ways, to cover cost of first outlay, including books and fittings. The building I assume to be either a gift or merely a temporarily-rented arrangement. On this basis I find there are more than one hundred incorporated towns in England and Wales alone whose rateable value under the provisions of the Free Libraries Act falls short of the standard here laid down. Of these seventy-five are under £100, and thirty under £200. There are eleven under £300, fourteen under £400, four under £2,000, and one under £3,000. So that the majority of these towns would, according to my view, be necessarily shut out from the benefit of these Acts unless largely aided by voluntary effort, which is, and must be, an unreliable source of income, or unless such towns can by amalgamating form a combination and adopt the Act conjointly with other towns. It seems to me, however, there have been found serious objections to this plan, and I cannot at present recall a single instance in which it has been adopted and carried out successfully. Another arrangement, about which I have no reliable information, is the insertion into local bills of a clause giving power to certain municipalities to levy more than the penny rate for the maintenance of their free libraries. I propose dealing more particularly with those towns in which the penny rate falls short of £500 per annum, but specially with those of less than £200, acting on the opinion that all the others are fairly well able, under present conditions, using due economy, and with reasonably good management, to make both ends meet. I therefore think that, under any new Act, or amendment to the present Acts, power should be given to such of the

smaller communities to tax themselves in such an amount as would produce a sum equal to about £200 per annum, the rate in no case to exceed sixpence in the pound. This would enable all the smaller municipalities to establish fairly satisfactory free libraries, with the exception of perhaps twelve, which would be excluded owing to their small rateable value at the present time; and only about six need levy the maximum amount of sixpence in order to attain the required standard. In the case of the towns with less than £500 and more than £200 per annum, I would empower the levying of a rate not exceeding twopence in the pound, so as to bring the amount produced approximately near to the proposed limit of £500 per annum in their case, it being understood that not only a farthing may be levied, but that even eightths of a penny may enter into these calculations. In one well-known instance seven-eighths of a penny was levied for some considerable time in a town not very far removed from our own city. The Free Libraries Acts are virtually supplementary Education Acts, taking up the work of education where the school boards leave it, providing for the education of the school-board boy in after life; and as such, I think, they may fairly claim to be placed, to some extent, on the same footing with respect to their rating clauses. The fact that there are in England and Wales alone some two hundred incorporated and non-incorporated towns without free libraries seems to show very strongly that some alteration or modification of the rating clauses of the Act is urgently needed."

Mr. John Southward read a paper on "Technical Literature and Free Public Libraries." The author said that the books whose chief use was in "the judgment and disposition of business" were the technical books of the various arts, professions, and handicrafts. It became, then, of some interest to inquire what was the proportion in our free public libraries of technical books to non-technical ones. Books on theology and sermons were the technical books of the parson and the preacher; medical and anatomical books those of the doctor and the surgeon; law books and reports those of the barrister and the solicitor; pictures and

diagrams of buildings those of the artist and the architect. Books of these kinds were undoubtedly necessary to students of the liberal professions. But the people who belonged to the liberal professions formed but a small proportion of the inhabitants of the towns, and they were not primarily the people for whom free town libraries were chiefly established. What was the proportion of books interesting and instructive for the technical instruction of the dyer, the builder, the tailor, the brewer, the engineer, the cotton printer, or the clerk? If there were adopted in library catalogues a strict classification under some such heads as these, it would be comparatively easy to compute the proportion of these technical books; but no such classification existed. Books bearing on the several crafts were found under the most general and vague headings. It had been found that, whereas books of simple amusement formed some 30 per cent. of the whole of the most of our public free libraries, and books of general information and instruction some 60 per cent., technical books, in which 90 per cent. of the readers were most distinctly concerned, did not exceed 10 per cent. of the whole. In no catalogue that he had been able to consult were there so many technical works, in proportion to other works, as in the Liverpool Free Public Library, and in no catalogue had the books of this kind been so ably classified and rendered easy of reference even by the most unskilled, as in the Liverpool Catalogue. In the Liverpool lending libraries it might be observed that during the last year for which the statistics were published 373,000 volumes were lent, and of these only 14,000 related to science and the arts. The author proceeded by urging that a larger infusion of technical literature into our public libraries would have a beneficial influence upon the literature itself. There should be a separate list of books on single subjects, such as building, engineering, carpentry, chemicals, etc. If the catalogue of the entire library were not published at a small sum, that of the technical section should be procurable by the poorest purse.

Mr. Cornelius Walford read a paper on "Early Laws and Regulations concerning Books." The author investigated the legislation from the reign of Richard III. down

to the present century, relating to books, as it stands in the statutes of the realm. The records he presented were given in chronological sequence. Mr. Walford's paper was obviously incomplete. It was understood, however, that he was still collecting materials on the subject, and intended to expand the present paper into a small volume.

Parties of members paid visits to the Guion line steamer *Alaska*, a vessel which the people of Liverpool have fondly named the "Greyhound of the Atlantic," seeing that she has performed the voyage to New York in less than seven days. Others went to Cope's tobacco factory, or to Haigh Hall, near Wigan, at the invitation of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.

The report on Size Notation was taken as read, and failed to elicit any discussion.

The dinner given in the evening by the Mayor in the Town Hall excited more interest and attention, the invited mustering in great strength and bearing hearty testimony to their wishes for everybody's good health.

On Friday morning the business of electing officers, reading reports, and passing votes of thanks to various personages in and out of Liverpool, occupied so much time that it was impossible to find a place for Mr. E. C. Thomas's long promised paper entitled "Q: an experiment in Bibliology."

In regard to an invitation which had been received from the Library Association of America to visit that country at their next annual meeting, Mr. Thomas moved "That the Library Association of the United Kingdom, assembled in annual meeting at Liverpool, congratulate the American Library Association on the success of their recent meeting at Buffalo, and desire that the American Library Association be informed that a deputation of our members will attend the next annual meeting of the American Library Association."

Mr. Tedder seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

The President alluded to a paragraph in the report of the Council thanking Mr. Thomas, the honorary secretary, and Mr. R. Harrison, the treasurer, for the valuable services which they have rendered to the Association. The President said that with regard to their honorary secretary a small

subscription had been set on foot, and the result was that £40 had been sent in. This money was expended in books and a case to contain them, and he had now, in the name of the subscribers, to make the presentation to Mr. Thomas. He was sure that all who had subscribed would feel that the small amount they had given was by no means expressive of the great obligation which the Association was under to Mr. Thomas, not only as secretary, but as editor of the *Monthly Notes*.

Mr. Thomas thanked the subscribers for the compliment which they had paid him. He was sure his fellow-members would believe that the best testimonial he could receive was in the good he might be able to do the Association, and the kindly feeling with which his work was received by his fellow-members.

On the motion of the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Walford, the hearty thanks of the Association were accorded to Dr. Poole on the completion of his *Index to Periodical Literature*.

The report of the committee on illustrations of the cataloguing rules was considered, and it was agreed that the report should be circulated among the members of the Association and their remarks invited. It was also decided that a committee should be appointed to draw up for the consideration of the meeting of 1884 a scheme for the classification of books in libraries.

On the motion of Mr. Archer, librarian of the National Library of Ireland, it was unanimously agreed that the next meeting of the Association be held at Dublin.

Several proposed alterations in the constitution of the Association were considered ; and amongst the amendments adopted was one limiting the number of vice-presidents after the next year to twelve, and another equalising the number of London and country members on the Council.

The following gentlemen were elected the officers of the Society for the ensuing year :—*President*, Dr. J. K. Ingram, Dublin. *Vice-presidents* : Mr. E. A. Bond, Mr. George Bullen, Chancellor R. C. Christie, Mr. P. Cowell, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Mr. J. D. Mullens, Mr. J. Small, Rev. R. Sinker, Mr. C. W. Sutton, Mr. S. Timmins, Mr.

Edmund Tonks, Mr. Cornelius Walford, Mr. B. R. Wheatley. *London Members of Council* : Messrs. W. R. Douthwaite, H. A. Eliot, A. J. Frost, R. Garnett, W. H. Overall, R. F. Sketchley, Henry Stevens, H. R. Tedder, C. Welch, H. B. Wheatley. *Country Members of Council* : Messrs. W. Archer, F. T. Barrett, J. P. Briscoe, W. H. Haggerston, Rev. J. C. Hudson, T. G. Law, C. Madeley, C. E. Scarse, W. H. K. Wright, J. Yates. *Treasurer* : Mr. R. Harrison. *Honorary Secretary* : Mr. E. C. Thomas. *Auditors* : Messrs. T. J. Agar, G. R. Humphrey, J. Whittall.

In the afternoon a second batch of the members of the Association, leaving Liverpool at 3 p.m., reached Wigan at a quarter to four o'clock, and drove at once to Haigh Hall, the splendid weather and the sylvan beauty of the park rendering the ride most exhilarating. The party were received at the hall by Lord Crawford, and the inspection of his large and valuable library was promptly commenced. The Haigh Library comprises upwards of 100,000 volumes, many of them of the very greatest rarity : Oriental manuscripts from the sixth century to the present time ; manuscripts on bark from Borneo and Sumatra, in a remarkably good state of preservation ; illuminated manuscripts in the Armenian language of the ninth century ; a copy of the Koran of the thirteenth century, which is supposed to be one of the best specimens of paper writing in Indian ink ; two copies of a Persian epic poem, of the eleventh and the fifteenth centuries ; works in Chinese, Samaritan, and other languages, and a Bible on vellum presented to Queen Elizabeth. A missal for the private use of Cardinal Colonna, hand-painted by Raffaello and his pupils, is one of the greatest of the treasures ; a copy of the Mazarin Bible, too, is in very fine condition. Another noticeable feature in Lord Crawford's library is a tenth-century Bible, the two volumes of which it consists bound alike in the Byzantine style, enriched with precious stones, having been brought together by the late Lord Crawford at different times and from different countries, after having been separated for many centuries. The library contains *editiones principes* of most of the classics, and a splendid collection of the early romances of chivalry.

The Chinese and Japanese manuscripts and printed books also are believed to be the most complete collection in the country. The noble lord exhibited a beautiful and most interesting little book of devotions that once belonged to Catherine de Medici, by her had been given to King Francis II., and by him was transferred to his wife Mary of Scotland, who had again given it away to her uncle the Duke of Lorraine. The signatures of all these eminent persons are written in different parts of the volume. He showed also a smaller book of prayers belonging to the unfortunate Mary, who had written on one of the leaves a forcible expression of her most fervent desire—"Oh! Seigneur, confondez mes ennemis!" A high authority recently stated that this great library stood second amongst the great private collections in the Kingdom, giving precedence only to Lord Spencer's. Subsequent to the inspection those present were hospitably entertained with refreshments in the hall.

Sir James Picton very heartily thanked Lord Crawford for the kindness and cordiality with which he had received them and admitted them to the sight of the priceless treasures of his valuable library. In going through the long corridors and large rooms there were "books above and below," "books to the right of them, books to the left of them"—and one scarcely knew what to do to estimate the amount of persistency, sagacity, and love with which these works had been collected, combined with the unlimited amount of capital which must have been expended in their acquisition. Lord Crawford had a great many things to be proud of. He had no doubt he was proud of, and had a right to be proud of, his noble ancestry. He might be proud, and was proud, he had no doubt, of the genius, ability, and character of his more immediate predecessors. He dared say many of those present, if not all, had read the charming book the *Lives of the Lindsays*, written, he believed, by his lordship's father—one of the most interesting works of a biographical and historical character combined that he ever read. It was pleasant to know that the mantle of such an illustrious predecessor had fallen upon a gentleman so worthy of receiving it as the present possessor of the title. The members

of the Association had enjoyed a most remarkable day, and nothing could exceed the courtesy and kindness with which they had been received. There had been no restriction; they had rambled through the noble corridors with all the books before them, and there had been no "Don't touch this, don't touch that," but, on the other hand, everything had been placed at their disposal, and he thought that trust and confidence had not been abused.

Lord Crawford said he was very much obliged for the manner in which they had expressed their thanks for what he had been able to do for them. He could only say—speaking as a member of the Library Association—that it had been a great pleasure to him to place his library before those who, he knew, could so well appreciate it, and his pleasure was enhanced when he saw such people looking over the works which it contained. He looked upon it that all persons possessing libraries of the same character should place them freely at the disposal of those who were interested in them, and when it was necessary lend the works as well. His family had never scrupled to do that, and they had never had reason to regret it. He had been delighted to see the members of the Association that day, and he wished they had had more time to look at the works and curiosities the library contained, for with the time at their disposal he felt perfectly convinced they would take away only a very poor idea of what it really comprised.

The members of the Association paid a visit to the Free Public Library, Wigan, after their return from Haigh Hall, and were received at the entrance to the reference department by the mayor and mayoress (Mr. and Mrs. Park).

The Mayor, in welcoming the Association, said, "For the institution in which we are assembled the town of Wigan owes a deep debt of gratitude to those noble and generous-hearted men, Mr. Thomas Taylor and the late Dr. Winnard, who were prompted by their earnest desire to do something towards promoting knowledge and the general benefit and welfare of the people of Wigan, amongst whom they had lived and laboured so long. It is to be hoped that their names will be for ever recorded in the history of Wigan as amongst

its most generous benefactors. The late Dr. Winnard, whose portrait hangs upon these walls, left by his will a large sum of money for the purchase of books; but unfortunately legal difficulties arose in the administration of his will, which got into Chancery, and instead of receiving £25,000—the money left—the Free Library had to be content with £12,000. In 1876 the Public Libraries Act was unanimously adopted by the town council and the ratepayers of Wigan. The building, erected and completed at a cost of about £12,000, was publicly handed over by Mr. Taylor to the mayor and corporation in October 1877; and I can assure you we people of Wigan fully appreciate and are proud of our Free Library. On bequeathing the money Dr. Winnard requested that Mr. Gerard Finch, a native of Wigan—a senior wrangler, and a member of the Library Association of the United Kingdom—should be principally consulted in the purchase and selection of the books; and that gentleman, assisted by Mr. Folkard, our librarian, purchased the greater part of the books which you now see in this building. The library was opened to the public in 1878; and I may here say that the chairman, Mr. Alderman Mayhew, and also the members of the Library Committee, have been most desirous of making this institution both popular and useful to the people of Wigan. In that we have been most ably assisted by our indefatigable librarian, Mr. Folkard,—and the result is, that our Library is most successful, especially amongst the working classes. But at the same time we find ourselves in a similar position financially to many other towns, the library rate of one penny in the pound being found insufficient to enable the Committee to carry on and maintain the valuable institution efficiently: we have therefore adopted a voluntary rate of one halfpenny in the pound, in the hope that the ratepayers of Wigan will willingly respond to our call."

Mr Alderman Mayhew, as chairman of the Free Library committee, also offered a few remarks, and said that he had occupied that position ever since the Library was formed. It was his pleasant duty, as mayor for the time being, to receive the building from the donor, Mr. Thomas Taylor; and he also had the pleasure, in conjunction with Mr. Gerard

Finch, of spending the handsome donation given by the late Dr. Winnard.

Mr. Folkard said that the establishment of the Free Library had already produced one very good thing, and that was a historian of Wigan. The materials of Mr. David Sinclair's very excellent history were, he thought that gentleman would admit, largely collected from their shelves—and it was extremely pleasurable to him to acknowledge the fact that this quite modern institution should have in its youth called forth the energy and industry of a townsman to preserve from oblivion the early records of the borough. Mr. Folkard then proceeded to describe the library, minutely describing the copy of the "Great Bible" of 1541, and other books, dwelling particularly on the richness of the scientific and topographical collections, concluding his remarks by saying that upon the whole he ventured to hope that the company assembled would agree with him that for such a young institution, opened only in 1878, the corporation of Wigan had obtained a very good foundation of what had been often termed at their meetings "works of permanent value."

Sir James Picton said he thought Wigan had been extremely fortunate in connection with that library. In the first place they had had an intelligent mayor and corporation. Their townspeople adopted the Free Libraries Act and paid a penny in the pound contribution, and also a voluntary halfpenny rate, to the cause of literature, enlightenment, and progress. He was sure, after hearing the little speech Mr. Folkard had made, that he had shown himself quite up to his work, that he quite understood the principles upon which a library of that character should be conducted, and that his aim seemed to be—and he had carried it out—to lay the foundation of the institution broad and deep; and when they looked round at the magnificent works placed on those shelves they would say that that had been effected in the present case. The money which the authorities had had at their disposal had not been laid out largely in books of the lighter and commoner kinds, but they had looked to futurity, and considered, no doubt, that in time to come they could buy cheaper works of that class, and the great object was to

secure good works in the first instance. He thought their example in that respect was to be commended. For the want of more means the voluntary rate was a very excellent way of getting what they desired ; and considering that the mayor and corporation appeared to be in favour of such a scheme, he thought there would be no great difficulty in carrying it out. The Association, which was then about to bring its sittings to a close, had enjoyed a most pleasant week. The neighbouring nobility and gentry, and persons connected with education and libraries, had been very attentive and obliging, and the welcome they had received in the ancient and loyal borough of Wigan had been agreeable to them all. In the name of the Association he thanked them for their kindness and courtesy, and congratulated them upon the success of their library, and wished them every success and prosperity in the future.

The library was then inspected, after which the party partook of the hospitality of the mayor.



SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

BY WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

PART II.



PHILLIPS was a friend and correspondent of the famous Edinburgh publisher, Archibald Constable, and the following letters were addressed to him :—

LONDON, 20th Feb., 1817.

DEAR SIR,—Will you exchange with me for a set of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*? That amount of my wares would soon be vended in N.B. I would soon extend it to a set of the *Edinburgh Review*, clean or used. I want both for my own library, and not for sale, and my frequent consequent reference to both would serve as valuable advertisements. I would send you, per sea, a fair and equal assortment of my books, and if you desired it, a set of the *Monthly Magazine*. I have been diverting the melancholy of a man of enterprise, who lives in bad times, by a piece of downright authorship (I don't mean my old trick of bookmaking), and in a few days it will see the light, under the title of *A Morning's Walk from London to Kew*. What a rare subject for your imitable Jeffrey—a bookseller in the press, and playing the philosopher!

What an exquisite subject for wit and raillery ! Made the most of, it might raise the *Review* 1,000 ! Every author would enjoy the jokes, and every bookseller would feel a keen interest. A copy shall find its way to Edinburgh, but whether in the shape of a provocative to your great critic, or for a place in the library of Scotia's great bibliopolist, I have not determined.—I am, dear sir, truly, etc.,

R. PHILLIPS.

HOLLOWAY, March 17th, 1817.

DEAR SIR,—I received your delightful case of books, and I bear a willing testimony that they are among the best in the English language. They reached my Tuscum on Saturday evening ; on Sunday City friends engaged me, but this morning I availed myself of the dawn of day to unpack the case, and like a glutton at a great feast, I tasted of every volume with greediness. I take up my pen to address a few lines to you in consequence of my ambition to see my *Walk to Kew* treated in the *Edinburgh Review*. I care not for praise—I am either above it or below it ; if the author and his book are condemned, I shall be taught, and I am willing to learn ; and in either case praise or censure will serve the public. I truth, my dear sir, I have long had in my head certain crotchetts to which I am partial, and some of them I have displayed at various lengths in that volume of the *Walk to Kew*. One of these is a theory of the cause of *Gravitation*. I published it first in the *Monthly Magazine* in October 1811, and I enclose the sheet. I have repeated it briefly in the *Walk to Kew*, page 329, etc., but on cutting open the pages of the *Edinburgh Review*, I find in vol. x., “On the Provost's *Le Sage*,” and in vol. xiii., “*Vince on Gravitation*,” something so like my theory, that a hasty and superficial reader would conclude that I had been pillaging and disguising *Le Sage* ! I write them for the eye of the able, learned, and candid author of those articles, and I invite his attention to what I have done at page 329, *Walk to Kew*, and in the enclosed sheet. I never saw or heard of *Le Sage* till this day. Since I published in 1811 I have been told of *Vince's* book, but I never could get it ; and I am anxious to invite the comparison of your learned critic between both my articles and my system and that of *Le Sage*. He will see that, though alike, they are essentially different ; and I persuade myself that my theory is less complicated and artificial than that of *Le Sage*, and not liable to the strong objection at the foot of page 148. The same learned critic will not fail likewise to be struck with an observation at page 187, like another idea of *Le Sage's*, and he will observe a further coincidence at pages 352-3, but without any likeness. I pray of you to do me the favour and the justice to show him this letter, and invite his attention also to my analysis of the doctrine of Prediction at page 243, etc. I conclude you and my agent will pleasantly arrange the exchange, and I am, dear sir, with increased regard, yours, etc.,

R. PHILLIPS.

P.S.—As an excuse for not reading or seeing these numbers of the *Edinburgh Review*, I beg to explain that I was sheriff in 1807-8, and too much engaged in other matters,

HOLLOWAY, October 17th, 1818.

DEAR SIR,—I have just been engaged in transmitting your wonderful list of books in the press to my Varieties. Your spirit of enterprise is ably directed, and every one of the works is most creditable to your taste and intelligence. Methinks you do not allow me to be as useful to you as my sense of your great merits would lead me to be if I saw more of your works as they appear. Most of them would command a column of my *Proemium*, and in general my warmest eulogies. I trust you now begin to know enough of me to be aware that I am the slave of no selfish feelings, and much disposed to do justice to merit wherever and however it appears. Can you ascertain for me whether your illustrious Playfair and your professors and societies received the copies of my essay which I addressed to them? I *defy* their objections, and *demand* their just concessions.—I am, dear sir, very truly yours,

R. PHILLIPS.

P.S.—After I had wafered my letter I met with the essay on "Probabilities" in No. 46, and was surprised at page 333 to see an argument and a series of inferences about the uniform direction of the planetary motions. Now this uniformity, the learned critic will observe, is *on my system* a necessary consequence of the motion of the sun round its own centre of action. That motion is produced by the motion of the planets, while it also produces the motions of the planets, which of necessity are governed in their direction by the direction of the uniform cause. To the acute and candid mind of the critic I need not observe on the gratuitous hypothesis of Le Sage's moving atoms, and on the absurdity of their producing their effects by impinging against the planets. The doctrine of an elastic medium, quiescent till disturbed by the foreign or novel bodies of the planets, is, I humbly conceive, far more probable, and equally applicable to all the phenomena.

R. P.

October 24th, 1822.

DEAR SIR,—In a recent visit which I made to Captain Parry at Castlebeare, I found that you had returned to Edinburgh, and in better health. It was my purpose to have called upon you on the subject of a letter which I had received from your representative in Edinburgh, which betrayed very angry and foolish feelings, and to have urged a word for that liberty of discussion of which you and your friends have made such free and profitable use. On my part I must be regarded as a friend of the *Edinburgh Review* and its interests, but, on the other hand, I have not interfered in every case between the opinions of my correspondents and that work in the *Monthly Magazine*. I have often done so, but on some occasions it is inexpedient and impracticable. I learn, however, that a war or petty fire has been opened upon me in your magazine. I am too busy to run after such things, though I always endeavour to amend from the observations of enemies. A fact, however, has come across me this morning—if it be fact—which displays an excessive malignity. A Mr. Campbell persuaded me last spring to bring out

for him an edition of *Ossian*. Such a thing was not much in my way, and I do not covet miscellaneous works, or, as you may easily suppose, I could deluge the world with books. I could do all I pleased in this way, but it does not please me. Campbell, however, has been showing a letter, written, as he says, by Mr. Jeffrey, or by some one in his name or by his authority, in which it is pointedly said that his *Ossian* cannot be reviewed in the *Edinburgh Review*, because it has my name on the title-page—that nothing of mine will ever be noticed there—that my name has damned the work, etc., etc. The impudence of this libel speaks for itself, and as words are cheap, might be retorted, but I am for peace, and the object of this note is to appeal to your urbanity and good sense, and to arrive at a better understanding of existing differences.—I am, very truly, etc., etc.,

R. PHILLIPS.

To this the following reply was sent :

EDINBURGH, November 6th, 1822

DEAR SIR RICHARD,—I have received your note of the 24th October. I returned to Edinburgh with improved health about three months ago. I should have been very happy to have seen you had you come to the neighbourhood of Castlebeare before I left it, and to have talked over literary projects. I knew very little, however, of what had been passing in the literary world for the last two years, excepting the publications of my own house, which have been, you are aware, both numerous and popular. My state of health did not permit of my giving myself the trouble to know more. I have certainly not observed anything in the *Edinburgh* or *Scot's Magazine* of the offensive nature as to your undertakings which you point at, and if such has appeared, I hope I may venture to assure you that it cannot have proceeded from any malignant feeling, but from some accidental effusion of an occasional contributor. The *Monthly Magazine*, which originated with yourself, has always been a great favourite of mine; it possessed for many years an unrivalled place of excellence in British monthly literature, and even now, in spite of all contending opposition, still maintains its own rank in utility. With regard to the *Edinburgh Review*, you have not at this time to learn that it has ever been placed above the partiality and influence of booksellers. Works from your press, from our learned fathers in the Row, Tom Tegg in Cheapside, and those from my own, all experience the same independent treatment. I assure you that neither the name of author nor bookseller has the least sway with the editor in regulating praise or censure in the pages of the *Edinburgh Review*; it was begun on that principle, has been most usefully and successfully conducted on it, and must continue for the present generation to be so. We cannot, you know, answer for those who may succeed us, more than we can at present for the foolish misrepresentations to which the projects, the conduct, and the motives of all of us are every day exposed. I have not kept any enumeration of the publications reviewed, but my impression is that there is a very fair proportion on the whole of works with your name on the title-page; this is my idea. But I am quite sure the letter which you point at, insinuating their

total exclusion, was quite unauthorized by any person connected with the *Edinburgh Review*, and altogether unworthy of notice. I think, however, my good sir, you have sometimes been in the habit of attacking the *Review* in the *Monthly Magazine*. I don't mean to approve of this in estimating the character of your work ; and although, on the whole, I have always considered it excellent as preserving a vast mass of useful information, yet has it not been sometimes illiberal and even reckoned unjust ? Perfection, you know, is not attainable.—I am, dear Sir Richard, your faithful and obedient servant,

ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE.

When the crash came that overwhelmed the house of Constable Sir Richard wrote a sympathetic letter.

74, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

DEAR SIR,—I have more than once within the last nine months taken up my pen to express my sympathy towards you, and in my own doleful story claim yours for me. I had retired to Brighton, leaving good working stock, which had cost me £70,000, in the hands of Whittaker, when in December last all my dreams of ease and comfort were violently disturbed, my stock blocked up, and engagements of all kinds reverting back on me Enough of myself, however. I wish you would put me in the way of proving my esteem for you. We have been contemporaries, and your talents have always extorted my admiration. I am qualified to judge of them, and I cheerfully testify in regard to your superiority, not only as a man of business, but as a valuable pioneer of literature and a patron of genius. You have added to the glory of Scotland, and through its genius and industry have advanced the human race. On this point there is but one opinion ; but how the sentiment can be made available to your future fortunes is a difficulty which ought not to be insurmountable. If it could be well directed, you would soon be among the most prosperous men of your time. I write in the dark, and perhaps my observations are unnecessary, and may be ill-timed. I claim credit only for the best of motives, and for being, dear sir, truly and devotedly yours,

R. PHILLIPS.

Of his later years we have no particulars, but his literary works show that he was not inactive. The following is the completest list I have been able to compile of the various publications which came from his pen ; but in addition to these, he is known to have compiled or edited several school-books, which formed a profitable part of his trade. He tells us himself that all the elementary books under the names of Rev. James Adair, Rev. David Blair, Rev. J. Goldsmith, Rev. S. Barrow, M. l'Abbé Bossut, Miss or Mrs. M. Pelham, were his productions between 1798 and 1815. Mr. Thomas believes that he also

wrote some of the books which pass as the productions of Rev. C. C. Clarke, George Hamilton, Rev. John Robinson, and D. Robinson. Quérard attributes to him some of the works issued as by William Mavor :—

On the Practices of Anonymous Critics.
1806.

A Letter to the Livery of London relative to the Duties and Office of Sheriff. London, 1808. 12mo.

A Letter to the Livery of London relative to the Views of the Writer in executing the Office of Sheriff. Second edition. By Sir R. P. London: Gillet, 1808. 8vo. He states the cost of serving the office at 2,000 guineas (p. 268).

Treatise on the Powers and Duties of Juries and on the Criminal Laws of England. London, 1811. 12mo. This was translated into French by M. Comte and from French into Spanish by Antonio Ortiz de Zarate y Herrara (Madrid, 1821).

Communications relative to the Datura Stramonium as a Cure for Asthma. London, 1811. 8vo.

Social Philosophy, or a New System of Practical Ethics.

Golden Rules for Jurymen. London, 1814. Printed on a sheet.

A Morning's Walk from London to Kew. London, 1817. 8vo.

In this last (p. 213) he mentions his school-days at Chiswick, and the Sunday service at the church : “ I saw with the mind's eye the widow Hogarth and her maiden relative Richardson walking up the aisle, dressed in their silk sacks, their raised head-dresses, their black colashes, their lace ruffles, and their high-crook'd canes, preceded by their aged servant Samuel, who, after he had wheeled his mistress to church in her Bath-chair, carried the prayer-books up the aisle and opened and shut the pew ! There too was the portly Dr. Griffiths, of the *Monthly Review*, with his literary wife, in her neat and elevated wire-winged cap ! And oftentimes the vivacious and angelic Duchess of Devonshire, whose bloom had not then suffered from the cankerworm of pecuniary distress, created by the luxury of charity ! Nor could I forget the humble distinction of the aged sexton Mortefee, whose skill in psalmody enabled him to lead the wretched group of

singers whom Hogarth so happily portrayed; whose performance with the tuning-fork excited so much wonder in little boys; and whose gesticulations and contortions of head, hand, and body, in beating time, were not outdone even by Joah Bates in the commemorations of Handel!" (p. 214).

A Million of Facts of Correct Data and Elementary Constants in the Entire Circle of the Sciences and on all Subjects of Speculation and Practice. London, 1832. 8vo.

Dictionary of Arts of Life and Civilization. London, 1833. 8vo.

Letter on the Theory of Education. London, 1835.

It may, perhaps, be guessed from several of the titles here given, by those skilled in paradoxical literature, that Sir Richard was an opponent of the Newtonian system of astronomy. He attempted to convert Professor De Morgan in 1836, and although he did not succeed, the latter has given his writings a place in his *Budget of Paradoxes*. The pension given to defenders of current science all appeared jobs to Phillips, who regarded the "present philosophy" as "a system of execrable nonsense by which quacks live on the faith of fools." De Morgan's judgment on these writings is terse and worth quoting: "Sir Richard Phillips had four valuable qualities: honesty, zeal, ability, and courage. He applied them all to teaching matters about which he knew nothing, and gained himself an uncomfortable life and a ridiculous memory."*

The Importance of Educating the Poor, a Sermon by John Evans, to which is added the interesting letter of Sir Richard Phillips, Sheriff of London, on the present state of the prisons of the metropolis. Second edition. Canterbury, 1808.

Phillips's letter is addressed to George Cumberland. He states in it that on a certain memorial from a hundred and fifty-two of the criminals, in Newgate, twenty-five signed in a fair hand, twenty-six in a bad and partly illegible hand, and the remaining hundred and one were marksmen, having never learned to write. "At the present time, of the men in the condemned cells, under sentence of death, five can neither read nor write." Three

* De Morgan, *Budget of Paradoxes*. London, 1872. P. 145.

women under the same sentence were also illiterate.

The Phenomena called by the Name of Gravitation proved to be Proximate Effects of the Orbicular Rotary Motions of the Earth. In *Tilloch's Philosophical Magazine*, xlx., 1817, pp. 430—422.

Further Considerations on the Doctrine that the Phenomena of Terrestrial Gravitation are occasioned by Known Terrestrial Motions. In *Tilloch's Philosophical Magazine*, l., 1817, pp. 101—105.

On the New Theory of the System of the Universe. *Tilloch's Philosophical Magazine*, l., 1817, pp. 219—224.

Popular Abstract of the New System of Philosophy, a folio chart.

Essays on the Proximate Mechanical Causes of the General Phenomena of the Universe. By Sir Richard Phillips. London: Adlard, 1818. 12mo. Second edition, 1821.

Electricity and Galvanism explained on the Mechanical Theory of Matter and Motion. London, 1820. Pp. 393—397. *Tilloch's Magazine*, lvi., 1820, 195—200.

Protest against the Prevailing Principles of Natural Philosophy, with the Development of a Common Sense System. No date. 16 pp. Another edition, 1830. 8vo. Pp. 71. The copy in the British Museum has an autograph letter of the author.

The Proximate Causes of Material Phenomena, and the True Principles of Universal Causation, considered and illustrated. By Sir Richard Phillips. 2nd edit. London, printed for the author, 1821. 8vo.

Four Dialogues between an Oxford Tutor and a Disciple of the Common Sense Philosophy relative to the Proximate Causes of Material Phenomena. By Sir Richard Phillips. London: Sherwood, 1824. 8vo.

Golden Rules and Social Philosophy, or a New System of Practical Ethics. By Sir Richard Phillips. London, printed for the author, 1826. 8vo. In the dedication to Simon Bolivar, he mentions that he had known Miranda, whose tragic fate did not deter the great liberator. This work contains some of his pieces which had been separately published. *The Golden Rules for Electors and Jurymen* had reached nearly half a million copies. Pp. 363. In 1823 he had retired to Brighton on a moderate competency,

but suffered great losses in the panic of 1825.

Natural Philosophy [then on p. 2 Principles of Natural Philosophy developed and proposed for Adoption]. By Sir Richard Phillips. [Dated on p. 16, Park Row, Knightsbridge, August 4th, 1827.] 8vo. Pp. 16.

Protest against the Prevailing Principles of Natural Philosophy, with Development of a Common Sense System. By Sir Richard Phillips. London, 8vo. Pp. 72. In the British Museum copy there is a MS. letter to Captain Kater, dated 10th April, 1830.

Popular Abstract of the New System of Physical Philosophy proposed by Sir Richard Phillips, vide his Essays and the "Monthly Magazine" for 1817 and 1818 (a broadsheet sold at 6d.).

A Dictionary of the Arts of Life and Civilization. By Sir Richard Phillips. London : Sherwood, 14s. 8vo. The dedication is dated Dec. 13th, 1833. "The author in early life acquired a taste for such subjects in a great London brewery, which carried mill-work machinery, etc., and the arts of fermentation, to their limit" (p. vi.).

A Century of Original Aphorisms on the Proximate Causes of the Phenomena of Nature. London, 1835. 12mo.

A Personal Tour through the United Kingdom, describing Living Objects and Contemporaneous Interests. London : Horatio Phillips. 8vo. Number 1. Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Leicestershire. Number 2. Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire. (No more appears to have been published.) He gives an interesting sketch of his visit to Leicester, where most of his contemporaries of 1790 were dead.

It is by the *Million of Facts* that Phillips is now best known. It is an immense collection, and although many of the "constants" have already become obsolete, it may still be examined with interest. The Newtonians come in for reprobation. The plan of the work is that of a classified collection of scraps on all the arts and sciences. It was so popular that five large editions were published in seven years. His preface to the stereotyped edition is dated December 1839. He remarks that "his pretensions for such a task are prolonged and uninterrupted intercourse with books and men of letters. He has, for forty-nine years, been occupied as the literary conductor of

various public journals of reputation; he has superintended the press in the printing of many hundred books, in every branch of human pursuit; and he has been intimately associated with men celebrated for their attainments in each of them."

Occasionally there are autobiographical notes of interest. Thus he says that early in 1825 he suggested the first idea of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge to Dr. Birkbeck, and then, by his advice, to Lord Brougham. His idea was that of a fund, for vending or giving away books and tracts, like the Religious Tract Society. From another paragraph we learn that amongst his pictures was a Madonna de la Seggia said to be the one formerly at Woodstock in the collection of King Charles.*

To avoid the immense expenses of railway viaducts, embankments, and removal of streets, Sir R. Phillips proposed suspension-roads, ten feet above the house-tops, with inclined planes of 20° or 30°, and stationary engines to assist the rise and fall at each end. Cities might be traversed in this way on right lines, with intermediate points for descent and ascent.†

"Sir Richard Phillips," says Dr. Smiles, "was one of the few who early recognised the important uses of the locomotive, and its employment on a large scale for the haulage of goods and passengers by railway. In his 'Morning's Walk to Kew,' he crossed the line of the Wandsworth and Croydon Railway, when the idea seems to have occurred to him, as it afterwards did to Thomas Gray, that in the locomotive and the railway were to be found the germs of a great and peaceful social revolution :—

" 'I found delight,' said Sir Richard, in his book published in 1813, 'in witnessing at Wandsworth the economy of horse labour on the iron railway. Yet a heavy sigh escaped me as I thought of the inconceivable millions of money which have been spent about Malta, four or five of which might have been the means of extending double lines of iron railway from London to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Holyhead, Milford, Falmouth, Yarmouth,

* *Million of Facts*, p. 630.

† This looks very like an anticipation of the elevated railways of New York, though even these have not reached the height that Phillips thought desirable.

Dover, and Portsmouth. A reward of a single thousand would have supplied coaches and other vehicles, of various degrees of speed, with the best tackle for readily turning out; and we might, ere this, have witnessed our mail-coaches running at the rate of ten miles an hour drawn by a single horse, or impelled fifteen miles an hour by Blenkinsop's steam-engine. Such would have been a legitimate motive for overstepping the income of a nation, and the completion of so great and useful work would have afforded rational ground for public triumph in general jubilee.' ^{**}

He was equally interested in steam navigation. While Fulton was in England, converting a speculation into a reality, he was in friendly intercourse with Sir R. Phillips, to whom he despatched a triumphant letter on the evening of his first voyage on the Hudson. This letter was shown to Earl Stanhope and four or five eminent engineers, but treated with scorn, as descriptive of an impossibility. Sir R. Phillips then advertised for a company, to repeat on the Thames what had been done on the Hudson; but he obtained only two ten-pound conditional subscriptions, after expending some pounds in advertising! He then printed, with commendation, Fulton's letter in the *Monthly Magazine*, and his credulity was generally reprobated! Then, for several years, the American accounts were treated as falsehoods, till a man ruined himself by launching a steam-vessel on the Clyde, though afterwards a Clyde vessel was brought round to the Thames. In her first voyage to Margate, none would trust themselves, and Phillips, three of his family, and five or six more, were the first hardy adventurers! To allay alarms he published a letter in the newspapers, and ere the end of that summer, he saw the same packet depart with three hundred and fifty passengers.[†]

The stereotyped edition of the *Million of Facts* contains a good portrait of Sir Richard Phillips, from a drawing by Turnerelli.

The *Athenaeum* for July 16th, 1853, contains an advertisement, filling a column, of Phillips' works for schools. One of these is Phillips' *Five Hundred Questions, forming*

an Interrogative System of Instruction, applied to all the Educational Works, published by Sir Richard Phillips, post 4to, 2s. each. A key to each set, 9d. each. Whittaker & Co., Ave Maria Lane.

The literary labours of the veteran author had apparently a preservative influence upon his health. The success of the *Million of Facts* must have been very gratifying to him. The final edition of the work appeared in 1839, and in the following year, on the 2nd of April, he died at Brighton, in his seventy-third year. On his tomb in Brighton Old Churchyard is this epitaph, which, with the exception of one date and the concluding paragraph, was written by the knight:—

HERE REST THE REMAINS OF
SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS, KNIGHT.
[Born December 13th, 1767; died April 2nd, 1840.]

He lived through an age of remarkable events and changes, and was an active and anxious contemporary.

He was Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1807-8, and an effective ameliorator of a stern and uncharitable criminal code.

He was, in 1798, the inventor and promulgator of the interrogative system of education, by which new impulses were given to the intelligence of society.

He also placed natural philosophy on the basis of common sense, and developed the laws of nature on immutable principles, which will always be co-extensive with the respect of mankind for truth; in the promotion of these objects, and a multitude of others, he wrote and published more original works than any of his contemporaries, and in all of them advocated civil liberty, general benevolence, ascendancy of justice, and the improvement of the human race.

As a son, husband, father, and friend, he was also an example for imitation, and left a mourning family little to inherit besides a good name.

He died in the enjoyment of that peace which is the sweet fruit of the Christian religion, and which the world can neither give nor take away.



* *Life of George Stephenson.* By Samuel Smiles. P. 66.

† *Million of Facts*, p. 797.

CAXTON'S BOOK ON CHESS.

EN a former number we reviewed Mr. Axon's reprint of Caxton's *Game and Playe of the Chesse*, 1474, and we now reproduce one of the illustrations, which is of interest as containing an early representation of a book on a stand.

sentence well and truly after the cases is had / and to counceyll well and Justely alle them that are counceyll of hem wyth oute hauyng of ony eye opene to ony persone."

Near the end of the book the stock of woodcuts appears to have been exhausted, and it became necessary to repeat some of them. The subjoined illustration is therefore given at the head of "the fourth chapitre of the fourth book."



It is used in the original work as an illustration to "the thirde chapitre of the seconde tractate, which trethet of the Alphyns her offices and maners." The Alphin or elephant was the piece on the chess-board answering to the bishop in the modern game. We read: "The Alphyns ought to be made and formed in manere of Juges sptynge in a chayer wyth a book open to fore their eyen / and that is be cause that some causes ben crymynell / and some ben cyuyle as aboute possessyonys and other temporell thynges and trespasses / and therfore ought to be two Juges in the royaume / one in the black for the first cause / and that other in whyte as for the seconde / theyr office is for to councell the kynge / and to make by his comandementes good lawes and to enforme alle the royme in good and vertuous maners / and to Juge and gyve

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
SACHEVERELL.

BY F. MADAN.

PART VI.

[For reference to previous parts, see at end.]

HUMOROUS AND SATIRICAL PIECES CONCERNING THE TRIAL.

- 180. A collection of poems for and against Dr. Sacheverell. Pp. 40. Lond., 1710, 8vo.
- 181. — A collection of poems, etc., for and against Dr. Sacheverell. The second part. Pp. 40. Lond., 1710, 8vo.
- 182. — Do.: The third part. Pp. 40. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

183. — A collection of poems, etc., for and against Dr. Sacheverell, and on other affairs of State; most of them never before printed. The fourth part. Pp. 40. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

184. Aminadab: or the Quaker's vision. Pp. [3]+11 (including frontispiece). n. pl., 1710, 8vo. [The "Man in black" is Sacheverell.]

185. — Aminadab: or the Quaker's vision explained and answer'd paragraph by paragraph. Pp. [4]+12. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

186. — A reply to Aminadab: or an answer to the Quaker's vision, paragraph by paragraph. Pp. 16. n. pl., 1710, 8vo.

187. — Aminadab's declaration deliver'd at a General Meeting holden upon the first day of the last Pentecost. Pp. [2]+15. n. pl., 1710, 8vo.

188. — Azarias, a sermon held forth in a Quaker's meeting immediately after Aminadab's vision. With a prayer for rooting out the Church and University, and blessing tripe and custard. Pp. 15. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

189a. The apparition, a poem. [By Abel Evans.] Pp. 38. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

189b. — Another ed. Pp. 24. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

190. — The second part of the apparition, a poem. Pp. 24 [pp. 1—2 blank ?]. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

191. The ballance of the Sanctuary: or Sacheverell weigh'd and found light. . . . Pp. 16 (including plate). n. pl., 1710, 8vo.
[Signed at end "Great Britain."]

192a. The Banb---y apes, or the monkeys chattering to the magpye; in a letter to a friend in London. Pp. 8. Lond., n. d., 8vo.

192b. — 2nd ed.

192c. — 3rd ed. [These two editions are assumed to exist.]

192d. — 4th ed., corrected. Pp. 8. Lond., n. d., 8vo.

193. Both sides pleas'd; or a dialogue between a Sacheverelite parson and an Hoadlean gentleman. Pp. 24. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

194. The Bull-baiting: or Sach---ll dress'd up in fire-works, lately brought over from the bear-garden in Southwark; and expos'd for the diversion of the citizens of London at six pence a-piece. By John Dunton. Being remarks on a scandalous sermon bellow'd out at St. Paul's on the fifth of November last before the right honourable the lord mayor and court of aldermen, by Dr. Sach---ll. [At end:—] Athenianism, or an account of six hundred treatises now in the press written by the author of these sheets. Pp. [4]+44+“37—44.” Lond., 1709, 8vo.
[On p. 44 is promised "The second bull-baiting: or Sach---ll dress'd up again in fire-works."]

195. A character of Don Sacheverellio, knight of the firebrand; in a letter to Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq., censor of Great Britain. [Signed at end "John Distaff, March 16, 1710."] Pp. 16. Dublin (1710), 8vo.

196. Charnock's remains, or S---l his coronation; a satyr being a parody upon Dryden's Mac-Fleckno. Pp. 23. Lond., 1713, 8vo.

197. Dame Huddle's letter to Mrs. S---d her landlady with her landlady's answer. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

198. A dialogue between Dr. Henry Sach---ell and Mr. William B---sset, written secundum usum Billingsgate, for the instruction of the Boatmen, Porters, Sailors, and Carmen of St. Saviour's in Southwark and St. Catharine's near the Tower; collected from their own words. By a lover of peace and unity. Pp. 16. Lond., 1711, 8vo.

199. Dr. Sacheverell turn'd Oculist. Being a true and faithful relation of the many wonderful cures he has perform'd since the 5th of November last . . . With a true receipt how to make the Doctor's infallible Eye-water. Lond., W. Wise, 1710,—
[Advertised in the "True history of the Honest Whigs, a poem," Lond., 1710.]

200. An express from pandæmonium to Dr. S---l, occasion'd by his late tour from Oxf---d. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

201. Hell broke-loose, upon Dr. S---ch---ve---l's sermons, or Don Quevedo's

vision, of an infernal cabal of whiggish papists and popish whigs in Utopia ; upon a mock-tryal of the Doctor. Lond., 1713, 8vo.

202. The High-church address to Dr. Hen. Sacheverell for the great services he has done the establish'd church and nation . . . Humbly submitted to the consideration of all good Church-men and conscientious dissenters. [Satirical.] Pp. 16. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

203. The high church champion pleading his own cause. Broadside. n. pl. or d., fol.

204. The High Church health : to the loyal Good Cause ; being a noble copy of verses compos'd at the University of Oxford to the honour and glory of the Queen, the Church and the renown'd Dr. Henry Sacheverell. Camb., 1710, fol.

205. The high-church lovers, or a general resolution made by young and old, rich and poor, handsome and homely, to be married by Dr. Sacheverell. Broadside. Lond., 1710, fol.

206. Hymn to the scaffold in Westminster-hall. Broadside. Lond., 1710, fol.

207. The impeachment, or Great Britain's charge against the present M——y [Ministry], sir Roger Bold, the L——C——ly, and Dr. S——ll [Sacheverell], with the names of those credible persons that are able to prove . . . the whole impeachment, consisting of sixteen articles . . . By the unknown author of Neck or Nothing . . . [i.e. John Dunton]. [At p. 17 there is a 2nd title "The Sacheverellite plot."] Pp. [16]+28 [32?]. Lond. [1710?], 4to.

208. The impeachment, or the Church triumphant, a poem. Pp. [2]+46. Lond., 1712, 8vo.

209. Instructions from Rome in favour of the pretender inscrib'd to the most elevated Don Sacheverellio, and his brother Don Higginisco, and which all Perkinites, Non jurors, High-flyers, Popish desirers, Wooden Shoe admirers and absolute Non Resistance drivers are obliged to pursue . . . in order to carry on their intended subversion of a Government, fix'd upon Revolution principles. Pp. 16. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

210. The Jacobite plot : or the Church of England in no danger. To which is annex'd captain Tom's new declaration to all the gentlemen of the Broomstick and Mopstaff regiments. Also a short way with St. Paul and Sacheverell. Pp. 14+[2]. n. pl., 1710, 8vo.

211. A letter from Captain Tom to the mobb now rais'd for Dr. Sacheverel. [By Daniel Defoe.] Pp. 8. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

212. The living man's Elegie or Doctor Sacheverell's much lamented silence. March y^e 23, 1710. [18 lines of poetry, within a monumental design : engraved.] s. sh., n. pl., 1710, fol.

213a. Magdalen-grove, or a dialogue between the doctor and the devil. Written in February in the year 1713, and found among the papers of a gentleman deceas'd. Humbly dedicated to the author and admirers of the Apparition, a poem. Pp. 22. Lond., n. d., 8vo.

213b. — Another ed. Lond., n. d., 4to.

213c. — Another ed. Lond., 1713, 8vo.

214. The Mobb's address to my lord M * * * * * ; the humble address of the Mobb lately commanded by Dr. S——l, and unpunish'd by your lordship, etc. Broadside. n. pl., 1710, 4to.

215. On the sentence passed by the House of Lords on Dr. Sacheverell ; in verse. Broadside. Lond., 1710, fol.

216. Pulpit-war : or Dr. S——ll, the High-church trumpet, and Mr. H——ly [Hoadly], the Low-church drum, engaged. By way of dialogue between the fiery Dragon and aspiring Grasshopper [a poem]. Pp. 16. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

217. The solicitous citizen : or the Devil to do about Dr. Sach----ll. A comedy as it was publickly acted last year in London and several other places. By John-a-Noaks and Tom-a-Stiles. Pp. 40. Lond., n. d., 8vo.

218. Les tours d'une tabatiere : or the travels and misfortunes of the enchanted snuff-box : humbly inscrib'd to Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq. [Signed "F. B."] Pp. 24. Lond., 1710, 8vo.

[A satire on Sacheverell's progress.]

219. The true genuine modern Whiggish address. To which is added an explanation of some hard terms now in use, for the information of all such as read or subscribe addresses. Pp. 4. n. pl., 1710, fol.

PART VII.

MISCELLANEA.

220—21. Dr. Sacheverell contributed some verses to "Academie Oxoniensis gratulatio pro exoptato Gulielmi III. regis ex Hibernia reditu," 1690: and to "Pietas universitatis Oxoniensis in obitum Mariæ reginæ" 1702. [Bloxam.]

222. A translation of Virgil *Georg. I.* by the Doctor appears in *Examen poeticum, being the 3rd part of Miscellany poems.* Lond., 1693, etc.

223—24. Dr. Bloxam quotes a Latin inscription placed by Sacheverell on a piece of plate presented to Sir Simon Harcourt, his counsel in the great case: and an epitaph by him in Magdalen College Chapel on Thomas Collins, who died in 1723.

225. In a curious set of playing cards in the Bodleian Library representing xviiith century political events, several exhibit scenes connected with the trial of Sacheverell.

226. Sixteen portraits of Sacheverell are described in Noble's *Biographical History of England* (Lond., 1806).

This closes an attempt to form a bibliography of Sacheverell; and considering the preparation necessary before even the readiest of writers can "rush into print," and the expense attending the process, we may wonder at the extent of the literature. The preceding list includes not less than 326 separate works or issues. As some months have elapsed since it began to appear in the BIBLIOGRAPHER, perhaps I may recall to my readers the real explanation of this heap of pamphlets. It is due to the fact that Dr. Sacheverell, without being worthy of the position, was placed by circumstances at the confluence of strong currents of feeling, which eddied and dashed against each other round him. High Church, Low

Church, and Dissent, Jacobitism and Non-resistance, Whig and Tory principles, were all excited by the famous trial, while those who ought by a decided and steady policy to have guided the popular feeling—the House of Commons and the Queen—were conspicuously vacillating or foolishly wrong. It is well that nothing worse came of it all. Although the turbulence soon subsided, the Trial of Sacheverell will always be remembered as an event which stirred the whole kingdom, and as a contest which, if full of misunderstandings, was yet not for individual interests, but for large principles.

SUMMARY OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SACHEVERELL.

I. Preface (p. 136 in No. 17, April).

II. Pieces relating to, or by, Sacheverell, not connected with the Trial (1—12, p. 138, as above; 13—32, p. 165 in No. 18, June).

III. Pieces relating specially to the two sermons which occasioned the Trial (33—53, p. 166, as above).

IV. Pieces relating to the facts of the Trial (54—69, p. 167, as above; 70—115, p. 44 in No. 20, July).

V. Pieces relating to the Trial from the point of view of the larger issues involved.

(a). Historical precedents (116—126, p. 47, as above).

(b). The addresses (127—138, p. 48, as above).

(c). Miscellaneous (139—179, p. 108, as above).

VI. Humorous and satirical pieces (180—219, above).

VII. Miscellanea (220—226, above).

The key to the arrangement of each section is chronological, all the issues of a particular year coming together. Within each year the order is alphabetical, the cardinal word being in the case of anonymous works the first striking one, and in other cases the surname of the author. Successive editions immediately follow the notice of the first issue, and answers to a work follow the original piece.



AN AUTOGRAPHY OF THE LAST PRINCESS OF GEORGIA.



HE MS. genealogical and family notice of the later Georgian princes of the line of the Pagratides transcribed below, was the work of the surviving daughter of the last titular prince, Alexander, the rival of the famous Heraclius II., and heir *de jure* to the Georgian throne. This daughter was Princess Boris Galitzin, wife of one of an illustrious race of statesmen, warriors, and authors, himself a poet of no mean pretensions.

As an authority upon the history of her own family, this lady had the advantage of being not only contemporary to many of its incidents, but also the recipient, by oral tradition, of the narrative of the whole period since the expulsion of her family. This we may partly gather from her circumstantial relation of her father's surveillance in his adopted country, and of his return thither after his long absence in the prosecution of his title, when he was allowed to halt for three days at Smolensko to receive his family. Moreover, her own ancestor, Vakhtang V., was the diligent and authoritative historian of his country; having collected material out of original documents for the purpose.

It is true that in her own narrative, written probably at Vienna about the beginning of the present century—certainly before the year 1806—the Princess is somewhat loose in her chronology and pedigrees, and that she had been content to take the latter from De Guigne's *Hist. des Huns**; still this fact destroys none of the value and interest attaching to her narrative of the fortunes of her own father and grandfather. The very naïveté and impetuosity of her *ex parte* version lends a charm to the story, especially in her subtle distinction between "Le Roi" and "Monsieur," to save the obvious preference to be awarded to an elder brother's right.

The MS. itself was given by the Princess to the well-known Richard Acklom of Weston, whence it came as a legacy into the possession of the writer's family.

HUBERT HALL.

* This was taken from Vakhtang's work: probably she had not a copy of the latter at hand, as it is very rare.

“GEORGIE OU KARDUEL.¹

“Constantin porphyrogenet² dit que les Rois de Géorgie descendant de La femme D'urie. David et Spandiates (*sic*) ses descendants quittèrent Jérusalem et vinrent en Iberie 400 ou 500 ans avant Constantin, et formèrent une Nation considérable.

“Les Rois de Géorgie remontent jusqu'à Adam.³ De Japet vint Avanan père de Torbis, père d'Oubtot, père de Cartlos, père de Misketet d'où descend Samara pendant le règne duquel Alexandre penetra en Géorgie,⁴ on a une Liste suivie depuis son fils Parsman I.

“Plusieurs générations après on apporta La Robe de N. S., qu'on mit en terre près Tiflis—Sous Mépé (veut dire Roi) Aderki; après sa mort La Géorgie se divise en Rois Darmanzel et Msktret (*sic*).

“Mépé Aspagond abolit La Coutume d'immoler des enfants aux idoles. Sous Mépé Mirian La Géorgie est chrétienne, il vivait du temps de Diocletien, Théredote regnait en Arménie.

“Sous Mépé Géorge, ses enfants sont Rois de Malatrie⁵ et de Kaket⁶ et depuis ce(s) temps ces pays sont séparés de la Géorgie.

“1386—Mépé Bagrat* est pris par Tamerlan. Sous Schah Ismaël Les Persans entrent en Géorgie pour la première fois. Louarsap Molsan II. est mis à mort par schah Abbât.

“Mépé Watchtang IV., ou Schah Navat⁷ I., fils de Teimouras Pce. de Kaket est adopté

¹ K'harthel, K'harthli, or Karthelin, one of the principalities of Georgia under the Persian suzerainty: Russian Karda.

² Constantine IX., *De Origin. Imperii.*

³ This descent may either be explained by the legend of the Jewish favourite and consort of Queen Rachel, Pancrasius, (Pagrat,) or by the prevailing craze for a patriarchal origin—viz., from Japhet, eldest son of Noah.

⁴ The usual account traces the dynasty of the Pagratides to the disintegration of Alexander's empire.

⁵ Malitieh (melitene)?

⁶ Kakhethi, the second of the Principalities of dependent Georgia.

⁷ Bagrat V. C'est de lui qu'est venu La famille Bagratione qui est la mienne. Nous l'avons cédé à la Branche non regnante, on ne connaît la Branche regnante que sous le nom(s) de Pce. de Géorgie.

⁸ Schah Navas—One of the many of his line who adopted τράπεζα Μηδική to conciliate the Persian. From him all the later claimants traced their descent.

par Rustan, il réunit Le Kaket et le Karduel.

“ 1709.—Mépé Géorge XI. est tué dans le Candahar pendant que son frère Artchile regnait en Kaket.⁸

“ Waktang V., fils de Waktang IV., épouse une princesse des Circasses.⁹

“ Mépé Bakor † ou Schah Navas II.,¹⁰ se retire en Russie après sa retraite Mehemet Koulikan, Prince de Kaket, fils D'heraclus qui avait chassé Artchile devint maître de La Géorgie, Sous la dépendance des perses, il fut tué en 1724. Son frère Teimouras lui succéda. Ce Teimouras était marié avec la sœur de Mépé Bakor (mon grandpère), il eut un fils heraclus qui lui succéda. (Tiré de Deguines.)

“ Mépé Bakor mourut en Russie, au service de cette puissance ; il était grand maître D'artillerie. C'est lui qui Batit L'Arsenal de Moscow, qui est un très beau morceau D'architecture ; il fut marié en Géorgie, mais il n'eut D'enfants qu'en Russie. Ses enfants étaient deux fils, et une fille. L'aîné de ses fils s'appelait Léon et fut marié avec une p'cesse de Siberie dont il eut 8 enfants. La fille fut marié à un Pce. Russe odoewsky ; Le Cadet, qui fut mon père, s'appelait Alexandre, il fut marié à une p'cesse de Menchicoff ; il eut 4 enfants, deux fils et deux filles. Les filles sont La Princesse Galitzin (moi) et ma sœur qui avait épousé le prince Troubetskay, elle mourut fort jeune et Laissa 5 enfants.

“ Le fils ainé de mon Grandpère renonça par écrit aux pretentions sur la Couronne de Géorgie.¹¹ Mon père n'y a jamais voulu

⁸ Vakhtang IV. gave the principality of Kakhethi to his eldest son Artchil. He was succeeded in Karthelin by his second son George (X). A third son, Levan, was regent for the latter, and he is usually supposed to be the father of Vakhtang V.

⁹ Vakhtang V. was the last of the Pagratides. He was overthrown by Mohammed Kouli Kan (Constantine III.) son of Heraclius I., who had displaced Artchil.

[†] “ C'était mon grand-père.”

¹⁰ This pretender was certainly the head of the Pagratides, though it seems doubtful whether he claimed from Artchil or Levan. Heraclius and his dynasty were the younger branch.

¹¹ He would become, by virtue of his renunciation, the titular Prince Bagration (la branche non-regnante) ; his younger brother being titular Prince of Georgia (la branche regnante), according to the Princess Galitzin,

renoncer ; il fit plusieurs tentatives pour se sauver de Russie, mais elles furent toutes infructueuses, il n'en retira que de grands désagréments ; après Les quels il signifia qu'il ne voulait point rester en Russie.¹² On le laissa aller avec défense d'eménager (*sic*) sa famille et aucun Russe il partit avec quelque Géorgiens, et alla droit en Perse où il passa 13 ans, auprès du Kerimchan qui le traita comme Pce. Souverain. Après La mort de Kerimchan il fut inquiété pour La religion : on exigea qu'il se fit Musulman, sans quoi il risquait pour sa vie ;¹³ il eut moyen de S'échapper de la Perse, et il arriva en Imarette, petit Royaume indépendant de la Géorgie et qui existe encore ;¹⁴ il fut reçu par le Roi Salomon qui y regnait, avec amitié et Distinction. Mais Heraclius Roi de Géorgie, ennemi juré de mon père, ayant su son arrivée en Géorgie, et Les Dispositions du Roi D'imarette à Son egard, intrigua beaucoup pour s'assurer de La personne de mon père, qui avait déjà un grand parti en Géorgie où on le désirait d'autant plus, que Les Cruautés D'heraclus le rendaient odieux. Le Roi de Géorgie se mit entièrement sous la protection de la Russie.¹⁵ Mon père fut arrêté par trahison à un diner, où il a été prié et fut remis entre Les mains d'un general Russe, qui le fit conduire à Astrachan et y fut gardé à vu(e) et fut conduit en Russie, à Smolensko ville voisine de Moscow ; il resta dans cette dernière ville 3 jours, ayant demandé à voir sa famille. Arrivé à Smolensko il y fut bien traité, mais bientôt il chercha et tenta plusieurs fois de s'évader, ayant déclaré qu'il mourrait plutôt que de renoncer a Ses Pretentions sur Le trône de Géorgie. Comme il continuait toujours à chercher des moyens de s'échapper on le garda à vu et il eut des

¹² He had ingratiated himself with Catherine II. This move, however, was negatived by the astuteness of Heraclius II., who volunteered in the Russian service with his forces.

¹³ The implication is very naive. It had been the invariable custom of Georgian princes under such pressure to conform, and afterwards abjure when in safety.

¹⁴ Imiretta now forms part of the government of Kutais. It was surrendered to Russia by the sovereign in question in 1804.

¹⁵ In 1783, by a formal treaty, in which he renounced the claims of both Persia and Turkey to the suzerainty. It was the latter power which had overthrown Persia's nominee, Constantine III., in 1724.

gardes dans sa maison ; il ne pouvait plus en sortir et très peu de personnes avaient La Permission de le voir ; il devint aveugle et mourût à Smolensko ; ses biens furent partagés entre Sa famille.

“ Cette Note est écrite par sa fille Princesse Anne de Galitzin née Princesse de Géorgie.”



REVIEWS.



Outlines of German Literature. By JOSEPH GOSTWICK and ROBERT HARRISON. Second edition revised and extended. Williams & Norgate, London and Edinburgh, 1883. Sm. 8vo, pp. xii. 642.

We are glad to welcome a second edition of this valuable work, which takes rank as an authority on the subject to which it relates. Various alterations and improvements have been made in the body of the book, and a second index, containing the titles of books, has been added. This is exceedingly useful, as we much oftener remember the title of a book than the name of the author. Under “Poetry” in this second index will be found a list of all the metrical translations in the volume; while under the title of “Faust” will be found a reference to Goethe; under “Redmantle” the name of the author Fouqué; under “Leute von Seldwyla,” Gottfried Keller; under “Gisela,” Marlitt, and so on through a wide range of German literature. A great mass of information is packed away in this volume, which will be found of the greatest value to librarians. Nothing of the kind exists in any other form in the English language, and to obtain what is here to hand we must search ponderous German works. All the translations from German poetry are original.

Historic Notices, with Topographical and other Gleanings descriptive of the Borough and County-town of Flint. By HENRY TAYLOR. With illustrations by Miss Louise Rayner, Mr. Randolph Caldecott and others. London, Elliot Stock, 1883. 8vo, pp. xv, 256.

This is the first time that the town and castle of Flint have been treated as a separate subject; and Mr. Taylor has proved, by the richness of the materials here gathered together, that it was not from want of interest that they had previously been pushed into the background. The lists of members of parliament date back from 1541, and the first knight of the shire registered is Thomas Hanmer, while the first burgess is Edward Stanley. Certain names seem to be always recurring in all parts of the book: thus we find Salusburys at Bosworth Field, in the lists of Members, and in the parish registers. Mr. Taylor writes: “ Madame Lloyd was the last of the Salusburys of Leadbrook in

the direct line. Her claim to nominate one of the churchwardens is curious; but at any rate it was sustained, and passed to her representative, Sir W. G. Salusbury Trelawny, Bart., and afterwards to the present Lord Mostyn; but in 1849, after the old church (to a portion of which, we understand, the Salusburys claimed some proprietary rights) was pulled down, and the present building erected in its stead, this claim lapsed, and the parishioners have ever since elected the churchwardens in conjunction with the rector.”

We are glad to find two Saxtons mentioned in the earliest years of the fifteenth century—one of them Nicholas Saxton, Armiger—because some German attempted to prove that Christopher Saxton, in Elizabeth’s reign, the first to make county maps of England, was of German extraction. He was, however, probably connected with Nicholas Saxton, Armiger, who in 1409 had the lands of Howell Gwynedd granted to him. This book will be primarily of interest to book-lovers in Flintshire, but there is very much to interest all students of the past. Incidents which belong to the history of the country as well as to the county are found here, and the description of them forms a very interesting volume. The artists who have helped the author in his account of Flint have done their work well, and together they have produced a most agreeable volume.

Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Notes. Reprinted from the *Leigh Chronicle* and the *Preston Guardian*. Edited by W. DUNCOMBE PINK, Part I., September, 1883. Sm. 4to. Leigh.

We are always glad to welcome these publications, which preserve the stray notes on antiquarian subjects that when contributed to newspapers are so apt to be overlooked. The editor has produced his new magazine in a very good style, and put into it much that will interest antiquaries far and wide. We hope Mr. Leigh will continue to be helped by the eminent contributors to the present number of his Notes, and that the new claimant upon our attention may have a long and prosperous life.

Clarendon Historical Society, Nos. 4—10, February to August, 1883, 8vo.

We have already mentioned *Scotia Numisma*, which has been reprinted by the Clarendon Society. Mr. Goldsmid has now produced a Glossary; and he asks for information respecting the author of this anonymous tract. Mr. Maidment attributed it to D. Webster; but who was he? *The Battle of Wakefield* (1643), *The State of Religion in New England, 1742*; *A Discovery of the True Mother of the Pretended Prince of Wales, 1696*; *The Siege of Hull, 1643*; *The Remonstrance of the Commons, 1641*; and *The Life of Henry Hudson*, are all of interest, and will be appreciated by those who can obtain them. The publication of the curious political pack of cards is continued.

Aungherville Society, Nos. 14—19, February to July, 1883, 8vo.

The conductors of this series of publications continue to find a succession of interesting tracts to print and issue to the subscribers. *Proper Lessons for the*

Tories is the reprint of a curious tract of 1716; Lupton's *London and the Country Carbonadoed*, 1631, contains many references which will be useful to the topographer. *The Mystery of the Good Old Cause*, 1660, is a jubilant satire of a royalist who dates his tract as "in the first year of England's Liberty, after almost twenty years' Slavery." In the nineteenth number is commenced a useful chronological table of the principal dramatic works that have been publicly performed in France from 1200 to 1800, by Edmund Goldsmid. This first part goes down to 1599. Most of the tracts are well worthy of being reprinted, and we thank the Aungervyle Society for giving them to us in so convenient a form.



NOTES AND NEWS.



WE have good news for our readers; for the publication of the Philological Society's dictionary will soon be commenced. Mr. Henry Frowde announces as nearly ready, in imperial 4to, Part I. of Dr. Murray's *English Dictionary on a Historical Basis*; founded chiefly on materials collected by the Philological Society. This part will contain A—A N T, and extend to 352 pages.

THE celebrated comic paper *Fliegende Blätter*, which was founded in 1843 at Munich, celebrates its jubilee this year. No. 2000 will be published in the middle of November.

THREE of the French publishers have been nominated Chevaliers of the Legion of Honour, on account of their services to the Amsterdam Exhibition: Messrs. Jules Hetzel, Ed. Magimel and Quantin. The latter received a diploma of honour at the Exhibition, and the former two were secretaries of juries. Mons. Hetzel is a publisher of educational works, and is himself an author writing under the *nom de guerre* of M. Stahl; he is a friend of Jules Verne, whose books are published by him; Mons. Magimel belongs to the firm of Messrs. Firmin-Didot and Co.; and Mons. Quantin has made himself famous by the beautiful artistic works which have proceeded from his press.

HONOUR has just been done to the memory of the founder of the magnificent Anderson Library, of 9000 volumes, in Glasgow University. Dr. John Anderson was sometime superintendent of Woolwich arsenal. The Earl of Aberdeen unveiled a portrait of Dr. Anderson in the Free Church, Woodside, Aberdeen, on Saturday, Oct. 13th, which had been subscribed for by 1700 inhabitants of Woodside.

WE may note that the first number of Cassell's *Saturday Journal for the Homes of the People* appeared on Saturday, October 6th; but it has no particular claim to any other notice than as a first number.

A NEW monthly magazine of literary and library intelligence has just been started at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, under the title of *The Bookmart*.

IT is scarcely fair to point out blunders in booksellers' catalogues; but a correspondent sends an extract from a catalogue which is worth quoting on account of the odd idea its compiler appears to have of classification. Under the heading of *Latin Theology* we find books by George Buchanan (*Rerum Scotticarum Historia*), Quintus Curtius, Justinus, and a work entitled *Metamorphosis Anglorum*.

MR. KARL PEARSON criticises the Luther Exhibition at the British Museum, and the catalogue of the Exhibition, in a letter published in the *Athenaeum*. He also points out some things that might be added; and as these notes are of considerable interest, we transfer them to our pages. With respect to the criticism Mr. Henry Stevens replied in a subsequent number of the *Athenaeum*.

" 1. The Museum possesses the finest extant collection of Reformation polemical tracts. These, of course, centre round Luther, and the majority of their title-pages are furnished with very curious caricatures. We are treated to a variety of folk-conceptions of the great Reformer on the one hand, and of the reigning Popes on the other.

" 2. The works of Luther's great opponent, Thomas Murner, especially the *Gedicht vom grossen Lutherischen Narren*, with its most noteworthy woodcuts.

" 3. The *Murnarus Leviathan*, with Luther trampling upon the dragon Murner.

" 4. The *Eccius Dedolatus*, which caused Pirkheimer's name to be inserted in the Bull against Luther.

" 5. Hans Sachs's poems on Luther, also with woodcuts—notably the Sachs-Osiander *Ein wunderliche Weissagung*.

" 6 and 7. Melanchthon's *Bapstesel*, Luther's *Münichkalb*; remarkable woodcuts by Lukas Cranach, with text by the Reformers. Wolgemut's 1496 copper engraving should be exhibited along with the *Bapstesel*.

" 8. Cranach's *Passional Christi et Antichristi* with Luther's descriptions below the woodcuts.

" 9. Luther's *Abgemahltes Papstthum*, with sixty-eight scarcely flattering woodcuts of the various religious orders, and doggerel verses.

" 10. The extremely scurrilous *Abbildung des Papstthums*, with coarse woodcuts by Cranach, one of the most remarkable Lutheran publications. There are very few copies extant, the one in the Luther Museum at Worms not being perfect. The British Museum has a perfect coloured copy, but its several sheets are curiously mixed with some seventeenth-century anti-Romish broadsheets, and the whole is wrongly catalogued. Protestants and Catholics alike combined to destroy this extraordinary outcome of Luther's passion.

" 11. A considerable number of Anabaptist tracts, with woodcuts and portraits.

" 12. Tracts concerning the peasant rebellion, also with interesting woodcuts.

" 13. Tracts concerning Ulrich von Hutten and Luther of far greater interest than those exhibited; notably a copy (although imperfect) of the *Fünfzehn Bündtnisszen*.

" 14. Jesuit tracts, fly-leaves, and caricatures concerning Luther and the Lutheran Church.

"There are numerous other things I could mention stored away on the library shelves, did I not fear to trespass on your valuable space. The above will, however, suffice to show how easy it would be to give the Luther Exhibition a little more substance. New matter might perhaps justify a new edition of the catalogue."

MESSRS. GRIFFITH AND FARRAN will issue a new series of antique toy-books at one shilling each, consisting of a series of interesting facsimile reproductions of the original editions of *The Butterfly's Ball*, *The Peacock 'At Home'*, *The Lion's Masquerade*, and *The Elephant's Ball*, being the first four books in the famous *Harris's Cabinet*, published at the beginning of the present century. The illustrations by Mulready have been carefully reproduced. The books are done up in appropriate characteristic paper covers, and printed on hand-made paper, with an introduction by Charles Welsh.

"THE old-established printing and publishing house, formerly occupied by James Catnach, 2, Monmouth Court, Seven Dials, will soon," says a writer in the *Morning Post*, "be numbered on the list of lost landmarks in London. The Metropolitan Board of Works have purchased the house, and it is to be pulled down to make the new street from Leicester Square to New Oxford Street. The business of the literature of the streets, which was founded by James Catnach in 1813, and carried on to the present day by Mr. W. S. Fortey, who succeeded his master, J. C. Ryle, who, with J. Paul, acquired it from Catnach when he retired in 1840, has undergone many modifications. The ballads and broadsides there printed, many of them illustrated with cuts by Bewick, helped to furnish the people with news, political opinions, and even religious instruction, for many generations. With the growth of the cheap press in other directions inevitable alterations took place in the form of the literature eagerly sought for by the people. But, in reviewing the progress of the sources of popular information, the services which the press of such old worthies as Evans, Batchelor, Catnach, Pitts, and their courteous and intelligent successor, W. S. Fortey, ought not to be forgotten. Monmouth Court may be swept away, but its literary associations and the vicissitudes of the press in the establishment of the many phases of "information for the people," must be remembered.

THE twentieth part of the Rev. Beaver H. Blacker's well edited *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* was published in October, and is as interesting as we always expect it to be.

Polybiblion announces a new book by Colonel Wauwermans, President of the Académie d'Archéologie of Antwerp, entitled *Etude sur la Bibliographie d'Architecture Flamande au Seizième Siècle*.

THE publication of a new journal of such high character as the *English Illustrated Magazine* cannot be allowed to pass without a word of welcome. The first number appeared for October, and has had an immense sale. We hope the sale will continue to increase, for the magazine is altogether worthy of any

success it can achieve. How so excellent a number can be produced for sixpence is a marvel, and all Englishmen must feel an interest in the success of such a formidable rival to the illustrated American journals. The engravings are excellent, especially "Shy," taken from Mr. Alma Tadema's picture. We wish also to call attention to the beautiful ornamental headings and initial letters.

MR. ALEXANDER GARDYNE has made a most important and valuable gift to the Poet's Corner of the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, consisting of about 2250 books and pamphlets, including a number in other departments than poetry, and a few manuscripts—one or two, so far as is known, unpublished. Next month we shall be able to publish a fuller account of this addition to the fine collection of Scottish poetry which Mr. Barrett has brought together in the library under his charge.

THE total number of paper and pulp mills in the world is set down at 4,463, and this number is made up as follows:—German Empire, 1,108; United States, 1,099; France, 555; Austro-Hungary, 438; England, 289; Scotland, 67; Ireland, 75; Isle of Man, 2; Italy, 205; Russia, 139; Spain, 118; Sweden, 80; Netherlands, 72; Switzerland, 57; Dominion of Canada, 56; Belgium, 56; Norway, 44; Portugal, 18; Denmark, 12; Central America, 8; Algiers, 6; Japan, 6; India, 5; Australia, 4; South America, 2; New Zealand, 2.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Chicago Inter Ocean* gives the following account of an interview with Mr. John J. Jewett, the original publisher of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*:—"Professor Stowe was in favour of selling the manuscript for a sum down. 'I tell wife,' said he to me, 'that if she can get a good black silk dress or £10 in money for the story, she had better take it.' " "Do you believe that you could have bought the story for £10?" "I believe I could have bought it for £5. So large were the orders for the book that from the day I first began to print it the eight presses never stopped day or night, save Sundays, for six months, and even then there were complaints that the volumes did not appear fast enough. In a little while I was able to inform Professor and Mrs. Stowe that their per-centaged amounted to £2,000, and although my contract with them required me to give a note only, I would pay them that sum in cash." "How did they receive your information?" "They seemed a little dazed by the news. The sum was so vastly beyond anything they expected, or had heretofore possessed, that it appeared to them like a great fortune. When they called at my office, I handed Professor Stowe my cheque for £2,000 payable to his order. Neither the Professor nor Mrs. Stowe had ever before received a cheque, they told me, and they did not know what to do with it or how to get the money it represented. I explained to the Professor that he must endorse the cheque and present it for payment. I advised him to deposit the money in the same bank. We went thither together. I introduced him to the president, and the Professor opened an account. After instructing him how to keep his cheque-book and so on, and cautioning him and his wife

never to go about with more than £1 in their pockets, I bade them good day, and they went their way rejoicing. When I gave them a second cheque for £2,000 I found they needed no further instructions."

"How many copies of *Uncle Tom* did you publish?"

"More than 320,000 sets of two volumes each were published in the first year. After that the demand fell off."

IN a former number of the BIBLIOGRAPHER we have drawn attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the Stationers' Registers in respect to the titles of books, and to the need of a complete register of such titles. Now Mr. Lewis Morris writes to *The Times* on the same subject; and here is his letter, dated from the Athenaeum Club Oct. 11th:—"Will you allow me, while I am yet smarting under the consequences, to call attention to a practical grievance which all writers should combine to remove? I am on the point of bringing out a book to which I some time ago gave a title with instructions to my publishers to see as far as could be done that it was not already appropriated by another writer. They reported to me that, after searching, they were unable to discover that any book under the same title had appeared. The book was accordingly advertised under that title, and, but for an accident, would have been completely printed some time ago. On Tuesday last, when it was passing through the press, and a sheet of sixteen pages of a large edition was already struck off, a note was received by my publishers from a writer of merit to the effect that thirty-nine years ago he had published a juvenile work under a very similar title, that he was strongly inclined to re-issue this effort, and that he hoped, therefore, that the title of my book would be changed. I need not say that I was wholly unaware of the existence of this little book; few books, alas, 'come to forty years,' and I believe that there was actually enough of difference between the title of that book and of my own to have deprived the writer of any legal remedy. But, in the circumstances, I was not, of course, unwilling to do at very considerable loss what seemed to me to be demanded by literary courtesy, and accordingly the 2,000 sheets in question with the peccant title have been destroyed and the book renamed. Now, the real cause of this trouble and loss, which, if the book had been completely printed off before the discovery was made, would have involved far more serious results, is due to the fact that there is neither at Stationers' Hall, nor elsewhere, any registry of 'titles' as opposed to a registry of authors' names and works. It is wholly impossible to search under the name of every known or unknown author for the possible existence of a title, which an alphabetical list of works would reveal in a moment. It is not easy to exaggerate the amount of annoyance and loss which is caused to writers by the omission of so obvious and practical a measure. Most writers find it more difficult to name a book than to write one, and it will be well to add no unnecessary difficulties to the task. For my own part I shall be glad if the not inconsiderable loss and vexation to which the present arrangement has led in my own case may lead to a salutary change in the practice of the registration of books."—Mr. William Allingham answered this letter in the *Times* of Oct.

17th in respect to the title of his book; but this answer does not affect the point which causes us to reprint Mr. Lewis Morris's letter—namely, the crying want of a complete index of the titles of books.

The *Times* is the authority for the following statistics of negro newspapers:—There are at present 120 newspapers in the United States, of which the publishers, editors, and chief contributors are negroes. The oldest of them is the *Elevator*, of San Francisco, which has already attained its eighteenth year. Almost all these papers occupy themselves with politics, and few of them are devoted to religious objects. The political journals, with few exceptions, support the Republican party, grateful for its identification with the work of negro emancipation. The average circulation of each of the 120 papers is only 1,000 subscribers; very few of them are issued at a profit. The Baptist weekly organ of the Philadelphian negroes publishes 10,000 copies.

IT appears that the total number of periodicals published in Italy is 1,378, of which 160 appear daily and 537 weekly. Among the provinces, Lombardy takes the lead with 217, closely followed by Rome with 210; then come Piedmont and Tuscany.

ONE of the oldest and most respected booksellers of London died on the 17th of September. Mr. Charles John Stewart retired from business a year or so ago; but before then the taste for old theology—of which his stock chiefly consisted—had almost died out among book-buyers. The following short notice is taken from the *Athenaeum*. "Born in Scotland about the beginning of the present century, Mr. Stewart at an early age entered the navy; but his love for books was so great that he quitted the service after the peace of 1815, and was apprenticed to a bookseller in Edinburgh. After serving his time he came to London, and obtained a situation at the once well-known book-store of Lackington, in Finsbury Pavement. On leaving Lackington's, he entered the house of Ogle, Duncan and Cochrane, at No. 37, Paternoster Row, the predecessors of Messrs. Blackwood, where he remained until he joined in starting the second-hand book business of Howell & Stewart. On Mr. Howell leaving the firm Mr. Stewart migrated to King William Street, where he carried on business until his retirement, when his stock of theological books, perhaps one of the largest known, was brought to the hammer, and realized between £4,000 and £5,000. His extensive knowledge of books and his long connexion with the book trade made his conversation a great treat to all bibliophiles. He will be much regretted, and his loss will be severely felt by many, especially by the Booksellers' Provident Institution, of which he was an old and valued member."

WE take the following from the *Printing Times* and *Lithographer*:—"Scotland has ever held a prominent place in the annals of paper-making, printing, and publishing, and that she continues to hold her own in these several industries is attested by the statistical data which we are about to lay before our readers. According to the last census, the total population of Scotland was 3,735,573, of which

number 1,606,984 persons, or over 43 per cent., were engaged in some professional or manual occupation. Taking the industries which this journal represents in the order in which they are mentioned above, we find that there are in Scotland 7,975 persons engaged in the manufacture of paper, 2,262 stationers, 612 envelope-makers, 5 valentine-makers, 97 card-makers, 303 paper-makers, 131 paper-stainers and 1,148 paper box and bag makers. Of letter-press printers there are 7,775 ; of lithographers and lithographic printers, 1,371 ; of copper and steel plate printers, 51 ; and of typefounders and cutters, 542. The number of publishers and booksellers is 2,111, and of music-publishers, 219. In addition to these there are 360 newspaper agents, 4,020 bookbinders, 91 map and print colourers and dealers, and 4 bookbinders' and printers' purveyors. As somewhat connected with the above industries, we may mention that there are in Scotland 258 authors, editors, and journalists, and 253 reporters, etc. It will help to a better appreciation of these miscellaneous figures if we summarise them thus :—Of every 100,000 inhabitants of Scotland, 395 are engaged in the production of books (as printers, publishers, bookbinders, etc.); 41 in the production of prints and maps (including lithographers and plate-printers) ; and 335 in the manufacture of paper."

MESSRS. SOTHEBY AND CO. have on show a relic of Luther of the greatest interest. It is a German Bible, published by Hans Lufft at Wittenberg, 1541, which contains a holograph sermon upon the text, "Ich bin der Weg, die Wahrheit und das Leben," in the great Reformer's hand, with his signature, "Martinus Luther, D. 1542." When in 1872 an accidental fire destroyed Luther's cell at Erfurt, and in it the Bible of the Wartburg, a paragraph in the *Pall Mall Gazette* enumerated the similar Bibles left in existence as at the British Museum, Windsor Castle, Berlin, Munich, and this copy—the only one in private hands. This paragraph, largely copied, remained uncontested. This would therefore seem the one and only copy likely to come into the market, and probably our American cousins will be on the look out for it. It was exhibited at the Erfurt Tercentenary of Luther's death in 1546, and will be again shown at the Luther Museum at Exeter Hall on the 9th of November.

THE library of the late Mr. William Dakin, of Knowle Hall, near Bridgewater, consisting of upwards of 1,800 volumes, was sold by Mr. Rainey at Bath on Tuesday, October 16th. Caxton's *Chronicles of England*, 1480 (imperfect), was bought by Ellis and White for £160 ; *Variorum Shakespeare*, 21 vols., 1821, vellum gilt, £11 (Meehan), Dickens's *Oliver Twist*, 3 vols. (original edition), £5 (Meehan).

It is proposed that the Paris Société Historique et Cercle Saint-Simon shall publish from time to time inedited documents of French history in a uniform manner. Each issue will constitute a *feuillet mobile* [loose sheet] capable of being inserted in its proper place in any historical series, or given to the printer without inconvenience. Thus, the sheet will be sized to allow of writing upon it, printed only on one side, and in two columns, with the necessary information as to the origin of the document. Each *feuillet* will fetch two centimes, and each volume (of 250) five francs.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY of the works of Turgenieff, inclusive of translations and writings on the author, is given in the *Literary World*, Sept. 22. Concerning the various modes of spelling his name it says the variation in the spelling of the author's name arises from the varying transliteration of the Russian form. The author himself authorizes in French the form Tourguéneff, and in German Turgenev [spelt by some Turgenjew], of which the equivalent would be Toor-gay-nef, but the common English form Turgénieff is Toor-zhay-neef."

THE same journal for Sept. 8th contains a Bibliography of Chaucer.

"A PROJECT," says the *Printing Times and Lithographer*, "has been set on foot in Russia to celebrate the tercentenary of the death of Ivan Feodorof, who is claimed to have been the first printer in Russia. Feodorof, who died on December 17th, 1583, founded a press at Moscow about the year 1553 ; and from it was issued in 1564 the *Apostol*, a copy of which is still to be seen in the Synodalnaya Typographia in Moscow. Being accused of heresy and witchcraft, Feodorof migrated to Lithuania, and established another press in the neighbourhood of Vilna. He afterwards went to live at Lvov, where he set up a third press, from which issued another edition of the *Apostol*. He quitted Lvov to settle at Ostrog, which owes to him the fourth press established in Russia, the one which subsequently became so famous, and whence issued in 1580 the Psalter and the New Testament, and in 1581 the celebrated Ostrog Bible, published through the exertions and at the expense of Prince Constantine Ostrozhsky. As opposed to the statement that Feodorof was the first to introduce printing into Russia, it is worth pointing out that this distinction has also been claimed on behalf of George Czernoewic, who, it is asserted, printed in 1493 a work in the Illyrian tongue at Czernigof, the capital of a government of the same name in Little Russia, and accounted the oldest town in European Russia."



CORRESPONDENCE.

"TO BE OR NOT TO BE."

I PICKED up recently a volume of a German journal printed at Weimar in 1803, entitled *London und Paris*, which I thought interesting as a work published in Germany at the beginning of the century devoted entirely to the affairs of the two great capitals. It contains notices of our "Panoramas," "Bathing at Margate," the "Operas and Theatres," "Handel's Oratorios," etc., and accounts of the English and French caricatures of the period, with coloured copies of some by Gilray and others, which relate almost entirely to the doings of the first Napoleon. In one of the descriptions of these plates there is introduced a parody on Shakespeare's monologue of Hamlet, "To be or not to be," which the writer suggests is from the pen of Cobbett; and it is said in a note that the English have a hundred parodies of this famous monologue, and that there is quite a collection of such parodies in one book or another, one of the most famous being that by Lord Chesterfield in one of our noted periodical essayists, *The World*, entitled "To Write or not to Write," (which, *par parenthèse*, in a *rapid survey of the world*, I am unable to find).

I have a recollection of seeing some of these parodies from time to time; but can any of your readers give information as to where any of them are to be found? A collection of them, if it has been or could be made, would be an interesting and amusing study.

The following is the parody in the journal I possess:

"BONAPARTE'S SOLILOQUY AT CALAIS.

"To go or not to go, that is the question :
Whether 'tis better for my views to suffer
The ease and quiet of yon hated rival,
Or to take arms against the haughty people,
And, by invading, end them. To invade, to fight—
No more ; and by a fight to say we end
The envy and the thousand jealous pangs
We must now bear with.—'Tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To invade, and fight—
To fight—perchance be beat ; aye, there's the rub ;
For in our passage hence what ills may come,
When we have parted from our native ports,
Must give us pause. There's the respect
That makes the alternative of so hard a choice ;
For who would bear their just and equal laws,
Their sacred faith, and general happiness,
Should show in contrast black our tyrant sway,
Our frequent breach of treaty, and the harms
Devouring armies on the people bring,
When he himself could the dark shame remove
By mere invasion ? Who could tamely view
That happy nation's great and thriving power ;
But that the dread of falling on their coast,
(That firm and loyal country, from whose shores
No enemy returns) puzzles the will,
And makes us rather bear those ills we have,
Than fly to others, that we know not of ?

Thus conscience doth make cowards of us all :
And this the native hue of resolution ✓1790
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought ;
And enterprises of great pith and moment,
With this regard, their currents turn awry,
And lose the name of action."

B. R. W.

SOME OLD ROMANCES.

THE following curious catalogue, called "A Certificate or Memoire concerning some Books found," is taken from that useful work, Madox's *Formulare Anglicanum*, 1702 ; and may fitly claim a place in your pages. It may belong to a date soon after the death of Edward III. J. E. BAILEY.

Stretford, Manchester.

"Un lyvre ke parle de quatre principal gestes & de Charles :

Le Romaunce *Titus & Vespasian* ;
Le Romaunce de *Aygres* ;
Le Romaunce de *Marchauns* ;
Le Romaunce de *Eamund & Agoland* ;
Le Romaunce *Girard de Vycine* ;
Le Romaunce *Willcame de Orenge & Tabaud de Arable*.

Lyvre de *vie*.

Le Romaunce de *Troye* ;
Matins & Salutations de la Dame ;
Le enseignement de *Aristotle* ;
Tantz de Lyvres sunt trovés le jour seynt Pere *Advincula* le an de Roy *Edward* terce apres la Conqueste premer."

POPE GREGORY AND ENGLAND.

IN an old work entitled *Cabala*, printed in London for G. Bedel and T. Collins in 1654, at pages 210 and 211 of the second part, called "Scrinia Sacra," is a letter from Pope Gregory XV. to the Inquisitor-General of Spain,— "Given at Rome in St. Peters, under the Fishers Seal, April 19th, 1623, of our Popedom 30," and from which is made the following extract :

"We understand that the Prince of *Wales*, the King of *Great Britains* son, is lately arrived there, carried with a hope of Catholike Marriage . . . Wherefore by Apostolike Letters we exhort his Catholike Majestie, that he would gently endeavour sweetly to reduce that Prince to the obedience of the Roman Church . . . Now to the attaining of this victory. . . . Now in the managing of these businesses what power and art you have, we have well known long ago : wherefore we wish you to go like a religious Counsellor to the Catholike King, and to try all ways. . . . The matter is of great weight and moment, and therefore not to be amplified with words. Whosoever shall enflame the mind of this Royal yooth with the love of the Catholike Religion, and breed a hate in him of Heretical impiety, shall begin to open the Kingdom of heaven to the Prince of *Britain* and to gain the Kingdoms of *Britain* to the Apostolike See."

S. SALT.

Gateside, Whicham, Cumberland.

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN METRE.

IN 1155 so low was the religious instruction of his countrymen fallen, that Pope Adrian the Fourth (Nicholas Brakespeare) considered it necessary to have the *Lord's Prayer* and the *Creed* put into metre in the vernacular spoken by the lower orders, in order to facilitate their being committed to memory. The version of the *Lords Prayer* ran as follows:—

“ Vre fadir in heuene rich e
Thi name be halieid euerliche
Thou bring vs to thi michil blisse,
Thi will to wirche thu us wisse,
Als hit is in heuene ido
Euer in earth ben hit also
That holi bred that lasteth ay
Thou send hit us this ilke day,
Forgive us all that we hauith don
Als we forgiuet vch other mon
Ne let us falie in no founding
Ak scilde us from the foule thing. Amen.”

This version was excelled in its adherence to the prose version, by that composed by Henry Lok, and published in a book of sonnets in 1579. Lok's version, which has been considered one of the best, for faithfulness to the original, ever published, was as follows:—

“ Our Father, which in heaven art,
Lord ! hallowed be thy name,
Thy kingdom come, thy will be done,
in heaven and earth the same.
Give us this day our daily bread,
our trespasses forgive,
As we for other men's offence
do freely pardon give.
Into temptation leade us not,
but liver us from ill;
For thine all kingdome, glory, powre
is now and ever will.”

This last version, imitating so closely the simplicity and power of the original, seems almost to defy improvement, although no doubt this grand and familiar prayer has been versified by many other writers.

C. H. WALL.

PHANUEL BACON, D.D.

THE Companion to the Playhouse, 1764, gives as the date of *The Oculist* the year 1747, and the critical author adds the following:—“ I have never seen this piece, it was never acted, nor do I find it mentioned anywhere but in the *British Theatre*. I am apt to imagine it was only written as an Abuse or Banter on Dr. Taylor the oculist, who about that time was much talked of.”

In the same work *The Insignificants* is thus sarcastically noticed—“ Comedy, Anonymous, 8vo, 1758. Of this I know no more than the title, but imagine it to be itself what its name expresses, having never been acted, nor I believe attempted to be brought on the stage.”

The other dramatic pieces mentioned in the article in your last issue have no place in my authority, which as a rule I find accurate and compendious.

THEODORE MOORE, JR.

Whips Cross, Walthamstow.

LIBRARIES.

Birmingham: Mason Science College.—Catalogue of Serials in the Library, Transactions of Societies, Journals, Magazines, Reviews, Reports. By S. Allport, F.G.S., Librarian. 1883.

The Library contains 13,500 volumes, nearly half of which consist of periodicals. This catalogue, therefore, in which the contents of the various issues of publishing societies is set out, will be found very useful to librarians.

Cambridge: Public Free Library.—Twenty-eighth Annual Report. 1882-3.

The additions to the libraries comprised 1,388 volumes, and of this number 424 volumes were presented by various donors. To the Central Library there were added 1,192 volumes, and to the Barnwell branch 196. The total number of volumes in the libraries is 28,289. The issue during the year was 79,578 volumes, being an increase of 5,019 volumes over that of the year 1881-2. The reference library has been enlarged by the addition of 339 volumes, and the number withdrawn was 23. Of those added 72 volumes were additions made to the dramatic and Shakespeare departments. The books kept for reference in the reading-room have been added to, and now number 1,036 volumes. As reported in former years, so in the past year, they have been in constant and extensive use; and although the readers have had entire freedom to help themselves, only two small volumes of the value of four shillings were lost during the year.

The following Booksellers' Catalogues have been received:—

Bain (James), Haymarket, (*Beckford Books*); Bennett (W. P.), Birmingham; George (William), Bristol (*Bibliotheca Antiqua et Curiosa*); Grevel (H.), 33, King Street, Covent Garden; Herbert (W.), 60, Goswell Road, E.C.; Kinsman (John), Penzance; Lowe (Charles), Birmingham; Maggs (U.), 159, Church Street, Paddington Green, W.; Nield (Wm.), Bristol (*Bibliotheca Americana*); Osborne (A. B.), 11, Red Lion Passage; Pickering (W. & E.), Bath; Scott (Walter), Edinburgh; Simmons (Thos.), Leamington; Smith (A. Russell), 36, Soho Square; Sutton (Richard H.), Manchester; Thorpe (James), Brighton; Trübner & Co., Ludgate Hill (*Monthly List*); Wilson (James), Birmingham; Young (Henry), Liverpool.

Catalogues of Books for sale have been received from Messrs. Chapman & Sons, and Mr. Dowell, Edinburgh.



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